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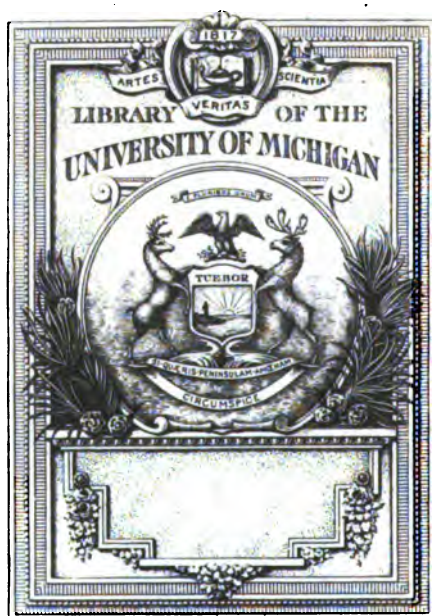
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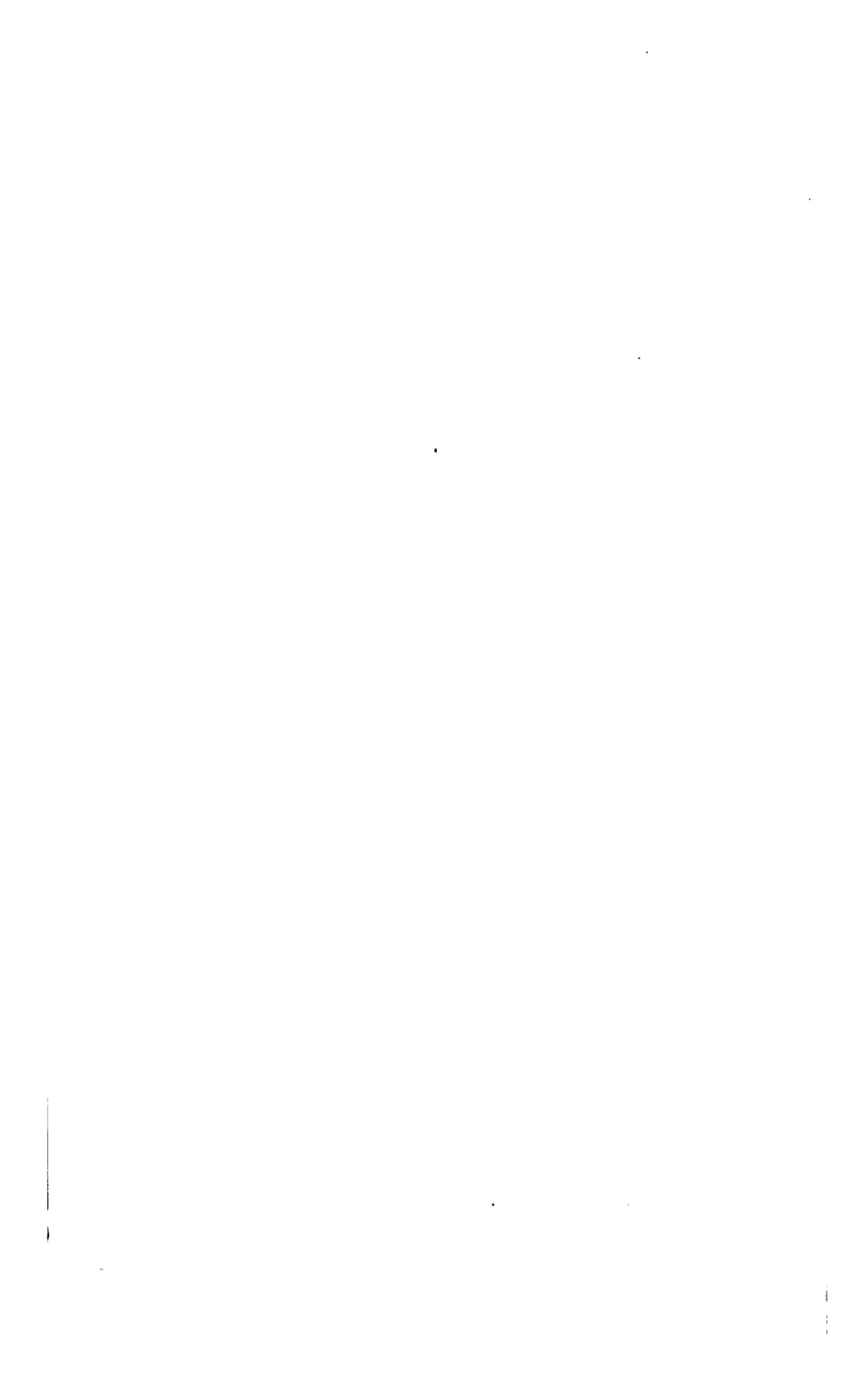
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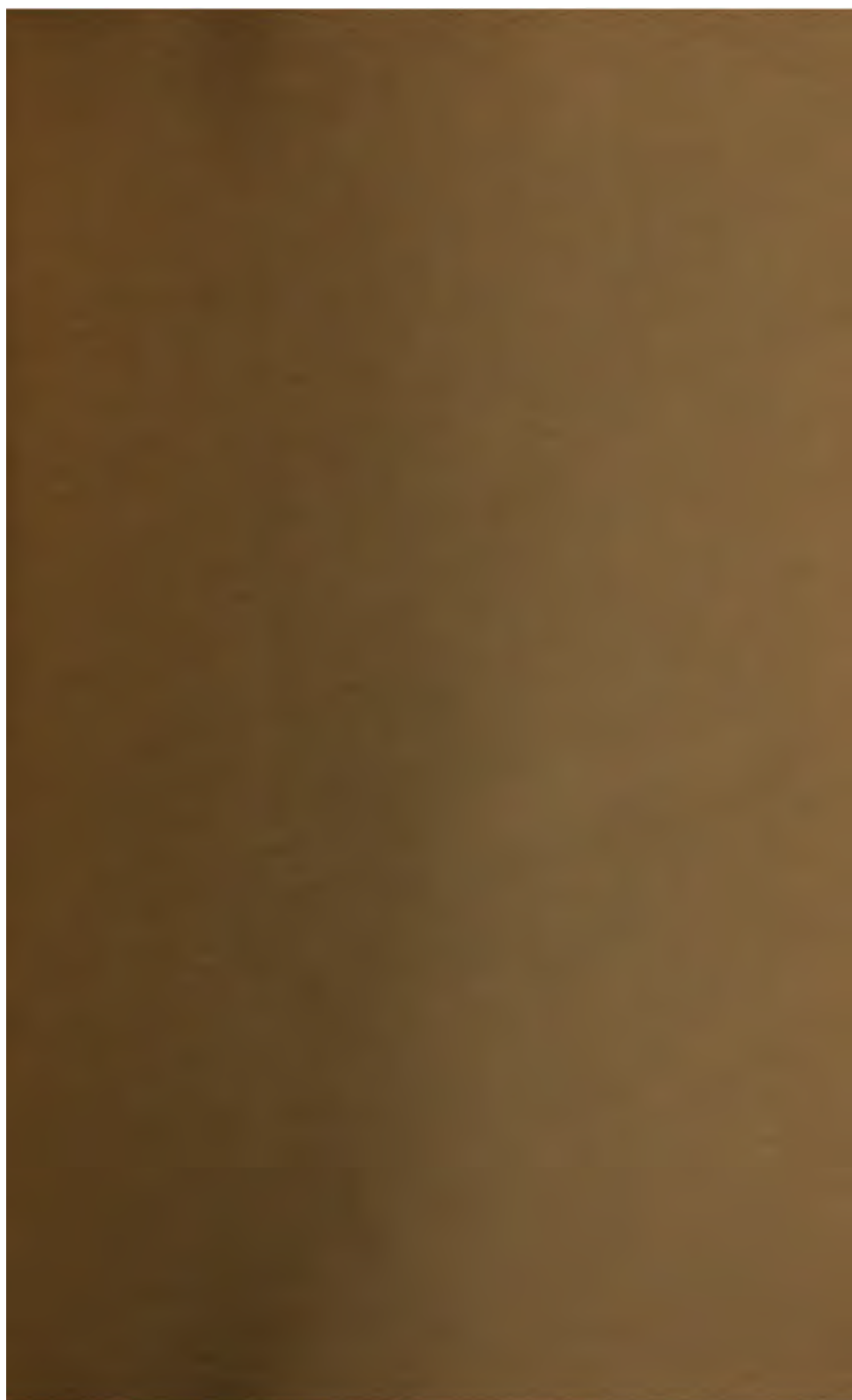
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JOINT DOCUMENTS

OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.



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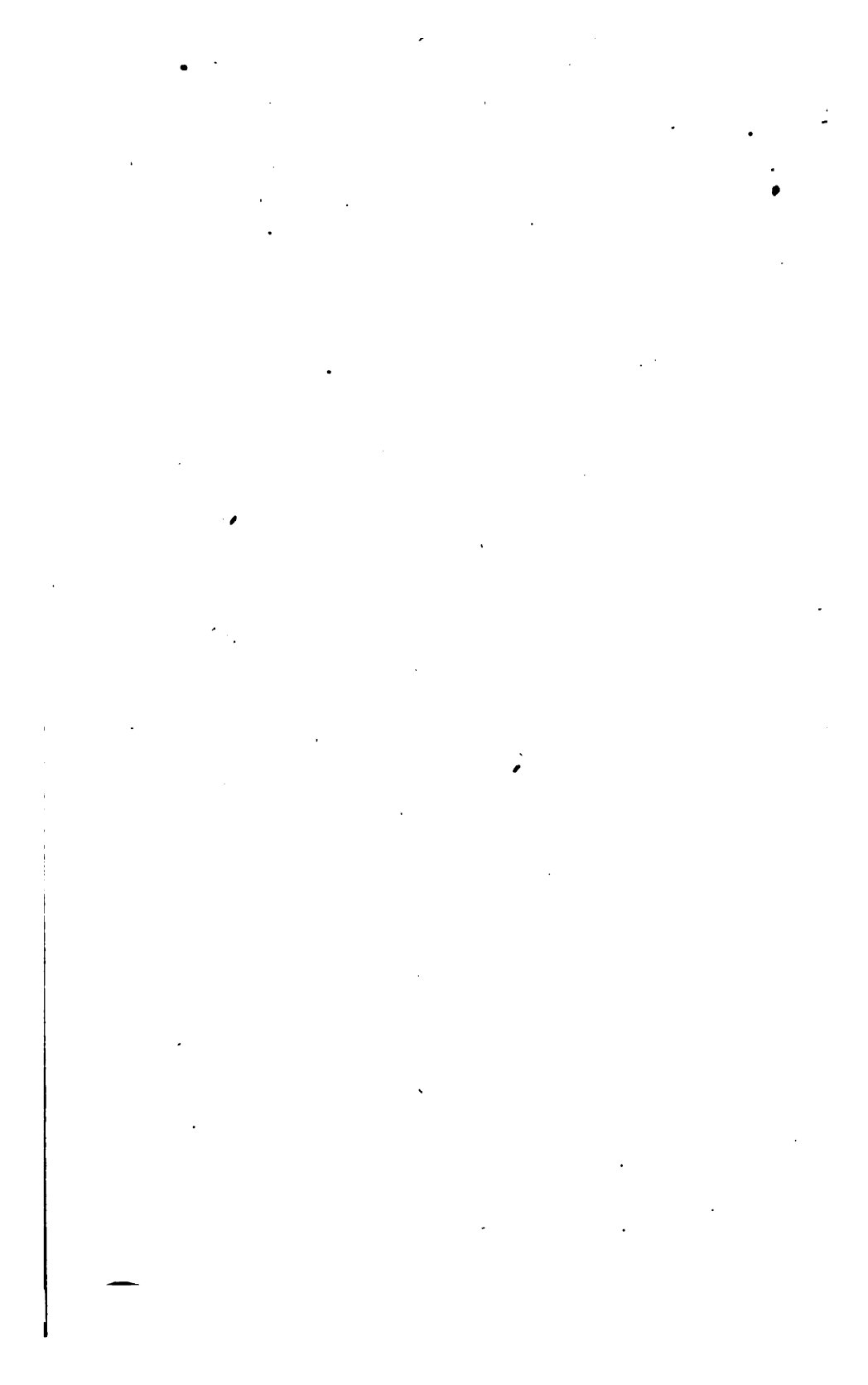


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JOINT DOCUMENTS.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 1.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Constitution of our State makes it incumbent upon the Executive, at the close of his official term, to give to the Legislature, "information by message, of the condition of the State, and recommend such measures to them as he shall deem expedient." Before entering upon this duty, allow me to congratulate you upon the prosperity and happiness that the people of our State have enjoyed since you last met in these halls. We have been blessed with health. Peace, good order, and contentment have been our lot. The earth has yielded for us her richest fruits. Our granaries are filled to overflowing, and our hearts should be as full of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the rich gifts He so kindly bestows upon us. We have steadily increased in improvement, population, and material wealth, and the complete development of our natural resources, alone is wanting, to make Michigan one of the first States in this great Confederacy. Proper and judicious legislation, followed up by the energy and perseverance of our people, will soon "make

the wilderness blossom like the rose." We have now within our limits seven hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. This is but a small population in comparison to what our State is capable of sustaining. By far the greater portion of Michigan is as yet a wilderness. It is this portion that most needs your fostering care. But while I say this, I would not have you neglect the older and more populous parts of the State. You are the representatives of the whole people, and equal and exact justice to all should be your governing principle.

STATE DEBT.

The indebtedness of the State, and the payment thereof, will demand your serious consideration. In January, 1859, twenty thousand dollars of the State debt fell due and was promptly paid from the Treasury. Forty thousand dollars fell due in January, 1860, twenty-seven thousand dollars of which has been paid, and the balance, being thirteen thousand dollars, in bonds, has been deposited with the State Treasurer by the Michigan Insurance Company, under our banking law, the payment of which has not been demanded. The State debt as it now exists, with its date of maturity, as reported by the Auditor General, is as follows :

Penitentiary Bonds, payable on demand,.....\$	13,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds, payable on demand,	50 00
Full paid 5,000,000, Loan Bonds, due Jan'y, 1863,	177,000 00
Adjusted bonds, due January, 1863,.....	1,737,185 00
Temporary Loan Bonds, due January, 1878,.....	50,000 00
Renewal Loan of 1858, due January, 1878,.....	216,000 00
Total,	<u>\$2,193,235 00</u>
The part paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, (\$159,000,) outstanding, when funded will amount to,.....	91,992 63
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants,.....	3,615 16
Total,	<u><u>\$2,288,842 79</u></u>
Canal Bonds, guaranteed by State, \$100,000.	

The interest upon the entire amount of this debt has been promptly paid as the same fell due. It will devolve upon you to provide for the payment of that portion of the principal falling due in January, 1863, and I doubt not you will meet this responsibility with firmness and wisdom. The honor and credit of the State require that all her just liabilities should be promptly met. It is of no consequence when or by what political party this debt was contracted. We find the obligation existing against us, and the only legitimate inquiry that can in justice or honor present itself, is as to the best and most feasible method of cancelling it. There are but two ways by which this can be accomplished. First, by levying a direct tax upon the whole taxable property of the State, sufficiently large to meet the liability at its maturity. Secondly, by a reissue of Bonds, or in other words, contracting a new debt to take the place of the old. Were it not for the large amount of this indebtedness, it would, in my judgment, be far better for the State to meet it at its maturity by a direct tax, than to reissue the Bonds, and thereby defer the day of payment. Renewing an obligation never pays it. We may put off the day of payment for a series of years, but at last it must be met with all its accumulated interest. We complain of those who contracted this debt because they neglected to make provision for its payment, and we should be careful not to give our children the same cause of complaint against us, as they certainly would have if we should renew the indebtedness without at the same time making ample provision for its final payment. I would advise the renewal of this indebtedness by the reissue of Bonds payable in twenty years, drawing a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and for the ultimate payment of the principal of these new Bonds, I would create a sinking fund by annual taxation, of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars the first year, increasing the amount by annually adding fourteen per cent. to the sum raised the previous year. Such a fund, at the expiration of twenty years, would wholly extinguish the principal of our State indebtedness. The interest

should also be met by direct taxation, if necessary, as provided for in the Constitution. The Constitution provides as follows : "The Legislature shall provide by law a sinking fund of at least twenty thousand dollars a year, to commence in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, with compound interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and an annual increase of at least five per cent. to be applied solely to the payment and extinguishment of the principal of the State debt other than the amounts due to educational funds, and shall be continued until the extinguishment thereof." This provision of the organic law has thus far remained a dead letter. No step has ever been taken by any Legislature to comply with it. By creating a sinking fund as contemplated by the Constitution, the gradual extinguishment of our State debt will be brought about, and the burden of taxation lightly felt. This fund can be created only by taxation, but a tax of twenty-five thousand dollars and compounded at fourteen per cent. per annum thereafter, is a small sum of money to be raised in view of the population and wealth of our State, yet even this sum, if set apart and exclusively devoted to the payment of the principal of the renewed indebtedness, would obliterate the whole of it at the expiration of twenty years. I know it is impolitic for a State to accumulate money in her Treasury by taxation, and allow the same to remain idle, which at first view might seem to be the case with a sinking fund. This difficulty could be obviated by authorizing the Treasurer to use the money thus accumulated in the payment of the renewed Bonds whenever they could be purchased at or below par, or by making the Bonds themselves payable at or before the expiration of twenty years, at the option of the State. I am aware that Bonds thus payable would not bring as high a price in market, as if payable at a definite time, but in my judgment this difference in their market value would be more than compensated by the privilege of annually applying this fund towards the extinguishment of the debt, and thereby stopping the accumulation of interest. Before another Legislature can take action in the premises the most of this debt will

have matured. The credit of the State stands high, and no citizen of Michigan would wish to see it lowered by a failure to meet promptly all her just liabilities. You owe it to yourselves, as well as to the people you represent, to take some final action by which we can all see that this debt is soon to be paid.

The State is fast increasing in wealth and population, and the taxation necessary to create such a fund would scarcely be felt.

STATE PRISON.

The annual reports of the officers of the State Prison for the years 1859 and 1860, show the financial affairs of that Institution to be in a flourishing condition. It appears from the report of the Agent of the Prison for the year 1859, that the earnings of that Institution, during the last ten months of the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1859, exceeded the expenses for the support of the convicts for the same period of time, by nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-eight cents, and the report of the same officer for the year 1860, shows that its earnings for the past year exceeded its ordinary expenses by five thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-three cents. Thus has the State Prison, for the past twenty-two months, actually brought into the Treasury, over and above its ordinary expenses, the sum of six thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-one cents, and it is confidently believed that by proper and judicious management, this Institution will hereafter be able to meet its ordinary expenses from its own resources. I believe there is no other similar institution in the United States that is self-sustaining, and this is the first time in the history of our own State, that our Prison has paid its way. This is wholly owing to the fidelity and ability of its officers, who have been indefatigable in their endeavors to make our Prison a model institution of its kind.

At the meeting of the Legislature, in 1859, four hundred and seventy-three convicts were confined in the State Prison, of which number twenty-four were in solitary cells for willful and deliberate murder. It pains me to inform you, that since

that time, this number has greatly increased. There are now confined in the Prison, six hundred and twenty-one convicts, out of which number twenty-two are in solitary confinement for murder in the first degree. In my message of January, 1858, I made use of the following language: "Let crime continue to increase in our State for the next three years in the same ratio, as in the past, and our Prison at the end of that period will be full to its utmost capacity." One more year and our Prison will be full. True, we may go on enlarging it, but I doubt the policy of making further appropriations for that purpose. The Legislature, in 1859, made an appropriation of twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, principally for constructing two hundred and fifty cells in the east wing of the Prison. The Act making the appropriation continued the office of Building Commissioner, (created by the Legislature of 1855,) for the period of two years from and after February 15th, 1859. By the different acts of legislation it became the duty of this officer to see that the appropriations upon the Prison were properly expended in the manner contemplated by law. The condition of our State finances was such that it became impracticable to pay any considerable portion of this appropriation until after the receipt of the taxes of 1859. I therefore delayed making the appointment of a "Building Commissioner" until in February, 1860, thereby saving to the State the amount of one year's salary of that officer, being nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars. The two hundred and fifty cells have been completed, and a portion of them are now occupied. The Prison can now accommodate six hundred and ninety-two convicts. This is its utmost capacity.

The experience of officers of similar institutions throughout our sister States, proves the impolicy of confining, at one time, more than from six to eight hundred convicts in one Prison. One set of officers cannot well manage more than that number, and pay any regard to the great object of punishment, or to the economy and prudent management of the Institution. I recommend that you take immediate measures towards build-

ing a new Prison. The State will need it before it can be got ready for use. I would locate it at the Capital, or somewhere upon the line of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, leaving its definite locality to be fixed by commissioners appointed for that purpose, clothed with power to receive gifts of a suitable site, and building materials for the work. It is important that its locality should be accessible by railway. The amount of the appropriation necessary to begin such a work will depend much upon the plan that may be adopted, but under no circumstances would I involve the State in debt, either for a new Prison or for any other necessary work. In every instance where it becomes necessary and proper to make an appropriation, it should be made fearlessly, and as a matter of duty at the same time a tax should be levied upon the people sufficiently large to meet it.

Since I entered upon the duties of my office I have pardoned from the State Prison seventy-two convicts. Out of this number twenty-six have been recommended to executive clemency by the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and sixteen by the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial. In almost every instance the recipient of clemency, by his good conduct while in prison, merited the approbation and received the recommendation of the Agent or Chaplain. Whenever I could learn that the convict had been in the habit of indulging in intemperance, I imposed upon his pardon the condition that he should forever after abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. One, and one only, has since violated that condition, and for such violation is now serving out the balance of her term. Over two hundred and fifty applications for pardon have been made to me within the past two years, and from this large number I have selected such as I thought deserving. My information of the merits of each case necessarily had to be obtained from others, and it is not to be wondered at if in some instances I may have been imposed upon. Justice tempered with mercy is an attribute of the Deity, and the Executive who refuses to entertain an application for pardon because he is lia-

ble to be imposed upon, shuts his heart to all the better feelings of our nature, and frequently confounds the meritorious and deserving with the hardened criminal. Accompanying this message is a list of my pardons, with the reasons that influenced my action in each particular case.

For a detailed statement of the condition of the Prison, I commend you to the annual reports of its officers.

In 1857 the Legislature passed a law authorizing the Agent of the Prison to make a deduction from the time of sentence of the convict, of one day per month for the first year, two days per month for the second year, and four days per month for the balance of his term ; so long as he should observe all the rules of the Prison. This statute has had a salutary effect upon the conduct of the prisoners. It incites them to good behavior. Each feels that the duration of his punishment depends, in a measure, upon his own good conduct. I believe that kindness towards the unfortunate convict, will have its effect in softening and subduing his rugged nature. It appears from the reports of the Agent for the last two years, that a large majority of the convicts received within that period of time, are below the age of thirty. These are young men, and more than nine-tenths of them are now confined in Prison for the first offence. We have a law that authorizes the Agent, upon the discharge of a convict, to pay him a sum of money not exceeding ten dollars. The reports of the Agent of the Prison for the past two years, show that during that period of time three hundred and fifteen convicts have been discharged from the prison, and that the sum of only twelve hundred and fifty-two dollars was, by virtue of this law, distributed among the whole of them. This is a trifle below four dollars a piece, a sum barely sufficient to take them to their respective homes, if, indeed, they are fortunate enough to have a home. I believe it would be better for the discipline of the Prison, and have a benign influence upon the convicts, to pay them a larger sum of money upon being discharged. Many of them come out of the Prison friendless. Their spirits are broken. They are too apt to think that the

world is cold and unforgiving, and that the finger of scorn is constantly pointed at them. The pittance which the State gives them is barely sufficient to take them back to their old haunts and associates, but not enough to keep them from destitution until they can seek honest employment elsewhere. I would pay a larger sum of money to the convict, who, by his good conduct while in Prison, entitles himself to the benefits of the law of 1855. I would increase the sum to be paid, to at least ten dollars per year, giving the Agent a discretionary power to graduate the amount paid, in proportion to the labor performed by the prisoner, and his good conduct while in Prison; but in no case to exceed the sum of thirty dollars. Such a law, in my opinion, would be more in keeping with the spirit of the age, and would have a tendency to prevent the young offenders from relapsing into crime.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shows the educational interests of the State to be in a flourishing condition. There have been taught in our Primary Schools, during the past year, two hundred and six thousand and fourteen children; and seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one teachers have been employed for that purpose, at an expense of four hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars, in the aggregate. That clause in our Constitution which declares that it shall be the duty of the Legislature "to provide for and establish a system of primary schools, whereby a school shall be kept, without charge for tuition, at least three months in each year," has been fully carried into effect, and we are now realizing the benefits of that clause in the organic law. You should foster and encourage the primary school system. Upon its perpetuity and success depend the stability of our free institutions. No other system of education can be as effectual in diffusing knowledge among the masses as this, and so long as the common people are virtuous and intelligent, so long will our liberties be safe.

You are respectfully referred to the very able Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the years 1859 and 1860, for the details of our common school system, and for such amendments as are necessary to be made in our Statutes, in order to make all parts of the system harmonize.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

In my inaugural message of 1859, I called the attention of the Legislature to the great injustice of excluding our daughters from the State University, at Ann Arbor, and asked that some provision might be made for their education in all the higher branches of learning. I again renew the subject. In 1826 Congress granted to the Territory of Michigan seventy-two sections of land, for the use and support of "an University, and for no other use and purpose whatsoever." The Legislature, in 1837, organized the "University of Michigan," and by the act of organization specially declare that "it shall be open to *all persons* residents of this State, who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages." The act of organization contemplated the formation of branches in different parts of the State, and declared that, "in connection with every such branch of the University there shall be established an institution for the education of Females in the higher branches of knowledge." It is manifest from this act, that the Legislature contemplated and intended that both sexes should have equal advantages under the law, and that the rich donation made by Congress was for the mutual benefit "of all persons resident of this State, who might wish to avail themselves of it." The lands thus granted have nearly all been sold, and a trust fund has been thereby created, amounting to one hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-seven cents, upon which the State pays to the University a rate of interest of seven per cent. per annum.

Thus far the Females of our State have been denied a joint participation in this fund, and have been excluded from the University, since its first organization. The State should make this right. Not one dollar of money has she, thus far, expended

in teaching her daughters the higher branches of learning. We boast of our common school system, as the early nurseries of the future statesman, and the very foundation on which our free institutions must ever rest. Yet we could not carry on this system one day without the aid of these Females, who are excluded from the University. The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year 1860, shows that out of the seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one qualified teachers, in our primary schools, five thousand three hundred and forty-two are females. These female teachers mould the minds of our children, and stamp upon their youthful intellects impressions as lasting as life.

The influence which they exert upon the rising generation is far greater than that of the male teachers, and in the same proportion as they are educated will this influence be beneficial; and yet the State moves along apparently indifferent, and without making the slightest effort towards educating our daughters in "the higher branches of learning." For twenty years the University fund, which is the joint property of both sexes, has been exclusively devoted towards educating our sons. Every consideration of State policy demands—justice demands—that you should make provision for the building of a "Female College," that our daughters may have the advantages now enjoyed by our sons at the University. I ask you to make an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for this purpose. This will be just four cents apiece to the inhabitants of our State—a cheap way of meting out long delayed justice. I would locate it somewhere in the rural districts, and if possible in the vicinity of some beautiful lake, but its particular locality should be left open to competition. No Female College should be built for less than fifty thousand dollars, and I would require the successful locality to pay at least twenty thousand dollars towards the building of it. There are a great many localities in our State where the citizens would cheerfully contribute twenty thousand dollars towards securing such an institution in their midst.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Constitution of the State provides that "the Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement, and shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an Agricultural school." Such a school has been established, and been in operation for nearly four years, under the control and management of the Board of Education.

The law organizing the College required the purchase of a farm and site within ten miles of Lansing, at an expense of not exceeding fifteen dollars per acre. This was an unfortunate restriction upon the action of those upon whom devolved the duty of selecting the farm and site, as they were necessarily compelled to purchase wild, uncultivated land, the improvement of which has really cost the State more than an improved farm of like quantity and quality, would in the first instance. We ought not to expect much good from scientific and experimental cultivation, until the farm shall have been thoroughly subdued. Time alone can accomplish this. The mere chopping down and clearing off a heavy growth of timber, are only the first steps towards subduing land. Great improvements have, however, been made upon the farm within the past two years, in removing unsightly objects, and giving it a more farmer like and tidy appearance. There are other improvements necessary to be made. More land should be cleared; the old bridge across Cedar River, connecting the different parts of the farm, and necessary to its use, should be rebuilt, and a barn should be built.

The Legislature of 1859 made an appropriation of the sum of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, "for the purpose of paying the liabilities of said institution; for the erection of a farm barn and shed; for the repair of buildings; the payment of salaries of professors and teachers, and the payment of other necessary expenses to be incurred in the successful operation of said school during the years eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and eighteen hundred and sixty." There was paid out of this ap-

appropriation during the year 1859, the sum of seventeen thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-five cents, and during the year 1860, the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-three cents, leaving the balance unexpended. It will require a further appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for the next two years, to make the improvements contemplated by the Legislature of 1859, and make some other slight improvement necessary to be made, as recommended by the officers of the institution; build a bridge across the Cedar River, and carry on the College for the next two years.

The Legislature of 1858 passed a law authorizing the Agricultural College, for its own use and for the purpose of drainage and reclamation, to take immediate possession of certain swamp lands belonging to the State situated in the township of Lansing and Meridian, in the county of Ingham, and De Witt and Bath, in the county of Clinton. The most of this land is in one body, situated about two and one half miles north of the College buildings, and can be reclaimed at a trifling expense, and will then be of great value to the Institution for grazing purposes. There are some scattering lots that could be sold to advantage, and if sold and the avails applied toward reclaiming the balance, it would be far better than to let them remain in their present condition. I recommend that the fee of these lands be put into the officers of the College in trust, and that they be authorized to sell such parts as will not be wanted for the use of the institution, applying the avails thereof towards opening roads to, and improving the balance of these lands. There is no institution in our State that more strongly commends itself to the good wishes of the people than the "Agricultural College," and it should be the especial duty of the Legislature to cherish and watch over it in its infancy. The great mass of the people of Michigan are and always will be cultivators of the soil, and this institution is designed to educate them in the mysteries of their calling. It may take years to put this institution upon a firm basis, but the time will come when the "Agricultural College" will be the pride and boast of our State. Already

has it passed its crisis, and soon the products of the farm will go far towards defraying its ordinary expenses. Suppose it should continue to be a bill of expense to the State? I ask what institution of learning have we that has not been and is not now a bill of expense to the State?

REFORM SCHOOL.

^ The "Reform School" commends itself to your kindest consideration.

This Institution was first opened in 1856. Its object is the reformation and education of children who have strayed from the path of rectitude, and been convicted of some violation of the law. The Legislature, at its last session, made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of constructing the south wing of the Institution, and purchasing the necessary furniture and fixtures for the same. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents of this appropriation have been expended in the construction of the wing, and it is now fully completed and furnished, and the Institution now contains one hundred and thirty-seven boys and two girls. This is no place to send girls. The course of discipline is such that it is impracticable to keep the two sexes apart; and to keep them together would tend to defeat the great objects of the Institution. In the month of June, 1859, I granted a pardon to a girl who had been sent to this School, from Lapeer county. The pardon was granted because it was impracticable to keep her at the Institution. The law, as it now exists, makes no distinction between the sexes, and both may be sent there. I recommend that you amend the law so as to prohibit the sending of girls to the Reform School, as it is at present organized. A small appropriation of three or four thousand dollars would be sufficient to erect suitable buildings for the reception of females. These buildings could be erected adjacent to the Institution, and its management could be under the same board of officers. I recommend the appropriation.

You are respectfully referred to the Annual Report of the officers of this Institution for the details of its management and financial affairs. In the month of October last, the machine shop, connected with the Institution, took fire, and a large portion of the building was destroyed. The shop has since been repaired, at an expense of nearly sixteen hundred dollars.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

The officers of this Institution, in their biennial report to the Legislature of 1859, asked for an appropriation of eighty-eight thousand dollars, to complete the buildings, and twenty-seven thousand dollars towards purchasing furniture and defraying the expenses of the Institution for two years.

The Legislature made an appropriation for the above purposes of sixty-five thousand dollars for the year 1859, and seventeen thousand dollars for the year 1860, and authorized the raising of the same by taxation. It was, undoubtedly, the expectation of the officers of the Asylum that this appropriation for the respective years would be advanced by the Treasurer out of the General Fund, in anticipation of the receipt of the taxes. No portion of the appropriation for the year 1859, could by any possibility be made available by taxation before March, 1860, and the appropriation for that year will not be received before next March. The condition of the Treasury was such that it was found impracticable to make any considerable advances to this Institution from the General Fund, and meet promptly our foreign liabilities, and defray the expenses of the government. There has been paid to this Asylum, out of the appropriation of 1859, the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars, which has been expended in defraying its ordinary expenses for the past two years, and towards the completion of the buildings. It will require a further appropriation to complete the buildings, and to defray the expenses of the Institution for the next two years. I recommend that you make an appropriation sufficient for this purpose. The expenditures, thus far, upon this Asylum, (exclusive of what has been paid for the land connected with it,) are as follows :

1850,	\$ 5,000 00
1853-4,	3,000 00
1855-6,	33,000 00
1857-8,	75,000 00
1859-60,	52,000 00
Total,	<u>\$168,000 00</u>

From this sum should be deducted the ordinary expenses of its management, since it was first opened for the reception of pupils. The true interest of the State requires the immediate completion of the work. To leave it in its present unfinished condition is not economy. There is but a small portion of the edifice that can now be used, and until the whole structure shall have been completed the beneficial objects of the Institution cannot be realized. There is no work of christian charity or humanity that so much commends itself to all the finer sensibilities of our nature, as that of providing an asylum for the "Deaf, Dumb and Blind." One hundred and fifty-eight pupils have been received into this Institution since it was opened, in 1854. These unfortunate children are our brothers and sisters, and as such should be provided for. Many of them are poor and friendless, and without our aid in educating them must grope their way through a life of utter darkness without one ray of mental light to cheer them on their gloomy pathway.

INSANE ASYLUM.

This Institution will also need your fostering care. The Legislature of 1859 made an appropriation out of the General Fund of forty-five thousand five hundred dollars for the year 1859, and fifty-five thousand dollars for the year 1860, for the Insane Asylum. From the above appropriation, the sum of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars was to be used in the year 1859, for the erection and furnishing of buildings, as specified in the Report of the Trustees of the Asylum for the year 1858, and the further sum of twelve thousand dollars for furnishing and sustaining the completed portion of the south wing, and to be

used in the year 1859. The balance of the appropriation was to be drawn and used during the year 1860. From this appropriation there has been drawn the sum of forty-five thousand five hundred dollars, for the year 1859, as appears from the report of the State Treasurer for that year. But a small portion of the appropriation for the year 1860 has as yet been drawn from the Treasury. You are respectfully referred to the Report of the officers of this institution, for the situation of its finances and the manner in which it has been conducted for the past two years. The institution has labored under great embarrassments, owing to its not being able to realize the full amount of the appropriations. Such embarrassments will always exist when the Legislature make appropriations from the General Fund, when that fund is not sufficient to meet the demands upon it. This institution should be finished as fast as possible, and you should make a liberal appropriation for that purpose; but not one dollar of any appropriation that you make towards completing this, or any other institution that we have, should be made payable from the General Fund. It is much the wisest policy to first get the money into the Treasury before you spend it. Heretofore the appropriations have principally been made from the General Fund. This is all wrong, and should be corrected.

SAUT CANAL LOAN AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Legislature, at its biennial session in 1859, passed a law by which the Governor and State Treasurer were authorized and directed, in the name and behalf of the people of this State, to negotiate and contract for a loan, not exceeding in all one hundred thousand dollars, on the best and most favorable terms and conditions that in their judgment could be obtained, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, to be expended and applied solely in making, from time to time, such repairs upon the locks, gates and walls of the "St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal" as the Board of Control having charge of that work might deem necessary for the preservation and efficient

operation of the same. For the purpose of effecting the loan, the Governor and State Treasurer were empowered and directed to advertise, for thirty days, in one of the daily newspapers in Detroit, Boston, New York and Pittsburgh, and to cause to be made and issued bonds of not less than one thousand dollars each, to be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, and drawn in favor of, and endorsed by, the Auditor General. The act authorizing the loan contains the following clause: "*Provided*, That said bonds shall be sold to the highest bidder, but shall not be sold at less than par, and the money obtained from said loan or loans shall be paid over to the State Treasurer, and shall constitute a part of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal fund, to be applied and used for the above named purposes, and for no other purposes whatever." On the 25th day of April, 1859, the State Treasurer and I appeared at the Artisans Bank, in the City of New York, (that being the time and place for receiving bids, as designated in the notice previously published,) and then and there received and opened the bids, from which it appeared that "E. H. Hazelton & Co." had bid a trifle over a premium of three per cent. for the whole of said loan, and were the highest bidders. Before awarding the loan to them, we required and received a bond, with sufficient sureties, conditioned to pay to the State Treasurer of the State of Michigan, on the first day of July, 1859, at the said Artisans Bank, the full amount of said one hundred thousand dollars and premium, upon receiving the bonds contemplated by said act, and in default of such payment, that the obligors therein named would pay to the State of Michigan, as liquidated damages, the sum of five thousand dollars. Subsequently, and in the latter part of June, 1859, these bonds, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, were prepared and executed in the City of Detroit, and received by the State Treasurer, to be by him taken to the City of New York and delivered to E. H. Hazelton & Co., upon receiving the one hundred thousand dollars and premium, as provided for in the said bond executed by E. H. Hazelton and his sureties. I did not accompany

the Treasurer to the City of New York after the bonds were delivered to him, for the reason that the contract for the loan had already been made, and the only remaining duty to be performed was to deliver the bonds on receiving the money, and by the law, no other officer but the State Treasurer was authorized to receive it.

On or about the 20th of December, 1859, I learned that the State Treasurer had deposited with said Hazelton & Co. fifty thousand dollars of the said loan. This was the first information that I had received upon the subject, (except that I heard a rumor to that effect in the latter part of November previous). On the 29th of December, 1859, I was officially informed by the Board of State Auditors (who had then just closed their annual settlement with the Treasurer) that in their settlement that officer had presented to them "a receipt or certificate of deposit made by E. H. Hazleton & Co., for fifty thousand dollars, dated July 1st, 1859, which they deemed insecure, and which they could not regard as cash in the State Treasury." Upon receiving this information, the Attorney General and I immediately went to the city of New York for the purpose of obtaining from E. H. Hazelton & Co. security for the payment of said fifty thousand dollars. We obtained from them, as security, a mortgage upon their real estate situated in Michigan, describing it in general terms, as it was impracticable at the time to describe it otherwise. This mortgage, as I am advised by the Attorney General, (who has obtained an abstract from the different Register's offices in the counties where these lands are situated,) covers over ten thousand acres of land. In addition to the mortgage, we received a transfer of the notes of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway company to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. Also two notes executed by J. Pratt, amounting to five thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and sixty-nine cents. I do not consider these two last mentioned notes of much value. The foregoing are the only securities we could obtain, and I have never entertained a doubt since they were received, that they were amply sufficient to secure the State against ultimate loss.

They are all due and unpaid, and I am advised by the Attorney General that he has commenced a foreclosure of the mortgage.

At the opening of navigation in the spring of 1859, the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal (composed of the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General) visited that work for the purpose of examining into its condition and determining the extent of the expenditures necessary to be made in order to put it beyond the risk of accident. Before leaving Detroit the Board employed three competent Engineers to accompany them, each of whom was requested to examine the work and furnish a plan and specifications of the improvements necessary to be made, together with an estimate of the probable expense. We found the Canal in an unsafe condition, so much so that there was imminent danger of the works being washed away during the season, and the entire commerce of Lake Superior thereby jeopardized. The plans and specifications of Joseph B. Walton, Esq., (one of the Engineers who accompanied us,) for the improvement of the Canal, met the approval of the Board and were by us adopted, and he was subsequently employed as the Engineer to take charge of the improvements.

Upon the 7th day of June, 1859, the Board, on behalf of the State, entered into a contract with Silas M. Holmes and Nelson W. Clark, for furnishing the materials and doing the necessary work under the direction of, and according to the plans and specifications of the said Engineer (a duplicate of the contract entered into, with the plans and specifications, is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, to which you are respectfully referred). The contract price, as agreed upon with Holmes and Clark, was seventy-two thousand dollars, and by the terms of the contract they were to have possession of the Canal from and after the 15th of September, and if necessary, during the remainder of the year.

By the law the entire responsibility of the prudent management, care and preservation of this great National work, rests entirely with the "Board of Control," and upon their fidelity

and watchfulness in protecting it against accident, depend almost wholly the millions of Commerce that yearly pass through it. The Board felt the full weight of this responsibility in awarding the contract to "Holmes & Clark," and were governed more by the known reputation of these men for energy and perseverance in whatever they undertook, than in the price agreed to be paid for the work. The Engineer employed by us had estimated the expense of the improvements at seventy-five thousand dollars, and the Board were unanimous in awarding the contract to Holmes and Clark, at seventy-two thousand dollars. The contractors immediately entered upon the work, and before the first of August, had so far progressed as to dispel all fears of any serious accident occurring so as to interrupt its navigation. As the season advanced it became apparent that the closing of the canal by the 15th of September, or in fact, at any time before winter set in, would prove disastrous to the commercial interests upon Lake Superior. An unusual quantity of iron ore had accumulated at Marquette, awaiting shipment, and the fall and winter supplies of the whole mining region upon that Lake would not be ready to pass through the canal until after the 15th. Petitions signed by most of the vessel owners and masters, navigating the canal, and by the principal business men of Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Chicago, and others doing business upon Lake Superior, were presented, urgently requesting us not to close the canal at all, but to make some arrangements with the contractors by which the work should be deferred until the season of navigation had closed. The Board felt that these men had a right to be heard, and that their interests should be consulted, inasmuch as the entire expense of making the repairs upon the canal must, under the law, be borne by those using it,—that the additional expense of doing the work in the winter, although it might be great, was nothing in comparison to the injury that commerce might receive by shutting up the canal under the circumstances, even for one month. After consulting with the Engineer, and getting his views as to the feasibility of doing the work in the

winter season, in that cold latitude, the terms of the contract (by the consent of the contractors) were so changed as to require them to complete the work between the closing of navigation of 1859, and the opening thereof in the Spring of 1860, and as a compensation for changing the terms of the contract, they were to be paid the additional expense of the work by reason of the change in the time for doing it. This additional expense to be determined by the State Engineer, and a competent person selected by the contractors, and in case they could not agree, then they were to select a third person, familiar with the work, and the award of the majority was to be conclusive. It is due to the State Treasurer, that I should here remark that he did not concur in making the change in the contract, on account of the additional expense attending it, and of the supposed impracticability of doing the work in the winter season.

The improvements have all been completed to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and without at all interfering with the navigation of the canal, and in accordance with the terms of the contract and its amendments, and the canal may now be said to be finished, and that, too, in so permanent a manner as to allay all apprehensions of any serious difficulty again occurring. The contractors presented to the Board a claim of over sixteen thousand dollars on account of the extra expense occasioned by doing the work in the winter season. The Board did not feel warranted in allowing so large a sum, but preferred leaving the question to be settled in the manner agreed upon by the amendment to the contract. Subsequently, the Engineer on the part of the State, and who was present during the entire progress of the work, certified to the Board that ten thousand dollars, was, in his judgment, a reasonable sum to allow the contractors, and that sum was finally agreed upon and awarded them.

The entire expenditures upon the Canal, in pursuance of the act of 1859, authorizing the loan, as determined by the Board of Control, is as follows :

Original Contract price with Holmes & Clark,	\$72,000 00
Am't allowed them on account of change in contract, ..	10,000 00
Allowed the Contractors for extra work not embraced in the contract and specifications,	4,275 00
Salary of Mr. Walton, the Engineer, at \$3,000 per year, and incidental expenses, together with repairs made by the Engineer by order of the Board, ..	4,562 33
Paid John Burt and Joel Gray, for services as Engineers,	246 00
Total,	<u>\$96,083 33</u>

The annual report of the Superintendent shows the receipts from tolls to be steadily increasing. The amounts received during the past six years are as follows :

1855,	\$ 4,874 66
1856,	7,575 78
1857,	9,406 74
1858,	10,848 80
1859,	16,941 84
1860,	24,460 00

There will be no necessity of increasing the rate of tolls in order to provide for the payment of the loan of 1859. On the contrary, should the business on Lake Superior continue to increase (as I have every reason to believe it will), the rate of tolls can be reduced in a few years to a mere nominal sum.

During the year 1859, property to the value of nine millions, eight hundred and eighty-seven thousand, four hundred and four dollars passed through the Canal, as appears by an inventory and appraisal of the Superintendent.

MUSKEGON RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Legislature of 1857 passed "an act to provide for the improvement of navigation on the sand flats of the Muskegon River," and appropriated for that purpose, "fifty thousand dollars, to be paid from the Internal Improvement Fund of this State." The act appoints three Commissioners "to contract,

on the best terms, for the construction of all work necessary for the said drainage, and the best improvement of said River for the purpose of navigation, over and across the sand flats, at a price not to exceed the sum by this act appropriated." The Commissioners thus appointed, on the 19th of August, 1857, entered into a contract with Hon. John A. Brooks, of Newaygo, for making the improvements contemplated by the act. This contract, upon the 28th of September following, was duly approved by my immediate predecessor. The sixth section of the act declares that "no payment shall be made on account of said works, or any of them, until the said drainage, and the canal or channel across the said flats, and all works connected with or necessary to the usefulness thereof, are completed to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners and approved by the Governor, and in accordance with the terms of the contract to be made in pursuance of this act." The eighth section also declares that "the sufficiency of all said work shall be determined by said Commissioners, and approved by the Governor."

In the month of November, 1859, at the request of the contractor, I accompanied the commissioners and the engineer, (Judge Almy, of Grand Rapids,) to examine the work with a view of certifying to its completion, in accordance with the act.

We passed in a steamboat up and down the river, and through the channel made by the contractor over the said flats without inconvenience, and found the work at that time completed with the exception of closing up some of the channels leading off from the river and above the works, which it was understood would be done in a few days. I did not deem the closing of these channels material or necessary to the efficiency of the work, but inasmuch as the contract required it, I declined making the certificate until these channels should be closed according to its terms.

I again visited the work in the fore part of the past summer, with two of the commissioners, for the purpose of examining it. These channels had been closed since my previous visit, (and as the commissioners informed me shortly thereafter,) but not in

as thorough a manner as the contract seemed to require, and I again declined to make the certificate. Subsequently and upon the third day of October, 1860, the assignee of the contractor presented to me the contract upon which was endorsed the certificate of two of the commissioners, in substance and to the effect that they had (then) recently examined the improvements made under said contract, and that its terms had been complied with on the part of the contractor. I then endorsed upon the contract my approval of the sufficiency of the work. The act makes the appropriation from "the internal improvement fund of this State," and declares that "no money shall be drawn from the general fund in the Treasury of this State for this purpose, nor shall the State be responsible, nor held liable for any contract growing out of this improvement, except as herein otherwise provided." The act contemplates that the "internal improvement fund of this State" is not exhausted. If it was exhausted at the time of the passage of the law, then there was nothing to appropriate from it. It is no part of the duty of the Executive to determine this question, but I respectfully call your attention to the subject that justice may be done in the premises.

SWAMP LANDS AND ROADS.

The act of the last Legislature, providing for the drainage and reclamation of Swamp Lands by means of State Roads and Ditches, has been the means of drawing attention to the northern portion of our State, and opening to settlement a portion of the country that was before almost inaccessible. Immediately after the passage of the law, and the appointment of commissioners under it, I designated the places of meeting for the respective boards of commissioners preparatory to their casting lots for the terms of office to be held by each, as contemplated by the act, and directed them to proceed immediately to make the survey and location of their respective roads.

The amount of money apportioned by the State Treasurer to each of said roads, and distributed to them under the directions of the Board of State Officers, as provided for in the act, was

fifty thousand dollars for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and twenty-five thousand dollars for the year eighteen hundred and sixty. The following table shows the length of each road as surveyed, the number of miles under contract, the number of miles contracted, and the average cost per mile :

Allegan, Muskegon and Traverse Bay,.....	160 Miles.
Newaygo and Northport,.....	125 "
Ionia, Houghton Lake and Mackinac,.....	212½ "
Port Huron, Bay City and Lansing,.....	185 "
East Saginaw and Sauble,.....	90 "
Lexington and Flint River,.....	45 "
Sault Ste Marie and Mackinac,.....	54 "
Marquette and Bay De Noc,.....	64 "
L'Anse Bay and Wisconsin State Line,.....	85 "
Ontonagon and State Line,.....	54 "
Number of miles under contract,.....	477
" " completed,.....	179
Average cost per mile,.....	\$232 58

The expense of the location and survey has been heavy. This has been owing, in a measure, to the necessity of examining different routes before finally determining upon the best one to be taken, and partly to the difficulty of surveying roads through a wilderness, far from settlements, where provisions, as well as camp equipage had to be packed, and partly from having three Commissioners to perform services that one alone could much better do. I recommend the law to be so amended that hereafter there shall be but one Commissioner to a road. One hundred and seventy-nine miles of these roads have been completed since the passage of the law. Almost every lot of State Swamp Land upon the line and in the vicinity of these one hundred and seventy-nine miles has been purchased since the survey of these roads, and much of it by the actual settler. There has been no act of the Legislature, since the first organization of our State government, more promotive of our prosperity than this ; and when these roads shall have been completed, most of the northern portion of this Peninsula will be accessible to the

emigrant in his own conveyance. The act of Congress granting these lands to the State imposed upon her the obligation of applying the proceeds thereof, so far as is necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming them, and the State, in accepting the grant, pledged her faith that they should be exclusively appropriated to that purpose. In my judgment, no better use could be made of these lands than to apply the whole of them in the building of roads and bridges, and draining out the large swamps, so as to make the counties wherein they are located accessible to settlement. Of what use to us are these lands in their present wild, uncultivated state? It is people that we want, not land. The true way to induce emigration into our unsettled counties is to open roads, build bridges, and drain the swamps. Over five million acres of these swamp lands are yet undisposed of.

The Legislature of 1859, upon my recommendation, passed a law giving to the poor man forty acres of these lands, upon condition of his occupying and reclaiming it. Over seventeen hundred poor men, who perhaps never before had a home of their own, have availed themselves of its provisions, and are now clearing up and reclaiming the wilderness. The act of 1859 appropriated from the proceeds of the Swamp Lands thereafter to accrue, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or one hundred thousand acres of land, for the benefit of the organized counties in the Lower Peninsula, to be expended in draining and reclaiming the State Swamp Lands, and placed the same at the disposal of the Board of State Officers, to be by them applied to that purpose, under such rules and regulations as they might prescribe. Under this provision of the law the Board have let three contracts for draining certain swamps—two in Sanilac and one in Bay County. The time for completing the work has not yet expired. It is believed that these ditches, when completed, will reclaim and bring into market Swamp Land enough to more than defray the expense of drainage. The aggregate length of these ditches is twenty-five miles, and their capacity is twelve feet broad and four feet deep, and the aggregate expense, when completed, will be forty thousand

dollars—three thousand two hundred dollars to be paid in money, and the balance in Swamp Land at its minimum price. These contracts are on file in the office of the Secretary of State. One mile of the ditch in Bay County, and four miles of one of the ditches in Sanilac, have already been completed.

RAIL ROADS.

The Act disposing of certain grants of land, made to the State for Railroad purposes by Act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1856, demands your consideration. This act, after granting the lands to certain Railroad Companies, creates a Board of Control, "whose duty it shall be to manage and dispose of such lands, in aid of the construction of the aforesaid Railroads, in the manner in this act provided, and to do any and all other acts necessary and proper, respecting the construction and building of said Railroads." The Eleventh Section of the Act is as follows :

"Should either of said Railroad companies fail to accept said lands on the terms of this Act within sixty days, or fail to make the survey and maps by the first day of December next, or fail to construct its entire line of road, or any part thereof, in the time and manner required ; in such case said Board of Control shall have the power, and it is hereby made their duty, to declare said lands, so far as they have not been sold—forfeited to the State ; and said Board of Control are hereby required to confer said lands upon some other competent party, under the general regulations and restriction of this Act." No portion of the law attempts to point out the mode and manner by which this section can be enforced. The second section of the Act, by its terms, *disposes of, grants to, confers upon and vests in*, the different Railroad Companies therein named, the fee of these lands.

It would seem to me that it more properly belongs to the Judiciary, to determine this question of forfeiture. Suppose a disputed question of fact should arise between this Board and one of the companies. How is it to be settled ? Where is the power to subpoena and coerce the attendance of witnesses ?

Can the Board act judicially, and hear, try, and determine the matter? It was for the interest of the State that these railroad companies, so long as they continued at work, should not be disturbed in the completion of the roads; and any attempt on the part of the Board to declare their rights to these lands forfeited, would have been most disastrous to the best interests of the State; as the effect would have been to stop all further prosecution of the work, until this question of forfeiture could be judicially settled. Entertaining, as I did, doubts of the constitutionality of the eleventh section of said act, and inasmuch as no other competent party sought to have said lands forfeited to the State and conferred upon him "under the general regulations and restrictions of the act," I refrained from convening the Board, and no action has thus far been taken under said section. Upon the third day of September last past, the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company notified me that twenty continuous miles of its road were completed, and requested me to examine the same and give the Company the certificate contemplated by the seventh section of the act. Before examining the road I submitted to the Attorney General, for his official opinion, the question whether I had the authority to make the certificate contemplated by the seventh section of said act, without first being satisfied that the twenty miles of road had been completed prior to the first day of December, 1859. His opinion (copy of which is herewith submitted) concurred with my views upon the subject, and was to the effect that I had the authority. Upon the 5th day of September, 1860, I examined the road and found that twenty continuous miles thereof, from East Saginaw towards the City of Flint, were completed, in the manner designated by the act, and I gave to the Company the proper certificate. Subsequently, and upon the 28th day of December, 1860, at the request of the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad Company, I examined its road and found that twenty continuous miles from the City of Owosso towards the City of Lansing were completed in like manner, and I gave this Company a similar certificate. No.

other road has made application for a certificate under said section. The act of Congress granting these lands to the State declares that they "shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road, for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever." It further declares that if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States. Nearly one-half of the time limited by the act of Congress has already elapsed, and from present appearances the great body of these lands will revert. It is important to the interests of Michigan that these roads should be completed, and that these lands should all be used in their construction. Your policy towards them should be liberal. Their construction would add millions of dollars to the wealth of our State and open to settlement a great part of our northern wilderness.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief, shows that the enrolled Militia of the State number one hundred and ten thousand able bodied men. The Legislature of 1859, appropriated three thousand dollars per annum, for the encouragement of volunteer uniformed companies. This law has had a good effect. We now have forty of these companies under an excellent state of discipline. I recommend that you increase the appropriation to ten thousand dollars per annum. It is upon the "Citizen soldiery" that we must rely for our protection, should a resort to arms ever become necessary. These independent companies, in the hour of danger, would form a nucleus around which the enrolled militia could gather. The history of the world teaches us that that nation is most respected which is able and ready to protect her citizens and maintain her rights, even at the cannon's mouth, if necessary. We live upon the borders of the most powerful nation on the Globe. Seven hundred miles of our coast form the boundary line between Great Britain and the United States. We are at peace

with the whole world, but this peace may not last a year. True wisdom requires us to put our military department upon a firmer basis. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars per annum in aid of these uniformed companies, would enable them to defray a portion of the onerous expenses that they are now subject to. No company can long maintain its discipline without frequent drills and encampments, which draw heavily upon their time and means.

GEOLOGY.

The Legislature, at its last biennial session, authorized the Governor to appoint a competent person whose duty it should be to finish the geological survey of the State. The act further authorized the appointment, from time to time, as the exigencies of the case might require, competent persons to act as assistants under the direction of the Geologist. For the purpose of defraying the expenses that might be incurred under the act, two thousand dollars was appropriated for the year 1859, and three thousand dollars for the year 1860. A joint resolution was also passed placing at the disposal of the Governor a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, for the purpose of securing to the use of the State, and preparing for publication, the notes and papers relating to the geological survey of the State made by the late Dr. Houghton, and for the collection and preservation of any property or specimens belonging to the State in the possession of his heirs. For the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing act and resolution, on the 9th of March, 1859, I appointed Alexander Winchell (Professor of Geology, Zoology and Botany, in the State University) State Geologist, at a yearly compensation of one thousand dollars during the performance of field labor, and Dr. Manly Miles to act as his assistant, at seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum for like services.

The sum thus appropriated was too small to carry on a very extensive geological survey of the State, and after consultation upon the subject with Prof. Winchell it was thought advisable to unite the two funds, as most economical and effective in car-

rying into effect both the act and resolution. The Geologist and his assistant immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties, and have prosecuted the survey to the extent of the appropriation with ability and untiring industry.

The full amount of the fund has been drawn from the treasury and placed at the disposal of Prof. Winchell, and you are respectfully referred to his report for the extent and success of his labors. I have filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for your inspection, my vouchers showing the disposition that has been made of the appropriation.

It is of importance to the State that this geological survey should be prosecuted to completion as soon as possible. The survey already made, incomplete as it is, proves to us that Michigan is fully equal to and exceeds many of her sister States in natural resources. Her coal beds cover an area of nearly seven thousand square miles, lying in the center of the State, and crossed by two of the principal railways. Her saline basin is one hundred miles in diameter, showing a quality of water that for purity and strength is unequalled in the United States.

Gypsum is found in different parts of the State, of the purest quality, and in inexhaustable quantities. The iron and copper beds of Lake Superior are unsurpassed, and have already attained a celebrity throughout the United States and Europe. Lead, marl, fire-clay, and marble, all of superior qualities have been discovered in great abundance. These are some of the fruits of our geological survey. You should legislate for the development of these great natural resources. The God of Heaven has filled the bowels of the earth with these, his richest gifts, and science has brought a knowledge of them home to you. The people have a right to expect such legislation as will tend to make these great Natural resources most available.

I recommend that you appropriate eight thousand dollars per annum for the next two years, for the prosecution of the geological survey. The compensation at present paid the geologist is a mere pittance, in comparison to the value of his services.

I believe that the principle "the laborer is worthy of his hire," is as applicable to a public officer, as to a private citizen. His compensation should be doubled, and if the sum placed at my disposal by the Act of 1859 had been sufficient, I would have doubled his salary, and I believe the people would have sustained me in it.

SALT.

From the early settlement of the State it has been known that saline water existed in the valleys of the Grand and Saginaw Rivers, but whether salt could be manufactured from it in sufficient quantity, and of such quality as to warrant the experiment, remained entirely speculative in the minds of our people. The State had once tried the experiment without any satisfactory result. Individuals were unwilling to engage in the enterprise lest it might prove a failure. The Legislature of 1859, for the purpose of inducing individuals to embark in the manufacture of salt from our own saline springs, passed a law declaring that "there shall be paid from the Treasury of the State, as a bounty, to any individual, or company, or corporation, the sum of ten cents for each and every bushel of salt manufactured by such individual, company, or corporation, from water obtained by boring, in this State: *Provided*, That no such bounty shall be paid until such individual, company, or corporation, shall have at least five thousand bushels of salt manufactured." Stimulated by this law, and relying upon the good faith and honor of the State for the payment of the bounty, individuals and companies embarked in the enterprise, and over one hundred thousand dollars have been already invested at Saginaw and Grand Rapids, in this business. Eight wells have been sunk upon the Saginaw River, and five at Grand Rapids, and a quality of water has been found which, for strength and purity, is unsurpassed in the United States. Whether the quantity will hold out sufficient to ensure ultimate success, time alone can determine, but from present indications it is inexhaustible. Four thousand five hundred barrels of salt, of the purest quality,

have already been manufactured by one company at East Saginaw, and two hundred and thirty barrels at Grand Rapids, and it is confidently believed that at no distant day the salt manufactured from the saline waters of Michigan will be sufficient to supply not only our own State, but also the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Salt is an article that enters into the general consumption of all classes, and cannot be dispensed with. It is estimated that twenty-six millions of bushels were consumed in the United States in 1859, twelve millions of which were imported from foreign countries. One bushel of salt per annum to a person is a fair estimate of the quantity consumed by our people, and this quantity at thirty cents per bushel, (which is below the average price,) amounted during the past year to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, every cent of which was a draft upon the material wealth of Michigan, and went to enrich other States. In my judgment, it is far better for our people to encourage the home manufacture of salt, than to annually pay to other States a quarter of a million of dollars for this article alone, and allow our saline springs to remain undeveloped. The Legislature of 1859 took a broad and comprehensive view of the subject, and the result has shown the wisdom of their policy. In my opinion this law ought not to be repealed, at least for a series of years, and not then without first making ample provision for those who may have made investments in good faith under the law. Our citizens have invested their capital in an uncertain enterprise, relying upon the good faith and honor of the State for the payment of the bounty, and now to repeal the law as success is about to crown their efforts, would be both impolitic and unjust. If these citizens had failed in their anticipations, they would have had no just claims upon the treasury, and their success ought not to lessen the obligation of the State to make good the law.

EMIGRATION.

The Legislature of 1859, by a joint Resolution, authorized me to appoint a Commissioner, for the purpose of encouraging emigra-

tion to our State, and placed at my disposal a sum of money not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars in any one year, towards defraying the expenses of such commission. This sum was not sufficient to warrant the sending of an agent to Europe. For the purpose of making the fund most available for the accomplishment of the object of the resolution, I concluded it was better to appoint two Commissioners; one to reside in the city of New York, and the other in Detroit; for if it was an object to induce the emigrant into our State, it was equally an object to see that he remained, which could best be accomplished by having one of the Commissioners located at Detroit. I therefore appointed Rudolph Diepenbeck, Esq., a Commissioner to reside in the city of New York, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and George F. Veen Fleit, Esq., a Commissioner to reside in the city of Detroit, at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, both of whom are gentlemen of the highest character, and are equally familiar with the German, French and English languages; and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the fidelity with which they have discharged the duties of their office. Mr. Deipenbeck was directed to forward the emigrant to Mr. Veen Fleit, at Detroit, but in no case to send one who was not apparently industrious, and of temperate habits; and to keep a record showing the names, age, nativity and value of property of each emigrant, that we might the better be prepared to judge of the policy of continuing the system. From Mr. Diepenbeck's report to me, it appears that fifteen hundred German emigrants have been induced, through the agency of this Commission, to settle in our State, and that the aggregate amount of cash capital brought with them, is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expense attending the commission of emigration, in the payment of salaries, printing &c., for the year 1859, amounted to two thousand and twenty-five dollars; and during the year 1860, to two thousand seven hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty cents. I have filed in the office of the Secretary of State, my vouchers for the above expenditure.

The policy of continuing the office of "Commissioner of Emigration," is well worthy your consideration; but to make it thoroughly effectual, a larger sum should be placed at the disposal of the Governor, than that provided for by the resolution of 1859.

Many of the Western States have long since adopted the policy of sending a Commissioner directly to Europe, and one thus located would have a very great advantage over one in the city of New York, from the fact that the emigrant (particularly the German) makes up his mind as to his future place of residence before leaving home. In my judgment the office should be continued, and a sum should be appropriated sufficiently large to warrant the sending of an agent directly to Europe. We have vast tracts of uncultivated land now open to the emigrant and inviting settlement, fully equal in fertility of soil to the cultivated portions of our State, and all that is wanting to bring it into settlement, is a knowledge on the part of the emigrant, of our great natural resources, and of the advantages that Michigan possesses over her sister States farther West.

GRATIOT RELIEF FUND.

At the opening of the Legislature in 1859 it became apparent that many of the citizens of Gratiot, Isabella, and other newly settled portions of our State, owing to causes entirely beyond their control, were in a destitute condition, and that without some legislative aid great suffering would exist among them before the succeeding harvest. The Legislature came promptly to their aid, and placed at my disposal fifteen thousand dollars to be expended for their relief so far as was necessary, with full authority on my part to expend the same either gratuitously or to take in any case obligations for future payment in whole or in part, as to me might seem right and just.

The duty thus imposed upon me was a delicate one, and more especially as it had to be performed through the agency of others. I employed George W. Swift, Esq., to visit the localities where the most suffering was said to exist, and upon receiving

his report of the condition of the people, concluded to purchase provisions and distribute among them, receiving their obligations for the full value thereof, including the expense attending the distribution. These people did not ask for gratuitous aid from the Legislature. Their crops had been cut off by an overruling Providence, and they merely asked for temporary relief until another harvest should come around, and I preferred selling them the provisions as less wounding to their feelings.

I have drawn from the Treasury, under the above appropriation, in all, eleven thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-one cents. Fifteen hundred dollars of this sum was, by me, passed over to the proper authorities of Gratiot county, to be by them expended for the relief of the citizens of that county, in exchange for which I received the county orders of Gratiot county, on interest, and five hundred dollars of the above sum was passed over to the authorities of Isabella county for the relief of her citizens, I receiving in exchange five hundred dollars of her county orders, on interest. I also caused to be distributed among the inhabitants of Gratiot, Isabella and Montcalm counties, nine thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eight cents, (including the expense of distribution,) principally in provisions, and received in exchange therefor the promissory notes of the recipients of the provisions, on interest. These notes and county orders, together with the surplus money unexpended, have all been deposited with the State Treasurer. I have also deposited with that officer a detailed statement of the manner in which every dollar of this money has been expended, together with my vouchers for the expenditure. The county orders received by me can be made available, the same as cash, in the annual settlement with Gratiot and Isabella counties; most of the notes received, (numbering in all two thousand and eighty three,) are, as I am advised, collectable, and would be paid in cash if the State should require it, but I would not advise demanding their payment in money. I recommend that you pass a law authorizing the payment of these notes in labor on the highways, under the

direction of the Commissioners of highways of each township where the drawers live. These notes could be thus paid without inconvenience to the drawers, and the country would be improved thereby.

As an act of justice to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company, I wish to state that it gratuitously carried over its road all the provisions purchased under the foregoing act, and thereby saved for the fund from six to ten hundred dollars, and for this act of generosity the Company are entitled to the commendations of all.

BANKS.

The amendment to the Constitution, on the subject of corporations, proposed by the joint resolution of the Legislature of 1859, was submitted to the people at the last general election, and was by them adopted, and is now a part of the organic law. There is now no Constitutional difficulty in passing such a banking law as will be acceptable to those wishing to engage in the business, and at the same time protect our citizens.

For years our State has been cursed with a currency ruinous alike to the commercial and agricultural interest of the country. I recommend that you pass a liberal banking law, at the same time so thoroughly guarded as to secure the bill-holders from loss. Whatever law you see fit to pass upon this subject, whether it be an original act or an amendment to the present law, will have to be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State for their approval. Such is the constitutional requirement.

STATE CAPITOL.

I cannot, in justice to the State and to my own convictions of public policy, pass by in silence the subject of a new Capitol. The present public buildings were built for a temporary purpose, and are no longer suitable to the wants of our growing State. The public offices are small, inconvenient and unsafe, and their destruction would be most disastrous to the interests of the State, as they contain records that could never be re-

placed. The Library room is already filled, with no opportunity of enlarging it. There is no suitable place for the holding of our Supreme Court. The halls of Legislation are already too small by half, and with no ante-chambers or committee rooms. But little need be said upon the subject. Your own experience and observation for the next sixty or seventy days will form a stronger argument in favor of a new Capitol than anything that I can say. It will take five or six years to commence and complete such public buildings as the wants and dignity of the State require. A commencement should be made immediately. I recommend that you appropriate fifty thousand dollars per annum, for the next two years, for that purpose.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS.

At the last general election the question of amending the constitution so as to lengthen the time for legislative sessions was submitted to the people, and by them adopted, and your session will be no longer limited by that instrument to forty days. The questions that will come before you for consideration will demand your calmest deliberation, and upon the result of your action will depend, in a great measure, the future progress and prosperity of our State, and I trust no false considerations of economy in time, will prevent you from giving each subject careful and due deliberation. It is far better for the State that you should remain in session ninety or a hundred days, if necessary, than to have crude and hasty legislation.

The Auditor General, in a very able report, has explained at length the financial embarrassments under which the Executive department of the government has labored for the past two years; and has also made an estimate of the revenue and expense of the ensuing year, and given his views as to the most feasible way of providing for the deficiency in the revenue, to all which you are respectfully referred.

The appropriations which I deem expedient to be made to meet the wants and requirements of the State for the next two years, are as follows :

Sinking Fund, to pay the State debt,.....	\$58,500 00
Building a new Prison,.....	75,000 00
Female College,.....	30,000 00
State Capitol,.....	100,000 00
Finishing the Asylum at Flint, and carrying on the institution two years,.....	40,000 00
For the Asylum at Kalamazoo,.....	50,000 00
Building a Female Reform School,.....	3,000 00
Geological Survey,.....	16,000 00
Emigrant Agency,.....	10,000 00
Agricultural College,.....	25,000 00
Reform School,.....	30,000 00
Military Fund,.....	20,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$452,500 00
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Two hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to be raised by taxation in one year may look like a large sum of money. It is a large sum in the abstract, but when we come to consider it with reference to our population, or to the real value of our property, the sum is small. It amounts to a fraction over thirty cents to a person, and when you apportion it upon the real value of our property, the sum sinks into insignificance.

The Auditor General has prepared a statement, taken from the census returns of 1860, showing the real value of the taxable property of the State to be two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars raised upon this valuation, is less than one mill upon the dollar, a sum not at all burdensome to the people, and yet sufficient to keep the State moving forward in her onward march of prosperity and greatness. I know that the subject of taxation is one that addresses itself directly to the pockets of the people, and that the demagogue is ever ready to raise the cry of "high taxation" hoping thereby to win applause. To me, that cry has no terrors. The people are sensible, and will always sanction and sustain that which is just and proper. Michigan must move

forward—she cannot retrograde or remain stationary. Her destiny, for the time being, is in your hands, and liberal and expanded views of state policy should govern your action. Whenever you make an appropriation, you should at the same time levy a tax sufficient to meet it, and the appropriation should not be expended until the money is *actually in the Treasury*. Heretofore it has been the policy of the Legislature to make their appropriations payable out of the General Fund, as if that fund were inexhaustible. The result has been that the institutions in whose favor the appropriations were made have been calling for money at the Treasury long before one dollar could, by any possibility, be realized from the taxes levied to meet the appropriation. Such a course of legislation will always put the executive department of your government in a false position, and I caution you against the further continuance of this policy.

The Constitution and laws of the State impose upon the Executive onerous duties, and which require the exercise of judgment, both in the construction and execution of the laws. In exercising this judgment, I may have erred, but I have endeavored that such errors should always be in favor of the progress of the State, and I invite your closest scrutiny into each and every official act of mine.

THE UNION.

I should feel as if I were neglecting my duty and unfaithful to the high trust reposed in me, were I to remain silent when the whole country is excited, and the cry of disunion is ringing in our ears. We cannot shut our eyes to the painful truth that one portion of our common country is fast arraying itself against another—that already one of the sovereign States of this Republic has declared by a solemn ordinance of her people that she no longer forms an integral part of this Union, and that other States are expected soon to follow her example.

Michigan cannot remain an indifferent spectator when she sees a sister State thus attempting to subvert the happiest gov-

ernment on earth, and dismember and break in fragments the union of the States. We love the Union. Our fidelity and loyalty never have been, and will not now be questioned. It is but natural then that we should wish to know what good cause, if any, really exists for this most unnatural estrangement of our southern sister. It is claimed that the non-slaveholding States are trampling upon the constitutional rights of the slaveholding, and that the Republican party was organized and has elected the President of the United States for the purpose of aggression upon the institution of slavery in the States where it legally exists. We deny the charge. We say distinctly, that although we loathe and detest the institution of slavery, yet we have no intention of interfering with it in the States where it is now tolerated by law. Neither have we any desire or disposition to interfere with the constitutional rights of any one of our sister States. The constitution under which we have lived for more than seventy years was passed by slaveholders, and ratified by a slaveholding people. It is made up of concessions and compromises, without which it could never have been adopted, and we believe it to be the most perfect form of government that human wisdom could devise. It is not a pro-slavery instrument; on the contrary, its declared object is to "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. It recognizes the existence of slavery as a State and not as a national institution, and provides for the rendition of the fugitive. It is a form of government created by the people and not by the States, and none but the people can abrogate it. Each and every part of that instrument is equally binding upon all, and no one part is more sacred than another. So careful were our fathers in guarding against the extension of slavery into the Territories—the common property of the United States—that two months before the adoption of the constitution, Congress passed an ordinance forever prohibiting slavery upon every foot of the Territories then owned by the United States. The institution of slavery was considered as local in its character, and of temporary duration. Gradually, however, has it increased both in magnitude

and power until it now threatens our peace and demands nationality at the hands of the government, or in default thereof the compact entered into by our fathers shall be broken, and this proud temple of liberty desecrated to unholy purposes. For more than thirty years portions of our common country have shown a restlessness of spirit not at all compatible with our peace and harmony, and now, as if emboldened by the successes of the past, the startling doctrine is advanced that no real union has ever existed between us—that it was all a myth—that the government which our fathers intended to be as lasting as the hills, is really limited in duration by the will of any particular State—that Cuba, after we shall have purchased her for three hundred millions of dollars, may go back to Spain and again offer herself for sale in the market. Another doctrine, still more startling, if possible, than the former, is also advanced. It is that this mighty nation whose flag has floated in every sea, and in every clime, is now powerless in the hands of any State that may see fit to secede and treat her laws with contempt; as if the right of self preservation and protection were not inherent in every government! Are the army and navy of the United States “useless institutions,” and only to be employed for the protection of slavery in the territories? Is there no virtue in that part of the Constitution which declares it to be the duty of the President “to take care that the laws be faithfully executed?” Is the oath which he takes “to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution”, an idle mockery of words? The recent election of a Republican President is made one of the grounds of complaint against the North. The Constitution and the laws of the land point out the manner of electing the President. I believe the late election was conducted strictly in accordance with law. I have heard of no instance of alledged fraud in any one of the States casting its vote for the Republican candidate. No riot at the polls—no “stuffing” of ballot boxes—no fraudulent returns—no driving of free citizens from the polls at the point of the bayonet. On the contrary, all was peace and quiet, and the friends of the numerous candidates for that high office

had a fair opportunity of being heard. It is true, that from all parts of our country the cry of secession and disunion was sounded, and the weak and timid were thereby sought to be influenced in the casting of their votes.

The theory of our government is that the majority shall rule, and that each voter may exercise the right of suffrage according to the dictates of his own conscience, and if we have erred because we exercised that right, it is an error that freemen will always commit. A Republican has been elected by the people to the highest office within their gift, and for four years from and after the fourth of March next he will be the President of the United States, unless the Almighty in His wisdom, shall direct otherwise. We have confidence in his integrity and ability, and believe he will administer the government with wisdom, firmness and moderation, and in strict accordance with all the requirements of the Constitution. It is claimed that the "platform" upon which he was elected is sectional in its character, and in conflict with the Compromises of the Constitution, and at war with the rights of the slave-holding States. I deny the charge. I do not deem it proper, on this occasion, to examine in detail the resolutions of the Republican party. They have been published throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Their merits and demerits have been thoroughly canvassed by an enlightened people, and a solemn verdict has been rendered in their favor, and now, after the battle has been fought and the victory won, the vanquished and discomfited opponents of this great party coolly ask us—under a threat of tearing and mutilating the "last will and testament of our fathers"—to give up and relinquish the principles of our party, and abandon all the flushed fruits of victory, even before we have plucked them from the tree. They go further, and ask us to cut down and cast into the fire the very tree which bore these fruits. We cannot consent. We are asked to surrender our manhood—to abandon principles which commend themselves to our consciences—and to the civilized world—to forget the early teachings of Washington, Jeffer-

son, Madison, Monroe, and of all the patriots of the revolution—to neglect our rivers and harbors—to forego a free homestead law—to re-open the slave trade, and to devote all the mighty energies of this great nation towards the extension and perpetuation of human bondage. Again I repeat, we cannot consent.

The President of the United States, in his recent message, has seen fit to arraign the twenty-two millions of free people of the North, at the bar of public opinion, and to hold them up to the execration and scorn of the civilized world, as the inciters of servile insurrection—as the disturbers of the public peace and constant agitators of the Slavery question; and we are told by him, that “the long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, has at length produced its natural effects;” and its “malign influence on the slaves and inspired them with vague notions of freedom,” and that a “sense of security no longer exists around the family altar.” Born as I was in the North, and loving and cherishing her free institutions; and called, as I have been, to preside over one of the free States thus directly pointed at by the President, I cannot pass by with indifference the libel thus heaped upon us. My own self respect, and that duty which I owe to the people of my State—their honor and good name—will not allow me to remain silent under this calumny, lest the civilized world should deem that silence a confession of guilt. The charges thus preferred by the President, are general in their character, “without time, place or attendant circumstances.” I deny that the North has ever sought to interfere with the question of slavery in the States. The right of the slaveholding States, “to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way,” never has been questioned by the people of the North. It is true, we have discussed the question of slavery in all its bearings, and particularly with reference to the introduction of that institution into the Territories of the West. If this be a crime, then indeed are we guilty. We have discussed it at our firesides, in our primary

meetings, in our Conventions and in the halls of Legislation ; but always with temperance and moderation, fully recognizing and respecting the rights of the slaveholding States. When we cease to discuss that, or any other subject, at the dictation of any man or set of men, it will be when our Constitution no longer guarantees "freedom of speech or of the press;" when Bunker Hill is no longer remembered—when our ancestry and their glorious deeds, are alike forgotten. The free discussion of this subject, and of Republican principles by Republicans of the North, never finds its way into the South.

There is a portion of the northern press which for base, cowardly and selfish purposes, has constantly, for the past six years, instilled into the minds of our southern brothers the vile libel that the Republican party is a party of aggression—a systematic organization, having solely in view the liberation of the slaves, and the inciting of them to insurrection—that the Republicans in the North are "fanatical abolitionists," and ever ready to welcome the slave with open arms, though he come with bloody hands from the charred threshold of his master. This press has always found free circulation in the South. Southern papers have copied largely from it, and it is not surprising if at last the people of the slaveholding States have been made to believe these vile libels, and "hence a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar." Such publications, if made known to the slave, would be likely to produce a "malign influence upon his mind, and inspire him with vague notions of freedom." This servile party press merits, and will yet receive, the execrations of all good men. If there has been intemperate interference of the people of the North with the question of slavery, are our Southern brothers wholly blameless?

In eighteen hundred and fifty, the giant intellects of the nation, in Congress assembled, "compromised this exciting question," and passed a series of laws for the purpose of putting it forever at rest. The North and the South acquiesced, and the whole country became quiet. Excitement died away, and a fraternal feeling was fast springing up throughout the country.

In eighteen hundred and fifty-two, each of the great political parties passed resolutions deprecating all further agitation upon the subject of slavery, and declared that it was forever compromised and put at rest. The election passed off calmly. We had got rid of the exciting subject, and the patriot breathed more freely. It was a calmness, however, that precedes the storm, and that storm soon burst upon the country in all its fury. The Missouri Compromise, that our fathers made thirty-three years before, was abrogated at the dictation of the South, that human bondage might be introduced into Territories which had been forever dedicated to freedom. As the stunning news of its abrogation passed over the country, we gazed upon each other in astonishment, and again the slavery question was opened with tenfold excitement. The patriot bowed his head in grief as he heard the news, and the whole civilized world looked on in amazement, and wondered at the meaning of our boasted bill of rights: "All men are created equal." Again I ask, are our southern brothers wholly blameless?

You are asked to repeal certain laws upon our statute books, known as "Personal liberty bills," which are claimed to be in conflict with the Constitution, and defeat the execution of the "Fugitive Slave Law," and deprive our Southern brothers of the right of temporary sojournment in our State with their slaves. If these laws are unconstitutional, and in conflict with the provisions of the fugitive slave law, then most certainly they should be repealed. The Constitution, and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, are the Supreme law of the land, and as such, are entitled to our highest consideration and respect. Congress, in 1850, passed an act amending the act of 1793, providing for the rendition of the fugitive slave. This act is abhorrent to our nature, and degrades the free man of the North into a mere "slave catcher." It authorizes the claimant to cause the alleged fugitive to be apprehended, with, or without process, and to be taken before a Commissioner of the Federal Government, who is required to hear and determine the "*case of such claimant in a summary manner,*" and upon be-

ing presented with *ex parte* affidavits, taken before some justice of the peace in a distant State, showing the identity of the alleged fugitive, and that he does, in fact, owe service to the claimant, to make a certificate authorizing his removal back to the State, whence he may have escaped. These *ex parte* affidavits are by the act, made conclusive evidence of the right of the claimant to remove the alleged fugitive to the State whence he escaped, and by the terms of the act, the officer conducting these "summary proceedings" is to be paid a bounty for deciding against the fugitive. It denies him the right of compulsory process to obtain his witnesses. It denies him the writ of *Habæs Corpus*, and a trial by jury. In short, it puts him completely in the power of the "slave driver," and these *ex parte* affidavits, gotten up in the dark, more than a thousand miles from his place of arrest, are made conclusive against his rights, and forever consign him to a hopeless bondage. Every provision of this "amendatory act" is at war with justice and humanity, and more befitting the dark ages than the middle of the nineteenth century, and yet this act is a part and parcel of the "Supreme law of the land," and as such must be obeyed.

The Legislature of 1855, passed two laws which met the approval of my immediate predecessor. The first is entitled "An Act to protect the rights and liberties of the people of this State." At the time of its passage, Michigan contained more than five thousand free colored citizens, each of whom was liable to be seized and forcibly taken into some distant slave State and there sold into captivity. These citizens were as orderly and law abiding, (so far as my observation has extended,) as an equal number of our white people in the same station in life, and it was the duty of the State to protect them in the free enjoyment of all their rights. This law was designed for their protection and not for the purpose of violating the Constitution or preventing the execution of the fugitive slave law. It never has interfered with its execution. The President, in his message, tells us that the fugitive slave law has been carried into execution in every contested case since the commencement of

his administration. The fugitive slave law is to be executed exclusively by the Federal Courts and its commissioners and marshals, and not by the State authorities. There is no part of the statute of our State that contemplates interfering with the judicial proceedings of the Federal Courts in the execution of the fugitive slave law. It provides that "every person who shall falsely declare, represent or pretend that any free person entitled to freedom, is a slave or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure, or aid, or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free person from this State, as a slave, shall be imprisoned not less than three nor more than five years in the State Prison." The law was passed to protect the free colored citizen from "forcible removal from the State as a slave" and to punish his kidnapper. True, the act prohibits confining in our jails "any person arrested and claimed as a fugitive, under a penalty of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars." Has not Michigan exclusive control over her jails? Neither the Constitution of the United States, the fugitive slave law of 1793, nor the amendatory act of 1850, makes provision for or contemplates that the fugitive shall or may be confined in our jails. The government of the United States has her forts, arsenals, custom houses and marshals at her command, and is abundantly able to guard the fugitive from rescue without resorting to our jails for protection. The other act of the Legislature, already alluded to, is wholly upon the subject of the use to which our jails shall be put. In this act, the sheriff, or person having them in charge, is prohibited from confining therein any "fugitive slave." This act in no way conflicts with the Constitution or fugitive slave law. The third and last "personal liberty bill" upon our statutes, is the act of the Legislature of 1859, approved by me on the 15th day of February of that year.

This law has been in force in our State for the past twenty-two years, with the exception of two lines in the act, which prohibits bringing "*any negro, mulatto or other person of color*"

into the State, claiming him or her as a slave." It is against these two lines that our southern brothers take offence, and you are asked to repeal the law because it prohibits them from sojourning in our State with their slaves. I deny their right to bring their slaves into the State and hold them here as such for one moment. If they may lawfully bring them upon our soil and hold them as slaves for one hour, they may hold them a day, a month, or a year. Concede the right to bring them here and hold them in servitude against their will, for any length of time, no matter how short, and you concede the whole ground. Where do they get the right of holding slaves upon the free soil of Michigan? Certainly not by the decision of any court, either State or National. The decisions thus far have been uniform, that slavery is local in its character and cannot exist in the absence of positive law. That where the master voluntarily takes his slave into a free State, that moment "his shackles fall," and he is no longer a bondsman. But why argue this question? The foot of the slave has never yet pressed the soil of Michigan since the formation of our government, except in violation of law. Our fathers, in 1787, spread over Michigan an ordinance which declares that "there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime," and twice since Michigan came into the Union have her people adopted a Constitution containing the same sentiment. It is a part of the organic law of the State, and who can doubt the right of the Legislature to pass laws punishing the violators of that instrument?

These laws are right, and speak the sentiments of the people, and are, as I believe, in strict accordance with the constitution, and ought not to be repealed. Let them stand. This is no time for timid and vacillating counsels, when the cry of treason and rebellion is ringing in our ears. It was upon the soil of Michigan that this great Republican party was first organized, and it does not now become us to surrender one principle of that party so long as we are right. We have no disposition to violate any part of the constitution of our country,

and we will not violate it. The constitution, as our fathers made it, is good enough for us, and must be enforced upon every foot of American soil. The duty of surrendering the fugitive slave is not the whole of that instrument. Michigan cannot recognize the right of a State to secede from this Union. We believe that the founders of our government designed it to be perpetual, and we cannot consent to have one star obliterated from our flag. For upwards of thirty years this question of the right of a State to secede has been agitated. It is time it was settled. We ought not to leave it for our children to look after.

I recommend that you immediately pass a series of Resolutions, and forward copies thereof to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, expressing the sentiments of the people of Michigan upon the subject of our Federal relations. I would calmly, but firmly, declare it to be the fixed determination of Michigan, "that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved."

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES :

I have now performed the final duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, and as I retire to private life, I trust I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance, the high honor that has been conferred upon me by a free people. I commend my successor to your consideration, and bespeak for him the same kindness and courtesy that I received from your predecessors. I believe the honor and welfare of the State are safe in his and your hands, and I pray that the ever living God may guard and protect our Union.

MOSES WISNER.

Executive Office, Lansing, January 1, 1861.



APPENDIX.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

DETROIT, August 29th, 1860.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your note of the 25th inst., advising that within some ten days to come the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company will make application to you for a certificate to the Secretary of the Interior that twenty continuous miles of their road have been completed, and desiring my official opinion upon the two following questions, to wit:

1st. Whether, as Governor, you have any authority to make such a certificate as is required by Section 7, of Act No. 126, of Session Laws of 1857, disposing of certain grants of land made to the State for railroad purposes, without being first satisfied that the twenty miles of said road were completed prior to the first of December, last past? and,

2d. If you have the authority to make it, what proof you may receive showing completion of twenty miles of the road in the manner designated by the Act?

Section 19 requires that every one of the aforesaid Railroad Companies shall complete, and put in good running order, at least twenty continuous miles of its road during each year, from and after the first day of December, 1858, and shall complete the entire length of its road within seven years from the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1857.

Section seven provides that each of said Companies, after the completion of twenty continuous miles of its railroad, and after the Governor shall have certified to the Secretary of the Interior

that such twenty continuous miles of its road are so completed, then the Company may sell sixty sections, &c. Now, the first question which arises, is, where is the title to the land in question at the present time? As to this there is no doubt, or obscurity. Section 2, in terms, declares that all the lands, franchises, rights, powers and privileges, which are or may be granted and conferred in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1856, "are hereby vested fully and completely in the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company," &c. The State had, beyond a doubt, power thus to vest the title, and it plainly passed to this company in virtue of this statutory grant, subject only to the restraint upon the alienation thereof, by said company, as prescribed in section seven. The company cannot sell, except upon a proper certificate from the Governor to the Secretary of the Interior that twenty miles have been completed. The office of this certificate is a plain one—it simply relieves the sections from the restraint of alienation which had before rested upon them, and enables the company to transfer the title. The sole duty of the Governor under this clause of the section, is, it appears to me, to ascertain whether at the time the demand is made for the certificate, the twenty continuous miles have been, in good faith, completed, and I cannot doubt that upon the company's receiving his certificate, they will be empowered to make sale of the sections, 120 in number, as provided by the act of 1859, page 442.

It is true that section eleven declares that if either of said Companies fail to accept said land on the terms of the act within sixty days, or fail to make the survey, &c., or fail to construct its entire line of road, or any part thereof, in the time and manner required in such case, the Board of Control "shall have the power, and it is hereby made their duty, to declare said lands, so far as they have not been sold in good faith, forfeited to the State, and that the Board are required to confer said lands upon some other competent party, under the general regulations and restrictions of the act." I cannot

regard this section as a limitation of the power of the Governor to give a certificate, nor as mandatory in its character. It plainly implies the right of the Board to exercise their own discretion as to the necessity or propriety of declaring a forfeiture, and whether the section be or be not constitutional, it is quite clear that until the Board have declared such forfeiture to the State, the Governor, acting in his individual capacity under section 7, has no right to prejudge the question whether there are existing causes of such forfeiture, that being an act which the Board of Control alone are competent to do. Nor do I think that the Legislature intended in section 19 to disable the Governor to issue such certificate upon the sole ground that the whole of a particular segment may not have been completed within a particular year. This would, it seems to me, be a very narrow and harsh construction of the section, and one which might operate very injuriously to the Company, but I am inclined to regard this clause as rather, in its nature, directory—not intended as a restriction upon the power of the Governor, as conferred by section 7, unless the fact of failure to build, &c., has been previously ascertained, and a forfeiture formally declared by the Board of Control.

They not having acted at all upon the subject, (as I understand,) I am of opinion that you are left entirely free to act upon your own official responsibility, and upon such information as may be satisfactory to you, to issue the requisite certificate, under which I am of opinion that the purchasers of the land will take a clear title, to be affected by no antecedent question of fact. As to the nature of the proofs upon which you should act, you must be your own judge. The best evidence would undoubtedly be your own personal inspection of the work, assisted by such engineers and men of skill as you may think fit to consult. Any proof, however, which would be satisfactory to an opposite contracting party, will undoubtedly meet the requirements of your duty under that section.

I therefore answer your first question in the affirmative, on the

assumption that the Board have not acted at all ; and as to the nature of the proof of completion, it seems unnecessary to add more.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. HOWARD,

Attorney General.

Gov. WISNER, Pontiac.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR RELATIVE TO PARDONS.

To the Legislature :

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, I hereby communicate to you information of each case of commutation and pardon granted by me since the commencement of my term of office, together with the reasons therefor.

1 and 2. Caroline Thompson and Laurie Elliott.—Convicted in Wayne county, October, 1854, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned January 1, 1859. I pardoned them on account of their good conduct while in Prison, and upon the recommendation of the Matron and officers of the Institution.

3. Bridget Murry.—Convicted in Wayne county, October, 1856, of larceny ; sentenced to State Prison for six years.

Pardoned January 28, 1859, for good conduct while in Prison, and upon the recommendation of the Chaplain and officers of the Prison, upon condition of abstaining from intoxicating drinks. She subsequently violated the condition, and was remanded to Prison.

4. Eliza Chilson.—Convicted in Lenawee county, December, 1857, of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months.

Pardoned, March 28, 1859. I pardoned her at the request of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of her age, (being upwards of 60,) and good behavior while in Prison.

5. Rebecca Galloway.—Convicted in Lenawee county, De-

ember, 1856, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned, May 11, 1859, on account of her good conduct while in Prison, and upon representations made by the Agent and Physician that further confinement would permanently destroy her health.

6. John Morgan.—Convicted in Wayne county, November, 1855, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for eight years.

Pardoned, May 12, 1859. Morgan contracted a violent cold while in Prison which terminated in the consumption. His friends were anxious to take care of him for the short time he might live. The Agent of the Prison recommended his pardon, and the Physician certified to me that in his opinion he could not live long, and from motives of humanity, I pardoned him.

* 7. James D. Tower.—Convicted in St. Joseph county, September, 1858, of having counterfeit money in his possession, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

I pardoned him May 16, 1859, on account of his good conduct previous to the commission of the crime, and upon the representations of William Sadler, Esq., of Centreville, and 214 of Tower's neighbors, all respectable citizens of St. Joseph county.

8. Augustus Stisser.—Convicted in Wayne county, July, 1856, of having counterfeit money in his possession, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned May 16, 1859. Stisser is upwards of 70 years of age, and this was his first offense; and had always borne a good character up to the commission of this crime. He was recommended to pardon by Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Sylvester Larned, Geo. C. Bates, D. B. Duffield, H. H. Emmons, H. D. Terry, and the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial.

9. Geo. H. White.—Convicted in Kalamazoo county, in June, 1858, of forgery, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

I pardoned him May 31, 1859, on the recommendation of the Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and all the Jurors who officiated at the trial.

10. Jeremiah Fisher.—Convicted in Wayne county, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned May 31, 1859. Fisher was a boy of eighteen at the time of his conviction, and had always borne a good character. He was recommended to pardon by Hon. John Patton, O. M. Hyde, Sylvester Larned, H. C. Knight, Elisha Chase, J. L. King, James McGrath, M. A. Chase, John S. Bagg, A. Sheeley, J. W. Tillman, and 24 other respectable citizens of Detroit.

11. Calvin Sackett.—Convicted of adultery, September, 1857, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned May 31st, 1859. Shortly before his pardon, Sackett got entangled in the machinery where he was at work and had his right arm torn off, which I thought was about punishment enough. His conduct had been good while in Prison.

12. John Badger.—Convicted in Berrien county, September, 1856, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Pardoned June 2d, 1859. The Judge before whom Badger was tried, certified to me that he should have been convicted (at the worst) of manslaughter, and asked for his pardon. The Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, also joined in the request, and being informed that he had behaved himself well while in Prison, I pardoned him.

13. William Close.—Convicted in Wayne county, May, 1858, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

William was but seventeen years of age when convicted, and this was his first offense, and he had behaved himself well while in prison. One year in the State Prison for such a boy is better than two.

14. John Crowley.—Convicted in St. Clair county, December,

1856, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

Pardoned June 4, 1859. The killing occurred at a general riot where a great many were engaged. Crowley was only seventeen years of age at the time. His health had been destroyed by confinement in Prison, and I pardoned him on the representation of the physician, (who certified to the effect that he could not live much longer in confinement), and at the solicitation of a large number of the most respectable citizens of St. Clair county.

15. Daniel T. Scofield.—Convicted in Branch county, December, 1857, of assault and battery with intent to kill, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Pardoned June 21, 1859. The Judge who pronounced the sentence wrote me that he had great doubt as to the guilt of Scofield, and asked for his pardon. The application was also supported by the Prosecuting Attorney of Branch county, and by a large number of respectable citizens who were familiar with the circumstances attending the conviction.

16. John J. Brooks.—Convicted in Calhoun county, June, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

I pardoned him January 27, 1859, on the statement of the Judge who sentenced him, that certain facts had since come to his knowledge, which, if he had known at the time of sentence, would have induced him to have pronounced a shorter sentence, and he asked to have him pardoned. The Prosecuting Attorney joined in the request.

17. Sarah Angell.—Convicted in Lapeer county, January, 1859, of larceny, and sentenced to the Reform School.

I pardoned her in June, 1859, for the good of the Institution.

18. Smith A. Ellis.—Convicted in Wayne county, May, 1859, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for 15 years.

Pardoned July 30, 1859, upon condition that he should leave the State within twenty-four hours, and never return. He was a citizen of Ohio, and was recommended to pardon by the Prose-

ating Attorney who officiated at the trial, (J. P. C. Emmons, Esq.,) who represented to me that Ellis was convicted solely on the testimony of a man who was not entitled to credit in the least, and he (Emmons) asked for his pardon. The application was also subscribed by A. B. Maynard, of Detroit, and others, who made the same representations.

19. James Scott.—Convicted in Wayne county, April, 1858, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned July 30, 1859, on the petition of the Recorder of the city of Detroit, who wrote me that he labored under a misapprehension of the facts in the case, which induced him to pronounce so long a sentence, and asked to have him pardoned.

20. Peter Hurlbertshimer.—Convicted in Kalamazoo, June, 1859, of an assault, and sentenced to the county jail for 60 days, and to pay a fine of \$100. I pardoned him August 12, 1859, on condition of his paying the fine, and upon the recommendation of the Judge who sentenced him.

21. Dewitt O. Horton.—Convicted in Calhoun county, February, 1856, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the State Prison for life. On the 2d day of March, 1857, Gov. Bingham commuted his punishment from solitary confinement to hard labor, and on the 17th of August, 1859, I pardoned him on account of his previous good conduct and because there were great doubts of his being guilty of deliberate murder. He was urgently recommended to executive clemency by the officers and Chaplain of the Prison, and by Col. Gorham and other citizens of Calhoun.

22. Frederick D. Beardsley.—Convicted in Calhoun county, September, 1852, of forgery, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Pardoned September 27, 1859, because I had doubts, both of the legality of his conviction, and of his guilt.

23. William Harmon.—Convicted in Lenawee county, Decem-

ber, 1856, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Pardoned October 12, 1859. The Judge who pronounced the sentence wrote me that the Clerk, in recording Harmon's sentence, made it four instead of three years, and asked to have him pardoned on account of the error.

24. Frank Fox.—Convicted in Lenawee county, June, 1858, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned October 16, 1859, at the solicitation of the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and upon the representation of the Physician of the Prison that Fox was fast losing his senses on account of the confinement, and had made several attempts to commit suicide while in a state of partial derangement. I pardoned him from motives of humanity.

25. John Dreunan.—Convicted in Wayne county, July, 1856, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned October 16, 1859, upon the petition of Hon. John Owen, Hon. John Patton, O. M. Hyde, J. L. Chipman, and others, who represented the convict as a mere lad when convicted. His conduct had been good while in Prison, and upon the representations of the petitioners, I granted his pardon.

26. Samuel Decker.—Convicted in Lenawee county, June, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned, October 21, 1859, on the representation of the Agent and Physician of the Prison, that his health had entirely failed him since his confinement, and that he could not, in all probability, live but a short time. His friends were anxious to take care of him while he lived. He was sixty-five years of age.

27. William Barrows.—Convicted in Lenawee county, December, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Pardoned October 22, 1859. He was about twenty years of age when convicted, and had behaved himself well while in Prison. Both the Judge and Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial recommended his pardon. This was his first offense, and on account of his youth I pardoned him.

28. George Herring.—Convicted in Cass county, December, 1857, of the crime against nature, and sentenced to the State prison for ten years.

Pardoned October 24, 1859. From a large number of affidavits which were presented to me, I was led to believe that Herring was not in fact guilty. The pardon was granted upon the representations and solicitations of the Supervisors and over three hundred respectable citizens of Cass county.

29. Israel Vail.—Convicted in Cass county, September, 1859, of perjury, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned November 7, 1859, on account of his former good conduct, and upon the representations of eight of the jurors of the panel before whom he was tried, that the circumstances of the case were such as to render it extremely doubtful as to whether Vail understood the purport of the affidavit made by him, and upon which the perjury was assigned.

30. George Munger and Harmon Munger.—Convicted in Barry county, October, 1858, of aiding a person to escape, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned November 7, 1859. They were both young men, under twenty-five years of age, and plead guilty to the charge of aiding an older brother to break jail. This was their first offense, and upon the application of the Judge who sentenced them and of a large number of the principal citizens of Hastings, I pardoned them.

31. James Knaggs.—Convicted in Wayne county, September, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned November 7, 1859. Knaggs plead guilty to the

charge and turned State's evidence upon an understanding with the Prosecuting Attorney that his sentence should be suspended during his good behavior. Subsequently the Judge sentenced him under the impression that he had forfeited his pledge of good behavior. The Judge and Prosecuting Attorney both represented to me that the sentence ought not to have been pronounced, and asked for his pardon.

32. Péter Robinson.—Convicted in St. Joseph county, June, 1858, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned November 17th, 1859, on the application of the Chaplain of the Prison and Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, both of whom represented that Robinson had always borne a good character previous to this crime, and had behaved himself while in Prison.

33 and 34. Norton Patterson and William Yost.—Convicted in Hillsdale county, June, 1858, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years each.

Pardoned January 20th, 1860. These were a couple of boys both below the age of 20, and this was their first offense. They had always borne good characters previous to this conviction, and had behaved themselves well in Prison, and were apparently penitent.

35. Oliver P. Wolcott.—Convicted in Hillsdale county, September, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned January 20th, 1860. Wolcott was but 20 years of age at the time of his conviction. He was from a respectable family, and up to the commission of this crime had conducted himself with propriety. I pardoned him on the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of his youth and good conduct while in Prison.

36. Jacob Hamilton.—Convicted in Cass county, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Pardoned January 24, 1860, on the representation of the

Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, that since the conviction he had become satisfied of his innocence.

37. Henry W. Cronkite.—Convicted in Hillsdale county, December, 1858, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned February 17, 1860, on account of his previous good character, and the evidence of reformation exhibited by him since his confinement, and at the earnest solicitation of Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Joseph Miller, Dwight May, Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo county, and a large number of respectable citizens of Kalamazoo.

38. William Simmons.—Convicted in Kent county, June, 1860, of rape, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Pardoned February 17, 1860, on the representation of the Judge before whom he was tried, that facts had come to his knowledge since his conviction, satisfying him that Simmons was not guilty of the crime.

39. Benjamin Oldfield.—Convicted in Shiawassee county, February, 1859, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three and a-half years.

Pardoned May 23, 1860, upon the recommendation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence. He was a mere boy, and this was his first offence.

40. Albijese B. Monroe.—Convicted in Branch county, October, 1857, of perjury, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned March 26, 1860. This was his first offense, and he was strongly recommended to pardon by Judge Bacon, before whom he was convicted, and by a large number of respectable citizens of different places, where he had lived, showing his previous good character.

41. E. F. Gilbert.—Convicted in Ionia county, Sept., 1858, of assisting a person to break jail, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Pardoned April 16th, 1860, on account of his good conduct while in Prison, and upon the urgent recommendation of the Judge before whom he was tried.

42. John Findley.—Convicted in Oakland county, January, 1848, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to solitary confinement for life.

I computed his punishment to hard labor for life. I had doubts of his being guilty of deliberate murder. The commutation of his punishment was asked for by Hon. T. J. Drake, and the entire bar of Oakland county, the most of whom were familiar with all the circumstances of his conviction.

43. Rachel Decker.—Convicted in Lapeer county, August, 1858, of arson, and sentenced to State Prison for three years.

Pardoned April 29, 1859, upon the recommendation of the Judge, who pronounced the sentence, and the entire bar of Lapeer county.

44. Isaac Binger.—Convicted in Calhoun county of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned April 30, 1860, at the request of the Sheriff and Prosecuting Attorney of Calhoun county, and upon the representations of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, that if certain facts, which came to his knowledge after the trial, had been known to him at the time, he would not have pronounced so long a sentence upon the prisoner.

45. Mary O'Donnell.—Convicted in Wayne county, July, 1859, and sentenced to the Wayne county jail for one year.

Pardoned April 30, 1860, on the recommendation of Hon. Henry A. Morrow, Recorder of Detroit, before whom she was convicted.

46. John W. Barnes.—Convicted in Kent county of having counterfeit money in his possession, May, 1857, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Pardoned April 30, 1860, upon the request and representations of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and the Pros-

ecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, both of whom certified to me that he ought to be pardoned.

47. Henry Rhinehartt.—Convicted in Wayne county, June, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Pardoned May 18, 1860, on the recommendation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of his good conduct while in Prison.

48. Peter Shaw.—Convicted in Kalamazoo county, March, 1852, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

Pardoned May 11, 1860. He had served out eight years of his term, and behaved himself well during that period. Recommended to pardon by Gen. Curtenius and others of Kalamazoo.

49. James Reed.—Convicted in Ionia county, October, 1858, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned June 6th, 1860, on the recommendation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and of the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and upon the representation of the Physician of the Prison, that he could not live but a short time, owing to a disease contracted since his confinement.

50. John Braden.—Convicted in Wayne county, June, 1857, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Pardoned June 9th, 1860, on the representations of Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop and of R. N. Rice, Esq., Superintendent of the Michigan Central R. R. Co., in whose employ the convict had been for a number of years prior to the offense.

51. Thomas Robinson.—Convicted in Monroe county, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned June 19th, 1860, on the representations of the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and a large number of respectable citizens of Monroe, who were familiar with the circumstances of the offense.

52. William Gleason.—Convicted in Berrien county, December, 1856, of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Pardoned June 25th, 1860, upon the representation of the Judge before whom he was tried, who certified to me that at the time of the trial, he had doubts of the guilt of the prisoner, and subsequently made up his mind that if the prisoner caused the death of the deceased, it was wholly accidental. The Prosecuting Attorney also joined in the recommendation for pardon.

53. Warren M. Owen.—Convicted in Ionia county, December, 1856, of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned June 27, 1860, on the recommendation of the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and Hon. Alonzo Sessions, Cyrus Soule, and a large number of respectable citizens of Ionia, who were familiar with the circumstances of the offense.

54. Henry Kent.—Convicted in Washtenaw county, September, 1859, of larceny.

Pardoned July 18, 1860, on the recommendation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and by the Prison Physician, who certified to his poor health.

55. Michael Quick.—Convicted in Kent county, September 18, 1859, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned July 5th, 1860. Quick was a boy of eighteen, and this was his first offense, and I pardoned him upon the recommendation of the Judge before whom he was tried, and the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of his good conduct while in Prison.

56. Nelson W. Shippard.—Convicted in Kent county, November, 1859, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for one year and six months.

Pardoned July 5th, 1860, on the recommendation of the Pros-

ecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and of Hon. Louis S. Lovell, Circuit Judge of Kent county. Shippard was a boy of eighteen at the time of his conviction, and this was his first offense. His conduct while in Prison had been good.

57. Edward English.—Convicted in Calhoun county, October, 1857, of highway robbery, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned July 20th, 1859, on the statement of Hon. B. F. Graves, before whom he was tried, and on account of his good conduct while in Prison, and upon the recommendation of a large number of respectable citizens of Calhoun county who were familiar with the circumstances of the crime.

58. Alexander Officer.—Convicted in Lapceer county, January, 1859, of burglary.

Pardoned July 28, 1860, on the petition and representations of Hon. John M. Lamb, of the complainant, and seven of the jurymen before whom Officer was tried, and on account of his previous good character, and good conduct while in Prison.

59. Charles Gramaskie.—Convicted in Wayne county, July, 1860, of assault and battery, and sentenced to the Wayne county jail.

Pardoned August 4, 1860, upon the advice of Dr. Z. Pitcher, who stated that if he should be longer confined in Prison, he would be a victim of pulmonary consumption.

60. Bradford Reynolds.—Convicted in Kent county, March, 1860, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned August 4, 1860, on the recommendation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and of the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of the poor health of the prisoner, and his good conduct while in Prison.

61. John B. Scott.—Convicted in Monroe county, February, 1860, of bigamy, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned at the solicitation of the Prosecuting Attorney

who officiated at the trial, and upon the representations of the Agent of the Prison as to his good conduct.

62. Ann Welch.—Convicted in Kent county, November, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State prison for three years.

Pardoned September 2, 1860. She had given birth to a child while in prison, and upon the representations of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and of the officers of the Prison, I pardoned her upon condition that she would leave the State within fourteen days and never return.

63. Peter Reasoner.—Convicted in Lenawee county, January, 1857, of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Pardoned September 8, 1860, upon the solicitation and representations of the Chaplain of the Prison and Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of his good conduct while in Prison.

64 and 65. Miner Ervine and Henry Bailey.—Convicted in Lenawee county, June, 1857, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned, September 18, 1860, upon the petition of the Prosecuting Attorney, who officiated at the trial, and of a large number of citizens of Lenawee county, and on account of the former good conduct of the convicts.

66. Darius H. Keep.—Plead guilty of larceny, September, 1860. He had been confined in jail some months, and owing to such confinement had become partially blind. He plead guilty for the purpose of applying for a pardon, and upon the representations of Hon. Dwight C. May, Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo, and other respectable citizens of that city, I pardoned him.

67. George Anderson.—Convicted in Hillsdale county, March, 1859, of larceny and sentenced to State Prison for five years.

Pardoned October 1st, 1860. He had contracted a disease while in Prison which had deprived him of the use of one of his legs, and I pardoned him at the solicitation of the Physician and Chaplain, and from motives of humanity.

68. Charles Calkins.—Convicted in Jackson county, April, 1857, of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years.

Pardoned October 20, 1860, on the recommendation of Hon. Judge Johnson, who pronounced the sentence, and upon the petition of a large number of respectable citizens of Jackson.

69. Richard Bristol.—Convicted in Livingston county, January, 1860, of perjury and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned November 8, 1860, on the representation of Hon. N. G. Isbell, Geo. Lee, and a large number of respectable citizens of Livingston county, and on account of his former good character.

70. John Dolphinger.—Convicted in Eaton county, May, 1860, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Pardoned November 14, 1860, upon the recommendation and statements made by Hon. Francis W. Shearman, the petition of a large number of respectable citizens of Calhoun county, and on account of his previous good conduct.

71. C. H. Sadler.—Convicted in Eaton county, May, 1859, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Pardoned November 16, 1860, on the representations of the Prosecuting Attorney of Eaton county, and on account of the previous good character of the prisoner, and of his youth and good behavior while in Prison.

72. Samuel Scott.—Convicted in Wayne county, December, 1858, of assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Pardoned Nov. 26, 1860, on the petition of Hon. John Owen, J. M. Edmunds, Sylvester Larned, and others of Detroit, and on account of his previous good conduct.

73. Samuel C. Green.—Convicted in Branch county, June, 1860, of murder, and sentenced to the State Prison for twelve years.

Pardoned November 26, 1860, on the statement of the Judge

who pronounced the sentence, who expressed great doubts of his guilt, and upon the petition of the bar of Branch county, who heard the trial.

74. William Antrim.—Convicted in Kent county, December, 1859, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Pardoned December 1, 1860, upon the request and representations of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and the Prosecuting Attorney who officiated at the trial, and on account of his good conduct while in Prison.

75. Allen Walker.—Convicted in Hillsdale county, October, 1860, of assault and battery, and sentenced to the County Jail for four months.

Pardoned November, 1860, at the solicitation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, who had become satisfied that Walker had been sufficiently punished.

76. R. H. Monroe.—Convicted in Saginaw county, September, 1859, of forgery, and sentenced to the State Prison for eight years.

Pardoned December 11th, 1860, on the petition of the Judge who pronounced the sentence, and the Prosecuting Attorney and most of the bar of Saginaw county.

77. Francis Luner.—Convicted in Lenawee county, July, 1856, of burglary, and sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Pardoned December 15th, 1860, on account of his good conduct while in Prison.

78. William Young.—Convicted in Ottawa county, December, 1857, of murder, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the State Prison for life.

On the 18th of December, 1860, I commuted his punishment to hard labor for life, because of the great doubts I entertained of his being guilty of murder in the first degree, and upon the petition of the Chaplain of the Prison.

79. Samuel Totten.—Convicted in Livingston county, August, 1859, of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Pardoned December 22, 1860, at the solicitation of the Judge who pronounced the sentence.

MOSES WISNER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Lansing, January 1, 1861. }

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 2.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

After a period of two years, during which the Legislative body has not assembled, we meet, charged with the duty of re-examining the laws and institutions of the State ; to correct, so far as we may, the errors of the past in the light of experience, and to provide wisely, if we can, for the exigencies of the future. No higher trust than this, can be reposed in a citizen. As the Representatives of the people, dilligence and patriotism will become us. An earnest regard for their rights, interests and liberties, is a solemn obligation upon us.

I have the highest satisfaction, in being able to congratulate you upon the general good order and prosperity of the State. The past year has been one of great fruitfulness.

Bountiful harvests have put famine and distress far away from our doors. No pestilence has afflicted the people of the State ; but general good health has prevailed among them. The laws have been cheerfully obeyed by the mass of the people, and

their infraction, by the criminal, has been promptly punished by a wise and patriotic Judiciary. The State has advanced rapidly in wealth and population. The census of 1860, taken under the laws of the United States, shows the population of the State to be, in round numbers, seven hundred and fifty thousand.

Our soils are rich, and of great variety, producing in abundance all the crops which belong to this latitude. The State possesses immense forests of valuable timber, which are already a source of great and increasing wealth. In minerals, Michigan is without a rival. Her mines of copper and iron are of the very finest quality; and, thus far, seem to be measureless in extent. Coal, also, of good quality, is now proved to be abundant, while the explorations for saline waters in the Valleys of the Saginaw and Grand Rivers, have been entirely successful. Possessing a great area of territory, surrounded on three sides by the greatest chain of lakes on the Continent, furnishing a cheap and easy outlet to the ocean, and the markets of the world, Michigan has all the elements of an empire within herself. We have reason to be thankful to that "good providence" which is rapidly guiding us in the course of a great, free, and happy commonwealth.

The people of the State have adopted, with great unanimity, the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the last Legislature, in respect to the sessions of your body. By that amendment, the limitation to the length of your session is substantially swept away. Experience, which is the true test of all institutions, has proved that biennial sessions of forty days are not always, if ever, sufficient to enable the Legislature to accomplish its work properly. Under that system, a somewhat careless haste took the place of that calm deliberation which is absolutely essential to the enactment of wise laws. The only limitation which remains, is the prohibition to introduce any "new bill into either House, after the first fifty days of the session shall have expired." And though this might be easily evaded, I have no doubt you will observe it in good faith, as a binding obligation upon you. You will also remember that the

original limitation to forty days was enacted in accordance with the almost universal demand of the people at the time, and to correct what was deemed a great abuse. No future occasion, I trust, will occur to renew, among the people, a desire to restore the limitation.

It becomes your duty, under Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution, "to re-arrange the Senate Districts, and apportion anew the Representatives among the counties and districts, according to the number of white inhabitants, and civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe."

It will also be your duty to divide the State into six Congressional districts, pursuant to a ratio of population fixed by the act of Congress on that subject.

In the construction of these districts, it will be obviously just and wise to consider the fact, that the newer regions of the State will increase in population much more rapidly than the older; and the great inequalities likely to occur in the future, before another division is made, may be somewhat modified by the construction of districts with reference to their future increase. The districts ought to be, in their several parts, territorily convenient, as far as may be, and of harmonious interests. The Senatorial districts are limited in number, by the Constitution, to thirty-two, and the House of Representatives must consist of "not less than sixty-four, nor more than one hundred members."

"The Act further to preserve the purity of elections, and guard against abuses of the elective franchise, by a registration of electors," passed by the last Legislature, has been subjected to the test of experience, and found very conducive to the object in view. The elections under it have been peaceful and orderly in a very unusual degree. Illegal voting is rendered well nigh impossible; and the confidence of the people in the fairness of elections, has been greatly increased. The inconveniences of registration which were much feared at the time of the passage of the law, have been found almost wholly imaginary, and I trust the act may now be regarded as

a permanent regulation of the State. In one or two particulars, perhaps, the law might be rendered more convenient by amendment. There seems no very good reason why the elector should be required to register his "christian or baptismal name" in full. Some mistakes have occurred in this respect by which electors have been rejected at the polls, and I recommend you to consider whether the ends of the law might not be as well attained by allowing the elector to register his name as he usually writes it. I also recommend you to consider whether, in pursuance of the purpose further to preserve the purity of elections, it would not be well to enact a law for the suppression of the baleful practice of betting upon elections. It seems to me that the highest right and duty of a freeman is not a proper subject for gambling.

The financial condition of the State will necessarily occupy your earnest and careful consideration. The credit and honor of the State must be preserved ; and this can be done only by prompt payment of its debts, and full performance of all its obligations. Prudence and economy are the first duty of every government, as rashly incurring debt is the sure road to bankruptcy. We should at once adopt a permanent policy, looking to the steady reduction and final payment of the entire State debt. The Constitution, very wisely as I think, adopted such a policy, and required the Legislature to carry it into effect as early as 1852. By article 14, section 1, the specific State taxes (except those from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula) are applied to the payment of the interest upon the Primary School, University and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt, until the extinguishment of the State debt other than the amounts due the educational funds, and after that, such specific taxes are added to and constitute a part of the Primary School interest fund. The Legislature were also required "to provide for an annual tax, sufficient with the other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State Government, the interest of the State debt, and such deficiency as may occur in the resources." Section 2

of the same article, required the Legislature to provide by law, a sinking fund of at least twenty thousand dollars a year, and an annual increase of at least five per cent., to be applied solely to the extinguishment of the principal of the State debt, other than the amounts due to educational funds.

Unfortunately for the best interests of the State, the Legislature immediately following the adoption of the Constitution, disregarded these plain requirements of the instrument they had sworn to support, and subsequent Legislatures have followed that bad precedent. The sinking fund has never been created and the annual tax has rarely if ever been sufficient.

The State debt, funded and fundable, not due Dec. 1, 1849, was \$2,071,962 90. This debt, November 30, 1854, was \$2,531,545 70. The funded and fundable debt is now \$2,288,842 79. But this is not, by any means, the entire debt of the State. We have been rapidly making another, likely soon to rival this in amount, unless our policy is changed. The debt to the educational funds was, in the year 1849, Dec. 1st, \$276,442 44. In 1854, Nov. 30, \$681,699 73. The debt to the educational funds is now as follows :

Primary School,	\$880,936 73
University,	258,307 47
Normal School,	44,345 78
Total,	<u><u>\$1,183,589 98</u></u>

The yearly interest upon the funded and fundable debt is \$141,000. Upon the debt to the educational funds, \$83,580 73.

This debt to the educational funds accumulates yearly, to an amount equal to the whole amount of payments of principal moneys for the purchase of lands which are the foundation of the funds. In other words, the State borrows the money as fast as received, and stands debtor to the funds on its books, for the amount. I think it is time that this practice should cease, and therefore recommend to you the passage of an act, requiring the re-investment of the principal of the educational

funds, whenever any considerable amount of such principal moneys shall be in the Treasury. Such investment might very well be made in the bonds of the State, or if they could not conveniently be purchased, some other safe securities might be found. In order to be prepared for this reduction of the annual resources, it will be necessary to fix a future day for its commencement. I also recommend you to provide for the sinking fund, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, to commence as soon as practicable. Schedule "L," in the Report of the Auditor General, contains a calculation upon the basis of forty thousand dollars a year, with five per cent. annual increase, which would, at five per cent., compound interest, pay the entire debt in twenty years. It is not so material that the yearly amount should be large, as that the fund should be in process of steady increase, making it certain that the entire debt will certainly be paid at no very distant day. Perhaps the amount fixed by the Constitution, (\$20,000,) with an annual increase of five per cent., would be sufficient. I recommend, also, that you provide for a permanent annual tax of sufficient amount to pay the entire expenses of the State Government, over and above the resources, and to create the sinking fund, without any resort to borrowing, either from the educational funds or from any other quarter. The ultimate resources of the State will be abundantly sufficient to pay all its necessary expenses, and meet all its obligations promptly without borrowing, and without being at all burdensome to the people.

You will observe in the report of the Auditor General, estimates of the expenses and revenues for the ensuing year, by which it appears that the revenues are likely to fall considerably short of the expenses. This deficit seems to have occurred from a variety of causes, but chiefly from the extraordinarily large appropriations made by the last Legislature, in aid of the Asylums and other State Institutions.

To relieve the finances from this embarrassment the Auditor General recommends the issue of stocks to meet the interest on

our outstanding indebtedness, falling due in July, 1861, and January, 1862, and some other State indebtedness, amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable at the pleasure of the State any time after two years ; and to levy a State tax to meet the same. If no other resource can be found, then probably this must be done, if the Legislature has power to do it; but I feel exceedingly averse to adding anything more to the debt of the State.

The contingent loan is very likely soon to become the permanent debt.

The State is also largely in debt to the counties, and immediate provision should be made for its payment. These amounts are principally due to the new counties, and the natural and necessary hardships and embarrassments attending new settlements, are largely increased by their inability to realize the amounts due them from the State. It will be a shame to us if we allow this to continue.

In view of the present condition of the finances, I earnestly recommend you to encourage no new schemes; to undertake no considerable additions to the public institutions of the State, and confine your appropriations to the actual necessities of the public service. It is exceedingly manifest that for some years past the State has been incurring burdens inconveniently heavy. We have been building too much and too fast for the revenues provided. It has also been a source of great embarrassment heretofore, that appropriations have been made out of the *general fund*, to be drawn immediately, while the taxes levied to meet them could not be collected in less than a year.

The treasury is thus called upon to advance the money a long period before it can be reimbursed. This is evidently a bad practice, and should be avoided in future ; at least until the treasury is sufficiently replenished to meet such a call.

A very large part of the bonded debt of the State will fall due in January, 1863. You will see the necessity of providing for the re-issue of these bonds. Fortunately, the credit of the State is extremely good, and deservedly so. The resources are very

large and yearly increasing, while the debt is moderate in amount. State taxation has been very light, and there will be no occasion to make it at all oppressive for the future.

I have not been able to see the report of the late State Treasurer, if indeed that officer has made any report. He stands charged in the report of the Board of State Auditors, whose duty it was annually to settle with him, and finally adjust all claims between him and the State, with gross violations of law, and mal-administration of his office. There is reason to believe that the Treasurer is a defaulter to the State in a considerable amount. For all the facts attending the defalcation I must refer you to the message of my predecessor. I earnestly recommend you to make a thorough and searching investigation into the condition and previous conduct of the Treasury department; and if any further legislation is necessary for the security of the public moneys, to supply the same. To direct the Attorney General immediately to prosecute the official bond of the late Treasurer, to which the State looks primarily for its security, and to use all legal means within the power of the State to recover the moneys which have been illegally withheld from the Treasury. There ought to be no temporizing with a defaulting public officer, but the utmost rigor of the law ought to be applied to him. Officers in high places of public trust who wilfully misconduct themselves to the injury of the people, are criminals of the highest grade. They destroy public confidence, weaken the faith of men in the government and in each other, and undermine the very foundations of the public virtue.

I recommend to your consideration the suggestions of the Auditor General, for the improvement of the laws providing for the assessment and collection of taxes. Sections eighty-nine (89) and one hundred and one (101) of the act number thirty-two (32) of the laws of 1858, have been found useless and vicious, and I think ought to be repealed. A portion of them have already been held by the Supreme Court to be without constitutional authority. Allowing a more liberal time for redemption, at very heavy interest, would no doubt have a

much greater tendency to induce payment of taxes—which is the prime object—than the law as it now stands.

Some further legislation seems necessary to enable the officers of the State to collect the specific taxes against corporations. I refer you to the recommendation of the Auditor General on this subject, in which I fully concur.

The amendment of the Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, concerning banking corporations, has been adopted by the people and is now part of the fundamental law. It is as follows : "The officers and stockholders of every corporation for banking purposes, issuing bank notes or paper credits, to circulate as money, shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the term of their being officers, or stockholders of such corporation or association equally and ratably to the extent of their respective shares of stock in any such corporation or association." This amendment has removed the only insurmountable objection to the Act of 1857, to authorize the business of banking. It is believed there is nothing now to prevent the making of a safe and beneficial law on this subject. Bank paper has become so important a part of the currency of the country, that commercial transactions can, with difficulty, be performed without it. It seems much better to supply ourselves with this currency, by laws of our own, than to borrow from abroad that which is not only entirely beyond our control, but of which we have necessarily a very imperfect knowledge. The great problem seems to be, to make the bill always convertible into actual cash at the will of the holder, with the least possible delay. For this purpose there can be no substitute for the payment of specie, by the bank, on demand. If any delay is allowed, the bill possesses none of the qualities of money. For the purpose of securing the bill holder against any default of the bank, the system of the deposit of State Stocks seems every way the safest and best. I recommend the whole Act in question, to your most careful and deliberate review. The previous law has not had the confidence of capitalists, and has been substantially a dead letter.

The Asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, at the city of Flint, seems to be fully realizing the benevolent objects had in view in its establishment. The whole number of pupils during the past year, has been one hundred and twenty-three; though only ninety have been instructed at any one time. A portion of the buildings are still incomplete, and the Board of Trustees urge upon the Legislature, an early appropriation of a sum, sufficient, not only for the ordinary and educational wants of the pupils, but also to complete and furnish all the buildings now in progress of erection. What amount will be sufficient for all these objects, the Board have not informed us. I regret exceedingly, that the State finances are in such a condition that I cannot recommend you to make any appropriation at present, for building and furnishing purposes; but only sufficient for the ordinary expenses of carrying on the Institution for the coming two years. The amount of appropriations to this Asylum since 1853, have been \$193,000.

Under the existing statutes, the pupils of this Institution are supported entirely by the State, except in the matter of Clothing. I am unable to discover any reason why the pupils in this Asylum and their relatives, guardians, the city, town or county, that would be liable for their support when out of it, should not be liable for the maintenance of such pupils when in the Asylum, in the same manner as is provided in the case of insane persons, in section 33, of act 164, of the laws of 1859. I therefore recommend the passage of a similar act, in relation to the pupils in this Asylum.

The Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo is now fully organized, and has comfortable accommodations for one hundred and eleven patients. It is the duty, as it will no doubt be the pleasure of the Legislature, to further as fast as practicable the benevolent purposes of this institution. But, even the claims of benevolence must be regulated by sound policy, and the ability of the State to pay. It is idle to talk of appropriating the money which we do not possess. This Institution was commenced upon a very extensive, and I have no doubt, a very

good plan. Its cost was estimated at \$200,000. The Trustees, however, have since considerably extended the plan, and now estimate the entire cost at \$275,000. They now ask a further appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars. As in the case of other public institutions, my duty requires me to say, that no such appropriation can reasonably be made. Neither do I think that any very serious evils will flow, from allowing the Asylum to wait for the completion of the buildings, until the State can be extricated from its present embarrassments. The State has been, and will continue to be liberal towards it. The appropriations made by law to the Insane Asylum since 1853, have been \$237,000.

The State Reform School is in very successful operation. An additional wing has been erected during the past year, at a cost of a little over eighteen thousand dollars. The present Superintendent, Rev. D. B. Nichols, has introduced into the School the new and milder system of discipline, with the happiest results. The Superintendent and the Board of Control recommend that the law in relation to the School be so amended as to prevent the sending of female offenders there, in which I fully concur. There are no proper accommodations for them, and cannot be without additional buildings. The Board have incurred a small debt of \$1,494 28, by making repairs, in consequence of injuries to the workshops by fire, which I recommend you to provide for the payment of.

There were confined in the School, on the 16th of November last, one hundred and thirty-seven persons. The ordinary expenses of the School for the past year have been \$16,445 60; and the whole amount appropriated by law for building, since and including 1853, when the first appropriation was made, is \$52,000.

The Agricultural College has been a source of great anxiety to the State government, and a serious burden to the Treasury, ever since the commencement of its construction, in 1857. The Salt Spring Lands, or their proceeds, had been previously devoted to its establishment, and in that year an appropriation

was made from the general fund, of \$40,000; and in 1859, a further appropriation was made of \$37,500, in all \$77,500. It was founded, as declared by the law, to "furnish instruction in agriculture, and the natural sciences connected therewith," and was put under the control of the Board of Education. It has never seemed to be entirely free from embarrassments, in one way or another. Perhaps we ought not to be surprised at this. It is an experiment, to a great extent, and safe precedents for its conduct are wanting.

It ought to be confined strictly to the object of its organization, and must not be a rival to the State University in any respect; but it should teach far more thoroughly and extensively the sciences that relate to agriculture than any ordinary College. Men who have given their lives to these sciences ought to be employed in it. In accordance with the opinion of the Board of Education, I recommend you to commit the future care of this College to a State Board of Agriculture, of five in number, to be appointed as may seem to your judgment best. The expenses for the year 1860 have been \$13,135 72.

The Board ask an appropriation of \$25,000—\$15,000 to pay salaries for two years, and the remainder for buildings, tools, and the like. Most of it seems indispensable, if the institution is to go on, and I therefore recommend that the appropriation be made, or so much of it as you think essential.

I refer you to the reports of the Board of Inspectors and Agent for particulars concerning the condition and finances of the State Prison, at Jackson. It will give you pleasure to learn that, for the past year, that institution has shown its ability to support itself; and there seems no reason to doubt that it will continue to do so in the future. The expenses for the past year have been \$17,684 50; the earnings for the same time \$51,538 26—showing a balance of earnings over expenses of \$3,854 76. The number of convicts now in the Prison is 621, being an increase over last year of 86. How long this ratio of increase will continue it is impossible to say, but it is

greatly to be hoped that we have reached nearly the culminating point.

The rapid increase in the number of convicts since 1853, has compelled the State to be constantly increasing the capacity of the Prison, to contain and work them. The Inspectors state that the present capacity of the prison, will give them but about sixty-two vacant cells, as a provision for future increase of convicts, and there is a lack of shop room. They ask in consequence, an appropriation of \$32,000, for the purpose of building an "L", and two tiers of cells, and for expense of moving east wall and building workshops. The moving of the east wall, and the building of workshops, is no doubt indispensable; but I have great hopes that the building of the "L" and two tiers of cells, may be safely left for some other occasion. I think a building commissioner is no longer needed, and the office had better be abolished.

I call your attention to the 61st subdivision of section 21 of the Act to revise the Charter of the city of Detroit, being Act No. 55, of the laws of 1857, by which it is provided, "that any Court of competent jurisdiction of the State of Michigan, may in its discretion, commit any male under sixteen, or female under fourteen years of age, to any work-house or house of correction in that city, instead of the State Prison, who shall be convicted of any crime, now or hereafter punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison." It is also provided, that all expenses attending the confinement of such convicts, shall be paid by the State Treasurer quarter yearly, on the certificate of the City Controllor, that such expenses have been actually incurred. You will observe that the State, while it is to pay these expenses, has no voice whatever in determining what they shall be. Perhaps this statute might be advantageously amended, so as to allow persons of any age, convicted in the county of Wayne, and sentenced for short terms, to be confined in the Work House of the City of Detroit, upon some fair arrangement as to expenses, to be made with the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison. And such an arrangement would have the effect to relieve, to some

extent, the State Prison from its constant excess of numbers, and as well, the Reform School. I recommend this subject to your consideration.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will give you full and accurate information of the condition and progress of the public schools. This is by far the most important interest of the State, both as it regards the expenditure of money, and its influence upon the happiness, prosperity and progress of the people.

The schools are the great nurseries of intelligence, patriotism and virtue. Your duties, as the constant guardians of this great and successful system, in which the people have a just pride, are always important. To elevate their character and increase their usefulness, is our steady purpose. To this end, the Superintendent recommends the creation of the office of County or District Superintendent, to take the place, in a great measure, of the present system of Township Inspectors. If this system should be adopted, and I hope it may, the counties would seem to furnish the best and most convenient local divisions for that purpose. The Superintendent also recommends "that the law for Union or graded schools should be so amended as to permit districts having one hundred children of legal school age to organize under it." I see no valid objection to this, and therefore recommend the amendment. These are the High Schools of the State. They now number ninety-four, and it is believed they are generally exceedingly useful and successful. Through them the opportunity for a liberal education, almost entirely free of cost, is put within the reach of nearly all the children in the State.

The two mill tax, provided for by law of the last Legislature, was intended to take the place of the one dollar for each scholar, to be voted by the districts, but by some mistake this last was not repealed. Probably the intent of the Legislature, had better now be carried into effect. I very much doubt the wisdom of making any change, at present, in the mode of distributing the proceeds of the school taxes. In endeavoring

to avoid present inequalities, we shall incur the hazard of producing greater, in a different direction. Whenever districts find the income of the taxes insufficient to support the schools, it seems best for them to resort to the Rate Bill until the increase of population and wealth works a remedy.

The income of the Primary School Fund last year was \$115,813 30. There are over four thousand districts, containing two hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four children, of legal school ages. There were engaged in teaching, seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one teachers, at a cost for wages of \$467,286 50. There is invested in school houses and other school property \$1,505,616 34.

I refer you to the Report of the Board of Education for all needful information in regard to the State Normal School. The number in attendance upon all its departments is three hundred and forty-two. The amount of its expenditures during the past year, exclusive of building, has been something more than sixteen thousand dollars. I recommend you to consider whether the expenses of this institution cannot be materially reduced.

The University of Michigan is under the care and control of a Board of Regents, elected by the people. For details of their action the past year, I refer you to their report, accompanying the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Institution has now in full and successful operation, its three departments of Law, Medicine, Science, Literature and the Arts. The whole number of students taught there the last year, is five hundred and nineteen. The University merits, and I have no doubt will continue to receive the liberal patronage and care of the Legislature. Under its present intelligent guidance, it has risen to a very high rank among the best Institutions of learning in the country. The people naturally and properly look to it, to occupy the most important place in the educational system of the State. I recommend to your favorable consideration, the suggestions of the Board of Regents,

in relation to measures to be adopted for the purpose of materially increasing the permanent fund of the University.

The last Legislature enacted a law "to encourage the manufacture of salt in the State of Michigan," and by its provisions exempted from taxation, for any purpose, all property, real and personal, used for the purpose of boring for, and manufacturing that article; and at the same time provided for the payment from the Treasury of the State of a bounty of ten cents per bushel for all salt manufactured. The act, no doubt, stimulated explorations considerably, and with the best results. It is no longer doubtful that we have excellent facilities, and abundant saline waters, for this manufacture. Appropriate encouragement is wise, but the bounty is evidently much too large, being, in fact, it is said, fully equal to the entire cost of manufacturing the salt. I recommend you either greatly to reduce, or entirely abolish, this bounty, as you think most conducive to the public interest.

In pursuance of the act of Congress granting the Swamp Lands to the State, the last Legislature provided for the drainage and reclamation of those lands by means of State Roads and Ditches. This act settled, and I think beneficially for the State, the question of the disposition of the lands which had long agitated the public mind. The act provided for the laying out and establishment, by Commissioners, of ten roads, and required the appointment of three Commissioners upon each of them. This act went directly into effect, and the Commissioners were appointed by my predecessor, and have been acting. It is thought that there may be danger, that among so large a number of Commissioners, the fund may be unnecessarily encroached upon by expenses of the commissions. I recommend to you to consider whether the work might not be more economically, and still quite as well done, either by a single Commissioner for each road, or by one or two commissions to have charge of all the roads. The experience of the State, in the disposition and substantial wasting of the five hundred thousand acres of Internal Improvement Lands heretofore, ought to teach

us great care and caution. If judiciously managed, the proceeds of the Swamp Lands will be of immense advantage to the regions in which they lie.

The Act, approved February 14, 1859, "to provide a Military Fund, in aid of the volunteer uniformed militia," and appropriating for that object, the sum of three thousand dollars each year, has produced a most beneficial effect. Thus stimulated by the countenance and aid of the State, a considerable number of volunteer companies has been formed and well equipped, and the organization of the militia, which was almost abandoned, has been revived and placed upon a good footing. I recommend that the yearly appropriation for this object, be materially increased in amount. The United States supports but a very small standing army, and the great reliance of the government to defend itself against foreign enemies, and to put down domestic insurrection, is upon the militia of the States. It is neither safe nor wise, to allow the organization and discipline of the militia to fall into discredit or disuse. The military spirit of the people ought to be kept up, and their confidence in their ability to bear arms and defend themselves, should be fostered. In point of expense also, it is much less burdensome to the people to pay a reasonable amount to support volunteer companies, than to call out the whole body liable to bear arms, as was the old method. Besides, the volunteer organization is much more effective, and forms a nucleus for a larger force, always to be relied upon.

Gentlemen of the two Houses:—While we are citizens of the State of Michigan, and as such deeply devoted to her interests and honor, we have a still prouder title. We are also citizens of the United States of America. By this title, we are known among the nations of the earth. In remote quarters of the globe, where the names of the States are unknown, the flag of the great Republic, the banner of the stars and stripes, honors and protects the citizen. In whatever concerns the honor, the prosperity and the perpetuity of this great government, we are

deeply interested. The people of Michigan are loyal to that government—faithful to its Constitution and its laws. Under it they have had peace and prosperity ; and under it they mean to abide to the end.

Feeling a just pride in the glorious history of the past, they will not renounce the equally glorious hopes of the future. But whether in peace or war, they will rally around the standards of the nation and defend its integrity and its constitution, with fidelity.

The existence of the government is threatened, not by enemies from without, but by traitors from within. The State of South Carolina, possessing a free white population of less than three hundred thousand, of all ages and sexes, has assumed to dissolve the national government. By a convention called under State authority, and without consulting any other State or people, and without the least discussion which seems to have been interdicted, she passed an ordinance annulling the laws and Constitution of the United States. In her own cherished phrase, she has *seceded* from the Union. If it could be properly done, I presume the country, generally, would be willing to let that restless, heady little nation, retire from the confederacy forever. But that cannot be, without admitting the right of secession to exist in all the States. This done, and no government remains to us ; but only a voluntary association of States, dissolvable at the pleasure of any of them. If South Carolina may of right secede, then may also New York and Louisiana, thus cutting off the free right of way, of the entire North-west to the ocean, in both directions. The doctrine cannot be admitted. Self-preservation, if no other reason, would compel us to resist it. But the doctrine has no foundation in fact or reason. It is said, that a State having entered voluntarily into the Union, may also voluntarily, and of right, withdraw whenever such State may think its rights are no longer protected, or its interests secured, by the connection. And the State is itself, the sole judge in this respect. The argument is altogether fallacious—at war with every just idea of compact.

If it were admitted that the Constitution and government of the United States is a mere voluntary compact of sovereign States, still it would not follow, that the compact might be at any time dissolved by any one of the contracting parties. That would necessarily depend on the terms of the compact itself. If the compact by its terms, or by manifest implication, was intended to be perpetual, then it could not be dissolved without the consent of all the contracting parties.

The Constitution of the United States, if a compact at all, is one of government in the term of its continuance, without limit, and in its powers sovereign. It is also by its terms "the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State are bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." If the State of South Carolina regards this Constitution as a contract or agreement between States, then she is bound in good faith to keep it according to its conditions. She is bound to submit her grievances, if she has any, to the Congress established by the Constitution, in which she has an equal voice with the other States; and to abide by the decisions and acts of that body, so long as they conform to the fundamental law, and are within its granted powers. If the Congress shall usurp powers not granted, then the injured parties must resort to the Courts for redress. But the Constitution of the United States of America is not in any sense a compact or league between independent sovereign States. On the contrary, it is a foundation of government established by the people of the United States, as a whole, perpetual in its character, and possessing all the elements of sovereign power and nationality. This is plain from the instrument itself, and is fully stated by the preamble, as follows: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the United States of America."

It is true, that the State organizations were availed of for the purpose of ratification ; but it was only as a convenient method to ascertain the wishes of the people. By resolution of Congress on the 28th day of September, 1787, it was directed, that the report of the Convention, which, included a Constitution for the United States, should be "transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of delegates chosen in each State *by the people thereof*."

The Constitution of the Federal Government, and the laws of Congress enacted under its authority, therefore operate upon individuals, and not upon States, in the same manner and with the like effect, as if there were no States. The Constitution of the United States was formed by the people of the whole country, in the same manner, and with the same effect as the State governments were formed in their respective jurisdictions. The States are independent of each other in all respects, and they are independent of the National Government in all the powers not granted by the people to that government, and as to those they are entirely subject. There is, then, no right of secession in a State, but the State has the exclusive sovereignty over its domestic institutions and laws, and in respect to these the Federal government has no authority whatever. It results, that the purely local and domestic institution of slavery, wherever it exists in the States of this confederacy is wholly beyond the interference or control of the national government. In respect to the common Territories, however, the case is entirely different. The Constitution of the United States deals only with the people of the States, and has made no provision for the government of the Territories, unless the section authorizing Congress "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," should be held to be such a provision. The power to acquire and hold territory, carries with it the power to govern. From whatever source derived, therefore, the sovereignty over the Territories resides wholly in the General Government, and this is also in accordance with uniform practice. Slavery may be

excluded from the Territories by law of Congress, and no State can lawfully complain of such action with any more show of reason than in case of Congressional action upon any other subject. Nor is there any power in the National Government to dismember itself. No power, but that of the people in their ultimate sovereignty, can do that. We are one nation, and our people indivisible, with a common government, and common interests. South Carolina is still a State of the Union in spite of her ordinance, and her people cannot be absolved from their obligation to obey the Constitution and laws of our common country.

If there is no right of secession, still, it is said, there is a right of revolution against unbearable oppression. Grant it—this is not the country in which to deny that; but it ought to be a revolution *against*, and not in favor of, oppression. It must be justified by such clear and undeniable acts of usurpation as will justify rebellion before the civilized world. Of what acts do the slaveholding States complain? In what have they been oppressed? What right has been denied to them? We have had abundance of eloquent speech from them, and endless general complaint of aggressions upon them and their rights. But the charge still lacks specification. I deny the whole indictment. There have been no such aggressions. No right of theirs has been denied or refused to them by us. Our personal liberty laws furnish an example of no such denial. They were enacted for the protection and safety of free citizens of the State against kidnappers, and with no view to defeating the reclamation of actual fugitive slaves, under the law of Congress. That law is so entirely wanting in the usual safeguards against abuse of its provisions, that there is constant danger of its being used as a cover for the most nefarious practices. Michigan is a sovereign and independent State, and her first and highest duty is to guard the rights and liberties of her people. This she has sought to do by the laws in question. It is altogether her own affair, and with all due respect to the States of the South, she does not hold herself under obligation to justify

her conduct in this regard to them. If they think these laws are unconstitutional, then the Courts of the United States are open to them, to have them so declared ; and they may be assured that neither mob violence, nor any other power, will be resorted to to prevent the full measure of redress to which they may be entitled. As a law abiding people, we invite judicial scrutiny into the legislation of the State, and we are ready to abide its results. We ask nothing which we are not willing to grant to others. The State only seeks to maintain her rights under the constitution and laws of Congress. Less than that she cannot do.

There seems, however, no intention in the Southern States to resort to this peaceful method of trial, provided by the Constitution and the laws ; but we are told, we must immediately repeal these laws, or the government will be broken up, and the Constitution destroyed. I cannot advise you to listen to this appeal to your fears. I am not willing that the State should be humiliated by compliance with this demand, accompanied by threats of violence and war. For myself, I will wait until the Cotton States repeal their unjust and unconstitutional laws, which consign to imprisonment citizens of the free States visiting their parts on business, and guilty of no crime, and by which such citizens are sold into hopeless slavery. I will wait until they cease to murder and maltreat innocent citizens from the North, without even the forms of a trial ; until the freedom of speech and of the press, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the country, is restored in the Southern half of the Union, and until the reign of terror and mob violence is over.

When the madness which rules the hour is past, and treason has been rebuked and crushed ; when the Southern States, now threatening rebellion shall have returned to their loyalty, to the national constitution and government, and to obedience to the laws, then no doubt the State will be willing to do towards them, not only all that is just, but also all that is generous. I know very well it is said by eminent men in the free States, that we must repeal these laws, not because the South threat-

ens us, nor because we wish to appease their wrath, but because the laws themselves are wrong. Yet it must be admitted, that even if we were to confess the wrong, which, on the contrary we deny, our conscientiousness would seem to have been quickened at a very peculiar season. Whatever we may claim about it, if the Personal Liberty laws are now repealed, the judgment of the country will be that it is done under the smarting of the Southern lash, and that judgment will be correct. Instead of such a course tending to restore peace in the country, its effect will be exactly the contrary. It is not concession that is needed now; it is patriotic firmness and decision. All the present evils either arise from, or are greatly aggravated, by the weak and compromising policy of timid men, in the past. Treason has been abetted and encouraged by humiliating expedients, until the mal-contents of the present, feel secure in the temporizing precedents of the past. Let us have an end of compromises, and appeal only for constitutional rights. Besides it is not claimed or even pretended that the Personal Liberty laws have in fact had the effect to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in a single instance. They have stood as a mere protest on the statute book. And whenever an appeal has been made to the courts to enforce that law, it has been uniformly done in good faith, though some of its provisions are extremely distasteful to the people.

It is not at the personal liberty laws that the secessionists aim. They openly scout at the notion that their repeal will satisfy them. Their war is upon the Constitution of the United States. That instrument does not answer their purposes, and they demand its amendment or its overthrow. Its great doctrine of government by majorities stands in the way of the establishment of the great slave Empire which they have set themselves to erect, with the infamous African slave trade for one of its pillars, and one way or another it must be destroyed. Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, sums up his reasons for secession with this pregnant question: "Can the lives, liberty and property of

the people of Mississippi be safely entrusted to the keeping of that *sectional majority* which must hereafter administer the Federal Government?" That is the real question, and the only one. Shall the Government continue as our fathers made it? Shall it be administered by majorities or shall a new one be constructed to be ruled by minorities. The people have, in a constitutional and legal manner, chosen an eminent citizen of the State of Illinois, President of the United States, and the South demand that we shall repent of it.

That act has been accomplished by a wilful majority, and it is demanded that we give up the great principle of free government—the rule of the majority. We can do neither the one nor the other. We are satisfied with the Constitution of our country, and will obey the laws enacted under it, and we must demand that the people of all the other States do the same. Safety lies in this path alone. The Union must be preserved and the laws must be enforced in all parts of it at whatever cost. The President is bound to this by his oath, and no power can discharge him from it. Secession is revolution, and revolution, in the overt act, is treason, and must be treated as such. The Federal Government has the power to defend itself and I do not doubt that that power will be exercised to the utmost. It is a question of war that the seceding States have to look in the face. They who think that this powerful government can be disrupted peacefully, have read history to no purpose. The sons of the men who carried arms in the seven years war with the most powerful nation in the world, to establish this government, will not hesitate to make equal sacrifices to maintain it. Most deeply must we deplore the unnatural contest. On the heads of the traitors who provoke it, must rest the responsibility. In such a contest the God of battles has no attribute that can take sides with the revolutionists of the Slave States.

I recommend you at an early day to make manifest to the gentlemen who represent this State in the two Houses of Congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the Laws, and will defend them to the uttermost; and to proffer to the President of the United States, the whole military power of the State for that purpose. Oh, for the firm, steady hand of a Washington, or a Jackson, to guide the Ship of State in this perilous storm. Let us hope that we shall find him on the 4th of March. Meantime, let us abide in the faith of our fathers—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

AUSTIN BLAIR.

Executive Office, Lansing, January 2, 1861.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 3.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 10th, 1860. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following Report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, 1860, the State indebtedness and resources.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year 1859 was.....\$163,577 22

There has been received into the Treasury, from all sources, exclusive of the above amount of cash on hand, the sum of..... 692,482 23

Making the available funds for the year just closed, 856,059 45

The amount expended during the year is..... 721,437 57

Leaving a balance in the Treasury at the close of the year, as per the books of this office, ...\$125,618 02

To which should be added, outstanding warrants..... 9,003 86

Making an actual balance in the Treasury,..... 134,621 88

In laying before you this exhibit of the amount of cash in the Treasury, it is necessary to a clear understanding of the amount available, to state that in July, 1859, the State Treasurer loaned to E. H. Hazelton & Co., \$50,000, a part of the avails of the bonds sold in aid of the Sant St. Mary's Ship Canal. The Treasurer informs me that no portion of this loan has as yet been paid, and while it is believed that the Treasurer holds ample security for the payment thereof, that this sum cannot be relied upon for immediate use.

Schedule N, hereto appended, exhibits an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th Nov., 1861, a glance at which will show that the demands upon the Treasury will exceed the receipts by \$39,039 56. In case the loan to E. H. Hazelton & Co., is not paid into the Treasury during the year, this deficit will be increased by that amount.

It has been usual heretofore in making up tables of estimates of receipts and expenditures, to throw into them numerous items which form no part of the usual revenue or expenditures of the government proper, being made up of moneys collected on delinquent taxes and reimbursed to the counties from which they were returned; moneys received and disbursed on account of redemptions of lands sold to individuals; moneys received and disbursed on account of expenses of tax sales, and the refunding of money on lands erroneously returned, sold and canceled. Neither of these form any part of the ordinary revenues or expenditures of the State government. I have therefore omitted them in making up the estimate of receipts and expenditures.

By reference to the report of Auditor General Jones, there was in the State Treasury, at the close of the fiscal year ending Nov. 1858, the sum of \$176,347 20. The Auditor General in the same report, estimated the probable receipts for the year 1859, from all sources, including the cash in the Treasury, to amount to \$804,747 20, and expenditures for the same time to amount to \$626,958 08. Supposing this estimate to be correct,

the receipts would have been sufficient to carry on the government, meet the \$20,000 Penitentiary bonds falling due the 1st January, 1859, and pay the interest on the State indebtedness for the same period, and leave a balance in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, 1859, of \$177,789. Had there been no appropriations made by the Legislature other than those contemplated by the Auditor General in his report, the estimates made by him would have been substantially correct, and the financial officers of the State would have met with no embarrassment during the year 1859 or 1860. Unfortunately, such was not the case; on the contrary, the Legislature which met in January, 1859, made appropriations to the Asylums and other State Institutions, (not contemplated in the report and estimates of the Auditor General,) payable during the year 1859, to the amount of about \$200,000. The appropriations were required by law to be placed to the credit of the several institutions for which they were made, and to be paid as needed, on the certificates of the proper officers authorized to draw the same. The Legislature, at the same session, provided for a State tax to meet these appropriations; this State tax would be apportioned among the several counties in Sept. 1859, and collected and returned to the State treasury in March and April, 1860. The Asylum buildings were in the course of erection, and the officers of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as well as the Board of Education, having in charge the State Agricultural School, had advanced largely of their private means to carry on the work, relying upon the Legislature to provide means to reimburse the same. The officers having control of the institutions and authorized to draw the money appropriated, looking only to the laws making the appropriations for the completion of the buildings and sustaining the institutions, proceeded with the expenditures, relying upon the financial officers of the State to answer the several calls for money as the same should be required for the purposes contemplated in the several acts making the appropriations. Immediately on the passage of the acts making the appropriations,

the proper officers called for the money to pay the indebtedness already incurred, and also to sustain the institutions and carry forward the work already commenced, and for which they were daily incurring liabilities.

The debts already incurred by the officers of these Institutions must be met, or those to whom the same was due must be the sufferers. Every principle of justice demanded the immediate payment of these debts; large advances were also necessary to carry on the work and sustain the Institutions, or the work must stop and the Institutions be closed. Justice and fair dealing required that the contractors and laborers on the buildings should be promptly paid. The dictates of humanity required that the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind should not be closed, while the sense of an enlightened christian community would have been shocked had the Asylum for that unfortunate portion of our fellow citizens who were bereft of their reason been closed, and thus deprive them of the only hope left of their restoration to reason, to their families and their friends.

The Legislature had wisely, though quite too late, made provision for these appropriations in the State tax authorized to be levied; no part of which would reach the State Treasury in less than thirteen or fourteen months from the date of the passage of the several acts of appropriation.

The Legislature, at the same session, wisely, and as they were in duty bound to do, appropriated the money thereafter to be received from the sales of the Swamp Lands to the opening of roads and ditches for the reclamation of these lands; thus carrying out the pledge of the State to the General Government, made when the State accepted the donation. Imperative as this duty was, it nevertheless worked serious embarrassment to the finances of the State, \$100,000 having been estimated to arise from this source. It became apparent at an early period of the year 1859, that all these demands could not be met and at the same time pay the interest to the Trust Funds and on our Bonded Debt as the same should fall due. It

was determined that this interest should be paid and to make such advances on the appropriations as the state of the Treasury would admit of. The advances which we were enabled to make fell far short of the absolute necessities of the Institutions, and the officers having them in charge were greatly embarrassed, and were compelled, in some cases, to resort to their private credit to meet the deficiency, and by their untiring efforts have continued the work on the buildings and kept the institutions in operation. Too much praise cannot be awarded to these gentlemen for their efforts in behalf of the Institutions under their immediate charge.

The estimated receipts for the next year will not be sufficient to meet the expenses of government, pay the balance of the appropriations already made, and pay the interest due the Trust Funds and the interest on our bonded indebtedness. Therefore the same embarrassments must continue through the coming year, and until a State tax can be levied and collected.

Section 3 of Article 14 of the Constitution provides that "the State may contract debts to meet deficits in revenue. Such debts shall not at any one time exceed fifty thousand dollars. The money so raised shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to the payment of the debts so contracted." The Legislature, at its Special Session in 1858, in view of the necessities of the Treasury at that time, authorized the issue and sale of the State Bonds to the amount of \$50,000 to meet any deficiencies in the revenue. Under the power thus granted, the Governor and State Treasurer issued and sold the Stocks of the State to that amount, redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after two years. These stocks have not yet been redeemed. From the provisions of the Constitution above quoted, it is clear that the Legislature has no power to make any further loan for this purpose, even if it were desirable so to do. Therefore, the only relief that I can suggest, is to authorize the issue of stocks to meet the interest on our outstanding indebtedness falling due in July, 1861, and January, 1862, amounting to \$132,094 00, together

with a portion of the Penitentiary Bonds, due in January, 1860, which was not presented for payment, amounting to \$13,000 00; also the outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants, \$3,615 16, and the outstanding Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds, \$50 00; these items amounting in the aggregate to \$148,759 15. This relief, it is believed, with the other resources of the State, would enable the State to meet the appropriations already made, and provide the means necessary to operate the several Institutions of the State without embarrassment. Should the Legislature adopt this expedient for relief, it would be wise to make the stocks redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after two years, and at the same time levy a State tax to meet the same when it matures, together with the \$50,000 00 Contingent Bonds now outstanding. Every consideration of State policy, even common prudence would dictate the early redemption of the \$50,000 Contingent Bonds now outstanding.

Should we be so unfortunate as to lose by fire any of our State buildings, it is difficult to see how the money could be raised under the provisions of our present Constitution, to replace them, except by the slow process of a State tax, until the \$50,000 above referred to are redeemed. If this position be true, is it not of the first importance that provision be made for their redemption at the earliest day possible?

Since the adoption of our present system for the assessment and collection of taxes, considerable amounts of taxes have been assessed and paid on lands located with military bounty land warrants, granted by the United States government for services rendered in the war of 1812, which lands were, by the act of Congress admitting Michigan into the Union, exempt from taxation for three years from the date of the patent. The Supreme Court, in the case of *Cornelia G. Throop, vs. Dan'l L. Case*, Auditor General, at the last term, ordered that sales of certain lands which came within the above exemption, should be canceled by the Auditor General. Frequent applications are made to this department for the refunding of taxes paid upon lands thus erroneously assessed, which have been refused

for the want of power to refund in such cases. I now understand that application will be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act directing the Auditor General to refund these taxes. If the State is liable to refund taxes thus paid, it will become the duty of the Legislature to provide the means to meet these unexpected demands upon the Treasury. The amount of these taxes it is impossible to determine, but they cannot amount to less than \$10,000, and may reach \$20,000. In the collection of these taxes the State has acted only as the agent of the counties, and has paid the amounts over to the counties when collected. This being the case, would it not be just and right for the parties claiming a return of the amount thus paid, to look to the counties which levied and received the tax, for reimbursement of the same? Some of these taxes have been paid directly to the treasurer of the township which levied them, other portions to the county treasurers, and still other portions to the State Treasurer, as agent for the counties returning the same, and in the latter case the amount paid over to the county for which the same was collected. In case the State is required to refund these taxes, the amount is charged to the county, and awaits the slow process of re-assessment of the amount upon the property of the township, return of the taxes to this office, and a sale of the lands. All this to be done, and the delay suffered by the State Treasury, before she can be reimbursed for the amounts refunded.

I apprehend that it would not be contended that the State is liable to refund moneys erroneously paid directly to the township collector, or to the county treasurer; if not, it is very difficult to discover in what sense she is liable for moneys received by her as agent for and paid over to the counties for whose benefit they were received. I trust the Legislature will hesitate, and fully examine the whole subject before deciding that the State shall be held liable to refund these taxes.

By reference to Schedule K, it will appear that there is due the several counties, in the aggregate, the sum of \$144,019 22. This is not, however, as some erroneously suppose, an actual

indebtedness to the counties ; but on the contrary, is the amount of taxes returned to this office for collection, and remaining unpaid, in the form of State bids and State tax lands unsold, and for the purpose of collection, are struck off to the State. When these State bids or State tax lands are sold, the amount of town and county taxes is paid over to the counties to which the same is due ; therefore, the amount thus exhibited as due the counties, is in no sense a debt due from the State to the county. This apparent indebtedness has largely increased for the last five years. This increase is owing in part to the fact that vast quantities of government lands were entered during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, mostly in the new, remote, and unsettled portions of our State, and owing to the financial embarrassment of 1857, from which the country has not recovered, foreign or non-resident land holders have allowed the lands to be returned and sold for the taxes, preferring to suffer the expenses of sale and redemption of the same, than to meet their just portion of the expenses of government, at the time that residents are compelled to pay them. As an evidence of this fact I refer to the increase of taxes returned to this office within the last five years. The amount returned for 1854, as per Auditor General's report of 1855, was \$129,483 53 ; the amount returned for the year 1859, (see schedule K, hereto appended,) is \$319,769 82. Another reason, however, for the increase in the amount apparently due the counties will be found in the fact that a large amount of taxes have been assessed upon lands owned by the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company.

By Section 1, Act No. 61, Session Laws of 1853, the Commissioners authorized to contract for the construction of the Ship Canal around the Falls of St. Mary's, were authorized "to contract that any taxes to be assessed on the lands donated for that purpose, shall be remitted to the person or persons taking such contract, for a period not exceeding five years from the time fixed for the completion of said Canal : *Provided*, that when any of said lands shall be sold by the contractors to any

other person, the same shall thereafter be subject to taxation as in other cases."

For the purpose of carrying out these provisions, (Section 2, same Act,) the Auditor General is required to receipt the amount of any such taxes assessed within the period fixed upon in such contract, and returned to his office for non-payment, and to charge the amount thereof to the General Fund. The same section provides, "that the amount so charged to general fund may be reimbursed to the State, from tolls upon said canal in such manner as shall be provided by law, in case such amount shall not be reimbursed by the United States government."

The lands have been regularly assessed and returned by the counties in which they are situated, and having been remitted and receipted to the company owning the same, the amount stands on the books of this office to the credit of the counties. The aggregate of these taxes credited to the counties and remitted to the company, is about \$50,000.

The counties from which these taxes have been returned are new, and the population sparse; the expense of supporting township and county governments, opening new roads, building school houses, and other expenses attendant upon, and unavoidable in the settlement and development of a new timber county, bear heavily upon them. The taxes are generally all they can bear; but when large portions of their only revenue are withheld from them for years, the burden becomes intolerable. To them we owe the development of the new portions of our State; it is the pioneer that creates new towns, counties, and even states; and it is the duty of the State to grant every facility in its power to relieve their burdens and encourage their noble efforts.

It is evident that the Legislature intended by the above provisions, that the amount of these taxes so remitted to the company, should be paid to the counties to which the amounts were due respectively. It is, however, doubtful whether the Auditor General is authorized to draw the amount from the Treasury for this purpose. Section 5, of Article 14 of the Constitution, pro-

vides that "no moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law." Now if it is the duty of the State to pay these taxes to the counties, in order to remove all doubt on the subject of the power of this department under the clause of the Constitution above cited, it will be well for the Legislature to make a direct appropriation for the purpose.

Under the view taken of this law by my immediate predecessor, he declined to receipt the taxes returned on these lands for the year 1856, and the same were sold, and the Company, in order to save litigation, under protest, redeemed the same from sale, and paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$7,247 92, which they have sought to recover from the State, without success. There can be no doubt of the moral obligation of the State to refund this amount to the Company. The State is bound by every principle of justice, to carry out in good faith, the provisions of every contract entered into by her agents, duly empowered thereto, however unwise or unjust the same may be towards the State.

The aggregate amounts due from the several counties is \$29,598 03. Most of this amount is due from the old settled counties, from which small amounts of taxes are returned for non-payment to this office. Some of these claims have been standing for years; and notwithstanding the account is yearly stated and laid before their respective boards of supervisors, no provision is made for the payment of these claims, or if made, the means raised have been applied to other purposes, and the debts to the State remain unpaid. Judging from the present, it is fair to presume that these debts will remain unpaid until the Legislature provide some more efficient laws than now exist to enforce their payment.

The funded and fundable debt is as follows :

Penitentiary Bonds, payable on demand,	\$ 13,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds, payable on demand,	50 00
Full Paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, due Jan. 1863, ..	177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, due January, 1863,	1,737,185 00

Temporary Loan of 1858, payable at the pleasure of the State,.....	\$50,000 00-
Renewal Loan of 1858, due July, 1878,.....	216,000 00
Part Paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, \$159,000, when funded,	91,992 63
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants,...	3,615 16
Of these items, the	
Penitentiary Bonds,.....	13,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds,.....	50 00
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants,...	3,615 16

Making a total of,..... \$16,665 16
 Are past due and therefore payable on demand.

The Full Paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds,.....	\$177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds,.....	1,737,185 00
The Part Paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds (\$159,000),..	91,922 63

Making a total of the latter class of,..... \$2,006,177 63
 fall due January 1, 1863, and it will, therefore, become the duty of the present Legislature to provide means to meet them at maturity. In the present depressed condition of the finances of the State, it can hardly be deemed advisable to attempt by taxation to pay any portion of this falling due January, 1863; the only alternative left is to authorize the issue and sale of State stocks for the redemption of this class of indebtedness. While we are compelled to postpone, for a limited period, the payment of our indebtedness, it is evidently the true interest of the State to pay and extinguish this indebtedness at the earliest period possible.

Believing that the Legislature will agree with me in this respect, I have appended hereto a table for a sinking fund, showing the amount of State tax necessary to be levied, each year, commencing with a tax of \$40,000 in 1862, which, with compound interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and an annual increase of 5 per cent. on the surplus, will be sufficient to extinguish the principal of the State debt in 20 years.

A prudent business man will hesitate in creating a debt or incurring liabilities, until he has made ample provision for the payment of the same at maturity. This rule applies with equal force to communities or States, and the same rule applies to indebtedness already incurred ; and ample means should be provided to extinguish it at maturity. Should this principle be adopted, our stocks would command a ready sale at a price above their par value, and our credit abroad continue, as it now is, the honest pride of our citizens, and the envy of our less fortunate neighbors.

The law providing for the assessment and collection of taxes is one of the utmost importance to the State, as our State Government could not move without it; any serious defect leads to the derangement of the finances of the State. Our present statute providing for the sale of lands, provides that the County Treasurers should make return to the Auditor General's office ; but the law fails to fix any time within which returns shall be made. I therefore recommend that the law be so amended that the County Treasurer, or other person conducting the sale, shall make return on or before the first day of November. This would give ample time to make the sale and return thereof, even from the most remote counties in the State. This department is greatly embarrassed, every year, in making up the yearly accounts, and preparing the report annually required from this department, in consequence of the delay of the County Treasurers in making the return. It is not unfrequently the case that these returns are withheld until the close of the accounts for the year, and even as late as January and February. This amendment, if made, would properly attach to section 88, Act No. 86, Laws of 1853.

In the early days of our present system of taxation, the power to cancel sales and also deeds given on sales of land returned for non-payment of taxes, was conferred upon the Auditor General with certain limits. The power so conferred, was continued in the act of 1853, and was exercised up to February, 1858, when the law was very essentially modified and chang-

ed in many important particulars. The power of the Auditor General to cancel deeds was entirely abolished, and the power to cancel sales very much limited.

The Legislature was undoubtedly induced to this latter change from the prevailing opinion that such power could not be *constitutionally* conferred upon the Auditor General, rather than a necessity for such an important change. That the power to cancel and refund the purchase money on sales erroneously made, or deeds erroneously issued, should exist with the Auditor General every day's experience in the office demonstrates. United States, primary school, university, swamp, asylum and salt-spring lands, held in trust by the State, are often erroneously returned and sold and deeded for taxes; the same parcel of land is often twice assessed, once paid and once returned and sold and deeded, and it sometimes happens that an error occurs in making the deed, by which a piece of land is deeded that was not sold. When the deed is once delivered to the purchaser, there is no power to cancel the same and refund the amount paid. This tends to weaken confidence in taxtitles, and is in some measure the cause of the increased amount of lands being bid in for the State, and held by the State as State tax lands. This class of lands will continue to increase upon our books until some remedy is provided.

It happens not unfrequently that parties who have paid their taxes to the town treasurer, have after the lapse of a year or two, been surprised by a claimant with a tax deed for his farm or dwelling. The taxtitle claimant, aware of the difficulty in the way of canceling the title, demands of the owner a large bonus for the surrender of his worthless claim; the innocent owner of the land is compelled to submit to the unjust and exorbitant demand of the taxtitle speculator, or at greater expense resort to the courts to remove the cloud from the title of his property. In case the purchaser at the tax sales finds that the taxes were duly paid, the lands erroneously returned and sold, and therefore his title worthless, he must submit to the loss of his money or incur large expense in resorting to the courts to annul

the title in order that the Auditor may be authorized to refund the purchase money ; for, it must be borne in mind that the purchase money cannot be refunded until the deed is legally canceled and annulled.

The provision of the Constitution supposed to bear upon this question will be found in Article 6, Section 1, which reads : "The judicial power is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts and in justices of the peace. Municipal courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, may be established by the Legislature in cities." It is contended that the Auditor General, in the act of canceling a deed, has to judge of and adjudicate upon the validity of the title to the lands therein described, hence it is claimed that he is exercising judicial power, therefore the power thus granted and exercised would conflict with this provision of the Constitution. I submit that it would be competent for the Auditor General to recall deeds issued, 1st, when the tax had been paid according to law, or 2d, when the deed had been issued by error in this office. The exercise of such power by the Auditor General could hardly be considered a violation of the provision of the Constitution cited.

The Supreme Court has recently decided that the power conferred upon Circuit Court Commissioners to determine the validity of and annul the Auditor General's deed, conflicts with the Constitution. Therefore, the only source of relief left to the person whose lands have been erroneously sold is found in an appeal to the Circuit Court at great expense of time and money, which is not chargeable to any fault or neglect of his. I trust the Legislature will, in its wisdom, be able to provide some prompt and efficient means of relief in such cases.

Considerable excitement has prevailed during the last two years among land owners on account of certain amendments made in 1858 to the tax laws of 1853. Section 89, Act No. 32, Session Laws of 1858, provides, among other things, that the deed issued by the Auditor General for lands sold for taxes, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of all the proceedings from the valuation of the lands by the assessor to the

date of the deed inclusive, and of title (in fee) in the purchaser, and that every such deed when witnessed and acknowledged in the manner prescribed by law for the witnessing and acknowledging deeds in other cases, and after it shall have been recorded two years in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which the lands therein described are situated, shall, except

1st. When the same shall be annulled according to law ;

2d. When the land sold was not subject to taxation at the date of the assessment of the taxes for which it was sold ;

3d. When the taxes have been paid to the proper officer, within the time limited by law, for the payment or redemption thereof ; or,

4th. When a certificate that no taxes were charged against the land has been given by the proper officer, within the time limited by law, for the payment or redemption thereof ; be positive evidence that the lands therein described were by such deed conveyed, in fee simple, to the grantee therein named and his heirs and assigns, and no suit of ejectment shall be commenced to recover said lands, or title thereto, sustained thereafter by any person claiming or holding possession or title through any other source.

The limitation of the right of action contained in the above quotation, was undoubtedly cause of alarm to land holders who had relied upon errors in the assessing or returning officers to defeat the tax title. It must be confessed, that the time allowed for bringing action in cases of palpable wrong, or error in proceedings, seems very short. The evident intention of the Legislature, was to induce the payment of the taxes, or facilitate the collection, by inducing tax title dealers to purchase under the prospect offered of obtaining a title to the lands for a mere trifle. While the inducement of obtaining cheap lands may have excited the cupidity of some, the very reasonable doubt entertained of the power of the Legislature to apply the limitation to lands previously assessed and returned, deterred the more prudent from purchasing.

It is believed that had the amendment, instead of its present

summary manner of disposing of the title, provided for an increase of the rate of interest to be paid, and extended the time for redemption, it would have induced more promptness in the payment of the taxes by the owner, or in default of payment, the capitalist would have had a sure guarantee for his investment, in the reimbursement of his money, and a remunerative rate of interest in case of redemption.

The efficacy of the law for the collection of taxes, depends very much upon its stability and permanence; frequent and important changes tend to destroy confidence and deter capitalists from investing their money in tax lands. Notwithstanding this serious objection to changes in the law, I am constrained to believe that strenuous efforts will be made to change the law in respect to the limitation of the right of action. Should the Legislature deem it wise to make important changes in this respect, I believe an extension of the time for redemption to (say) four years from the day of sale, with (say) 25 per cent. interest after the first day of February, when the tax became due, until the day of sale, and 50 per cent. per annum interest thereafter, would greatly facilitate the collection of the taxes. In the first place, the land owner would find it to his interest to pay his tax to the township Treasurer, to avoid the high rate of interest chargeable after the return of the lands for nonpayment; and, secondly, the high rate chargeable after sale would induce the investment in tax lands, with the certainty of obtaining either the title to the lands, or a high rate of interest in case of redemption. Having extended the time in which lands sold may be redeemed, which would give ample time for land owners to investigate and learn the condition of lands in reference to taxes, and procure a cancelment of the sale by the Auditor General, in case of erroneous return, which power cannot be exercised after the execution of the deed; I would then make the Auditor General's deed *prima facie* evidence of the validity of all the proceedings from the assessment to the delivery of the deed, and limit the right of action to one or two years from the date of the record of the same.

I have no doubt that the adoption of these provisions would result in the prompt payment of the most of the taxes on lands which would, under our present system, be returned and sold, and induce the purchase of the balance at the annual tax sales and thereafter State bids or State tax lands would be almost unknown.

Of the tax of 1859, there was returned to this office for collection the sum of \$319,769 82. Of this amount the sum of about \$185,000 00 was paid at this or the County Treasurer's office before sale. These taxes returned were chargeable with 15 per cent. interest from the first day of February until the day of sale. Large portions of these taxes remained unpaid until the last moment, thus proving conclusively that money is worth more than 15 per cent., and the more fortunate nonresident could afford to suffer this addition to his taxes, rather than pay the taxes at the time that the resident is compelled to pay his, at whatever cost and sacrifice. Is it not clear that an increase of the rate of interest, equal to the value of money in the market, would result in the payment of the tax when due?

The rate of interest chargeable after sale, is 25 per cent., hence the payment of this large amount before sale.

The amount of lands sold in 1859 and redeemed in 1860, was \$28,234 12. Had 50 per cent. interest been chargeable to these taxes after the sale, it is hardly probable that the landholder could find more profitable means of investment than in the payment of his taxes before sale. At the last October sales \$66,364 02 of the land was bid in for the State, and are now mostly held as State bids subject to redemption with interest at the rate of 25 per cent. If this interest was increased to 50 per cent., individuals would see, in this rate of interest, an inducement to invest, and the counties and the State would be put in possession of this large amount of revenue which is now held in the character of State bids awaiting redemption or a purchaser.

I am aware that it will be objected that this rate of interest

would be exorbitant and oppressive upon the non-resident landholder. To this I answer, that while the burdens of government should be made to fall as lightly as possible upon all, each individual should be willing to meet his just proportion promptly and at the proper time. The small farmer, who has sought his farm in the wilderness portions of the State, while struggling to clear up his new farm, in opening roads through non-resident lands that he may have the poor facility of logways and an almost impassible road over which to transport his scanty grist to the distant mill, or his still more scanty surplus to market to exchange for a supply of groceries and clothing for his destitute family, is compelled to confront the tax gatherer with his warrant, accompanied with the imperative demand for the tax therein charged; the poor man beholds before him his enfeebled wife suffering for the ordinary comforts of life, his half-clad and poorly fed children, and begs for delay, but for him there is no mercy, no delay; the amount in the warrant must be paid or the last cow on which his famishing children depend for their daily food, will be sold to pay the tax, or, for want of other property on which to levy the amount, the bed may be taken from under his invalid wife and sold. He would not hesitate to engage to pay any rate of interest that might be demanded for one short years delay, but the law is imperative, the officer, sickened at the distress of which he is the unwilling cause, has no discretion, he must perform his duty. On the other hand, the wealthy non-resident landholder, whose uncultivated lands are being daily improved in value by the suffering and labor of the resident, can postpone the payment until some more convenient season; can invest his money in the orders of the county where his lands lie at half the par value, and pay his taxes with the same to the County Treasurer nine months after the resident has been compelled to pay his, or he may loan his money at $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 per cent. per month, while the interest on the tax for which the poor are suffering, is accumulating at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. The representations made at this department by County Treasurers from many of the new

counties of the suffering there, fully sustain the representation here made. The orders of some of these counties are hawked in the market at fifty cents on the dollar, on account of the non-payment of the taxes by non-resident landholders ; and as a further proof of the distressed condition of the inhabitants in the new counties, I refer you to the fact that the Legislature in 1859 were forced, from a sense of humanity, to appropriate a large sum from the State Treasury to relieve their immediate wants. This condition of things must continue in reference to the revenues of the counties of the new portions of the State, until the laws for the collection of taxes are so framed as to enforce the more prompt payment thereof by non-resident landholders. In some of the new counties a majority of the land is owned by non-residents who postpone the payment of the taxes to the last moment allowed by the lenient provisions of our present law, in consequence of which, the counties are compelled to levy an increased amount upon the property of the county to make up this deficiency. The State is also a sufferer from this course. Many of the new counties return non-resident lands for non-payment of taxes for the State tax due from the counties. Many thousand dollars of the State taxes apportioned to the counties is now held by the State in the character of State bids and State tax land. Probably not more than three-fourths of the State tax apportioned and levied is received into the State Treasury within the year after the return of non-resident lands to this office.

By reference to Table D, you will perceive that a large amount of specific taxes remains unpaid. This is owing, in a great measure, to the imperfection or inefficiency of the laws providing for the collection of this class of taxes. I would suggest the importance of amending the law of 1853 in such manner as to authorize the sheriff to seize and sell the real estate of the company as well as the personal property thereof for the collection of the tax, and that for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the tax, the State should have a prior lien upon all the property of the corporation. A provision of

this kind is particularly necessary in case of railroad corporations where the superstructure *only* is owned by the company and the road is leased to another company, the lessees owing the rolling stock and other personal property necessary for running and operating the road. In such a case the present law would be entirely inefficient for the purpose designed. I would also recommend that the Legislature provide and adopt a form of warrant to be issued by the Auditor General for the collection of these taxes. This would remove all doubt of the sufficiency of the warrant issued by the Auditor General, lessen the inducement to litigate and greatly facilitate the collection of the tax.

Section 7 of Article 19 of the Constitution provides that "one half of the taxes received into the Treasury from mining corporations in the Upper Peninsula paying an annual State tax of one per cent. shall be paid to the Treasurers of the Counties from which they are received, to be applied for township and county purposes as provided by law. The Legislature shall have power after the year 1855 to reduce the amount to be refunded." The Constitution took effect and went into operation the first day of January, 1851.

The Legislature of 1853 by act No. 54, provided "that one half of the taxes received, or which may be hereafter received into the State Treasury from mining corporations in the Upper Peninsula paying an annual tax of one per cent. shall be paid to the Treasurers of the counties of which they respectively have been or hereafter may be received, upon the order of the county clerk of the county from which said tax has been or shall be received, to be used for county and township purposes, as the board of Supervisors in such counties respectively shall direct, as provided in Section seven of Article nineteen of the Constitution." The Act was approved February 12, 1853.

Subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution and previous to the passage of the Act above recited there was received into the State Treasury of this class of taxes from the county of Houghton the sum of \$13,763 07, a large portion of these taxes due the county of Houghton was withheld by Auditor General

Sweegles, claiming, as I understand, that the Act of 1853 did not authorize the payment to the county of any portion of the taxes received previous to the passage of said Act above named. This ruling was continued by my immediate predecessor. The amount thus received into the State Treasury together with several thousand dollars since received and properly due the county of Houghton, has been used or expended for State purposes until she has become indebted to the County in the sum of \$11,521 46. Within the last year, the county through her proper officers has demanded payment of the amount due. Inasmuch as the two preceding Auditor Generals had for reasons which seemed sufficient to them withheld payment, and the two last Legislatures had made appropriations largely exceeding the amount in the Treasury, and the absolute necessity of paying the interest on our bonded indebtedness, it has been considered prudent to withhold my warrant for the payment thereof and lay the subject before the Legislature for their action. This has led to an application on the part of the county to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the Auditor General to issue a warrant for the same, which application is now pending in the Court, and will probably be decided at the term to be held in January next. I doubt not the Legislature will agree with me that the amount should be paid, and will provide means for the same.

On the Report of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, filed in this office in January, 1859, in accordance with the Charter and amendments thereto, I assessed a specific tax of \$38,810 25. Of this amount the Company paid, in July of that year, the sum of \$27,091 91, leaving the sum of \$11,718 34 unpaid, claiming that under their Charter they are liable for only the sum of \$27,091 91, and thereupon sued out an injunction from the Circuit Court for the county of Wayne, enjoining the Auditor General from issuing his warrant for the collection of the balance due, \$11,718 34. The same amount of tax was assessed upon the Report made in January, 1860, of which they have paid only

the sum \$27,091 91, leaving the same balance due as the previous year, and as the question was pending in the courts which would fully settle the matter, I have deemed it proper to await the decision of the question before proceeding to enforce the payment of the balance due for 1860, believing that should I issue my warrant, the Company would enjoin me from proceeding until a decision could be had in the question now pending. The same question, I believe, has once been before the former Supreme Court of the State and decided in favor of the State, and I can see no reason for a different decision in the present case; on the decision of which it is hoped that the amount, so long withheld from the State, will be paid.

I believe there is no provision of law requiring any of the State Departments to lay before the Legislature an exhibit of the valuation of the property of the State, and believing that such a table would be of convenience to the Legislature in determining the amount of State tax to be levied, I have compiled a table (Schedule M.) from the United States Census returns for the present year, exhibiting the assessed aggregate value of the personal and real property of the State as taken from the records of the several counties by the census marshal, also the true valuation as given by each individual to the marshal. This last exhibit is not complete, the return not being complete in every case, but sufficient is shown to give a very correct idea of the actual true valuation of the property of our State. An increase is shown in the assessed value over that of 1856 as equalized by the board of equalization of that year of \$21,277-567. This is truly a gratifying exhibition of the property and growing wealth of the people of our State. Flattering as this exhibit is, it falls far short of the real increase of our wealth or true value of the property of our people. The last column referred to, in which is shown the true value of the personal and real property as given to the marshal by each individual property holder, so far as returned, shows that the assessed valuation falls far short of the true value. Add to the counties from which the true valuation is not returned the same ratio of in-

crease exhibited in those returned, and we have a grand total of property in the State of about \$275,762,771. If this be correct, and I believe it to be substantially so, the assessed value falls short of the true value by \$116,829,195. It will be seen from this exhibit, that the heaviest State tax levied within the last five years was less than one mill on the dollar of the true value of the taxable property of the State. Should the necessities of the State require it, it can hardly be supposed that the people would hesitate to contribute the mere pittance of ten cents on a hundred dollars of the valuation of their property. Such a rate of taxation would scarcely be felt by the tax payer, but would be sufficient to relieve the State from its financial embarrassment, and at an early day complete the State improvements already commenced, and erect a capitol building which will at no distant day become an imperative necessity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL L. CASE,
Auditor General.



SCHEDULE A.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1860.

The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, on

November 30, 1859, exclusive of amounts to meet

outstanding warrants upon the General Fund,

was, \$163,573 36

	Expended.	Received.
General Fund,.....	\$324,657 25	\$495,282 12
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	112,796 60	1,939 22
University Fund,.....	.....	7,703 49
University Interest Fund,.....	44,488 67	18,908 48
Primary School Fund,.....	.....	28,067 15
Primary School Interest Fund,....	109,874 77	68,082 52
Normal School Fund,.....	.....	347 50
Normal School Interest Fund, ...	13,018 50	3,296 32
Swamp Land Fund,.....	29,348 28	32,137 41
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	369 63	9,908 84
State Building Fund,.....	8 00	988 14
Asylum Fund,.....	60,528 25	2,919 34
Sault Ste Marie Canal Fund,.....	33,211 26	22,955 56
Military Fund,.....	2,140 22	.....
*Balance charged State Treasurer, Nov. 30, 1860,.....	125,618 02	.....
	<u>\$856,059 45</u>	<u>\$856,059 45</u>

*To this amount add \$9,003 36 for outstanding warrants, which will make the amount in the hands of the State Treasurer, November 30, 1860, \$124,621 38.

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL FUND—RECEIPTS.

From Sales of Lands for Taxes in October,	\$102,996 13
Delinquent Taxes collected,	62,970 27
Delinquent Tax Interest,	3,542 03
State Bids sold,	9,962 38
State Bid Interest,	1,437 39
State Tax Lands sold,	5,406 51
State Tax Land Interest,	241 63
Redemption of State Bids,	9,992 76
Redemption from sales to individuals,	18,241 36
Sundry Counties, Taxes collected, &c.,	120,682 34
Expense of sales,	1,062 92
Tax History Statements,	1,332 39
Office Charges,	3,488 80
Peddlers' License,	389 33
Auction Duties,	1 53
Interest on Specific Taxes past due,	476 07
Sales of Salt Spring Lands—Principal and Interest,	1,567 38
Plank Road Specific Tax,	45 78
Bank Specific Tax,	6,042 35
Mining Companies' Specific Tax,	5,883 64
Railroad Specific Tax,	139,020 70
Sales of Michigan Reports,	995 20
Sales of old Canvassers' Blanks,	8 73
Total,	<u><u>\$495,282 12</u></u>

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL FUND—EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of Public Officers, (Table A.,)	\$19,562 88
Extra Clerks State Land Office,	2,474 97
Expenses of the Judiciary, (Table B.,)	33,113 88
Trustees to Michigan Asylums,	501 88
Awards Board State Auditors,	22,090 17
Coroners' Fees,	970 37
Wolf Bounty,	640 00
State Reform School—Current Expenses,	16,999 90
Expenses State Prison,	6,000 00
Sundry Appropriations, (Table C.,)	48,296 48
State Library,	173 74
State Salt Spring Lands, Appraisals, &c.,	23 00
Interest on Penitentiary Bonds,	1,200 00
Interest on Temporary Loan Bonds,	3,500 00
Interest on Renewal Loan Bonds,	10,110 00
Paid Penitentiary Bonds,	27,000 00
Paid sundry Counties, on account,	55,244 79
State Bids refunded,	4,065 78
State Bid Interest refunded,	718 41
State Tax Lands refunded,	2,041 37
State Tax Land Interest refunded,	12 49
Redemptions refunded,	35,820 32
Delinquent Taxes refunded,	1,214 15
Delinquent Tax Interest refunded,	286 48
Office charges refunded,	237 53
Expenses of sales refunded and disbursed from proceeds of sales,	32,358 66
Total,	<u><u>\$324 657 25</u></u>

SCHEDULE D.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
To Balance Dec. 1, 1859,	\$450,035 30	.....
Int. on Five Million Loan Bonds	10,260 00	.....
Interest on Adjusted Bonds,...	101,113 10	.....
Int. on Internal Imp't Warrants,	137 35	.....
Paid Adjusted Bonds,	364 27	.....
Land Warrants Issued,	1,000 00	.....
By Int'l Improvement Lands sold,		\$ 1,589 22
State Asset Lands sold,		350 00
This am't of specific taxes under provision of revised Constitution,		78,260 11
Debit balance, Dec. 1, 1860,		482,710 69
Total,	<u>62,910 02</u>	<u>\$562,910 02</u>

SCHEDULE E.

SAULT STE MARIE CANAL FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By balance Dec. 1, 1859,.....		\$ 78,101 82
am't received from Sup't on ac- count of tolls collected, Act 91, 1855,.....		22,955 56
To paid Int. on Canal Bonds,.....	\$ 4,830 00	
am't expended for improvements on the Ship Canal under Act 175, 1859,.....	28,381 26	
Balance Nov. 30, 1860,.....	67,846 12	
Total,.....	\$101,057 38	\$101,057 38

SCHEDULE F.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

	Dr.	Cr.
By Balance December 1, 1860,....		\$155,551 02
Am't rec'd on sales of Swamp Land,		32,137 41
Cash \$26,388.08; Swamp Land Warrants, \$5,749.28.		
By amount expended on—		
Swamp Land Ditches, Sec. 12, Act 117, 1859,.....	\$ 1,951 25	
Land, \$900; Cash, \$1,151.25.		
Ionia, Houghton Lake & Macki- nac State Road,.....	3,517 69	
Newaygo & Northport St. Road,	2,094 25	
Port Huron, Bay City & Lansing State Road,.....	12,331 91	
Land, \$1,259.72; Cash, \$11,072.19.		
East Saginaw & Sable St. Road,	4,169 88	
Land, \$547.28; Cash, \$3,622.50.		
Lexington & Flint River State Road,	1,114 00	
Land, \$900; Cash, \$214.		
St. Mary's River & Mackinac State Road,.....	512 32	
Ontonagon & State Line State Road,	25 00	
Marquette & Bay de Noc State Road,	949 68	
L'Anse Bay & State Line State Road,	402 00	
Allegan, Muskegon & Traverse Bay State Road,	2,932 60	
Erroneous Sales refunded, and incidentals State Land Office,.	180 54	
Balance Nov. 30, 1860,.....	157,507 31	
Total,.....	\$187,688 43	\$187,688 43

SCHEDULE G.

TRUST FUNDS.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
University Fund,.....	.....	\$ 7,703 49
University Interest Fund,.....	\$ 44,488 67	18,908 48
Primary School Fund, .....	.....	28,067 15
Primary School Interest Fund,....	109,874 77	68,032 52
Asylum Fund,.....	60,528 25	2,919 34
Swamp Land Fund,.....	29,348 28	32,137 41
Swamp Land Interest Fund,.....	369 63	9,908 84
Normal School Fund,.....	.....	347 50
Normal School Interest Fund,....	13,018 50	3,296 32
Total,.....	\$257,628 10	\$171,321 05

SCHEDULE H.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funded and fundable debt, is as follows :

Penitentiary Bonds payable on demand,.....	\$ 13,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrant Bonds, payable on demand,	50 00
Full paid 5,000,000, Loan Bonds due Jan'y 1863,.	177,000 00
Adjusted Bonds, due January 1863,.....	1,737,185 00
Temporary Loan Bonds, due January, 1878,....	50,000 00
Renewal Loan of 1858, due January, 1878,.....	216,000 00
Total,	<u>\$2,193,235 00</u>
The part paid 5,000,000 Loan Bonds, (\$159,000,) outstanding, when funded will amount to,.....	91,992 63
Outstanding Internal Improvement Warrants,...	3,615 16
Total,	<u><u>\$2,288,842 79</u></u>
Canal Bonds, guaranteed by State, \$100,000.	

SCHEDULE I.

STATEMENT of Sales of State Tax Lands at the Annual Tax Sales, October 1st, 1860.

COUNTIES.	Amount on Lists.	Amount Above Mini- mum.	Amount Sold	Redeemed or Discharged.	Remaining Unsold.
Allegan.....	\$1,425 81	\$ 8 88	\$404 45	\$922 07	\$107 84
Barry.....	547 40		178 73	52 94	320 73
Bay.....	1,539 08	87 13	373 88	270 37	931 98
Berrien.....	3,151 87		454 24	185 88	2,511 45
Branch.....	79 86		2 05	81 33	46 48
Calhoun.....	524 15		28 14	55 29	440 72
Cass.....	35 00		1 80	4 66	28 74
Chippewa.....	732 88	2 98	686 24	2 28	47 24
Clinton.....	90 18		32 29	38 45	19 44
Eaton.....	36 85				36 85
Genesee.....	187 28		57 02	37 64	72 60
Grand Traverse.....	1,229 84		17 47	35 45	1,176 92
Gratiot.....	919 49		88 78	417 08	413 68
Hillsdale.....	121 92		37 74	1 07	83 11
Houghton.....	3,723 83		180 10	235 41	3,537 88
Ingham.....	51 15		32 49	7 26	11 40
Ionia.....	413 41		74 25	237 29	101 87
Iosco.....	85 34		8 64		77 70
Isabella.....	500 17	68	106 29	121 36	273 15
Jackson.....	320 08		3 68	8 15	308 25
Kalamazoo.....	194 36			127 93	66 43
Kent.....	923 84		236 24	510 01	177 69
Lapeer.....	1,116 86		50 14	779 30	287 42
Lenawee.....	118 42		22 47	17 73	78 22
Livingston.....	190 92		1 02	6 97	182 98
Mackinac.....	1,200 80		24 98	75 62	1,100 20
Macomb.....	513 16		32 54	82 07	398 55
Manistee.....	372 27		3 48		368 79
Manitou.....	375 62		11 91		363 71
Marquette.....	162 55		14 84	14 61	133 10
Mass.....	303 85			115 54	88 31
Mecona.....	1,505 09	50	472 16	250 23	784 30
Midland.....	2,468 54		292 12	909 53	1,266 89
Monroe.....	3,464 06		178 70	439 13	2,846 23
Montcalm.....	3,901 79		420 30	1,091 70	2,389 79
Murraygo.....	2,255 12		74 92	1,748 42	432 78
Oakland.....	284 64		15 12	8 18	263 30
Oceana.....	2,143 79		174 42	838 67	1,135 70
Ontonagon.....	1,685 72		225 25	10 90	1,448 57
Ottawa.....	3,028 82	2 60	640 80	1,104 25	1,286 45
Baginaw.....	3,510 81		371 04	1,901 68	1,238 09
Sanilac.....	5,200 20	1 41	733 78	960 04	3,508 79
Shiawassee.....	1,790 97		169 24	449 05	1,182 68
St. Clair.....	39 86			35 82	4 04
St. Joseph.....	124 38		9 79	4 41	110 18
Tuscola.....	4,432 92		147 77	2,205 50	2,079 65
Van Buren.....	1,389 34		51 60	444 15	863 50
Wayne.....	5,235 45		174 41	550 97	4,509 07
Total.....	\$63,451 42	\$63 60	\$7,300 31	\$17,341 20	\$38,968 48

SCHEDULE J.

STATEMENT of Tax Sales, Oct. 1, 1860, for Taxes of 1859,
and Unsold Descriptions of Previous Years.

COUNTIES.	Amount Ad- vertised.	Paid to Co., Treasurers before sales.	Amount Sold	Bids to the State.	Paid or Dis- charged at A. G. Office.
Allegan,.....	\$ 8,114 10	\$ 1,582 79	\$ 3,974 86	\$ 2,177 24	\$379 71
Barry,.....	4,435 83	990 63	2,355 70	381 07	208 39
Bay,.....	2,964 50	549 43	1,007 67	1,319 62	87 88
Berrien,.....	3,765 77	416 86	2,435 09	679 47	234 25
Branch,.....	1,695 85	296 63	1,329 45	.....	66 37
Calhoun,.....	1,690 61	802 88	1,103 26	72 33	32 14
Cass,.....	639 53	121 32	469 41	4 63	44 12
Chippewa,.....	894 98	42 47	816 93	85 53	.....
Clinton,.....	8,027 79	997 10	4,305 67	141 01	530 95
Eaton,.....	3,559 05	410 64	2,665 68	26 50	455 23
Genesee,.....	5,971 34	1,236 32	3,142 80	1,141 69	400 59
Grand Traverse,.....	1,633 52	371 79	120 58	1,118 44	72 71
Gratiot,.....	7,097 91	954 85	2,724 97	2,814 71	608 33
Hillsdale,.....	1,696 53	415 77	1,233 82	37 80	9 19
Houghton,.....	1,117 37	229 15	347 49	479 24	61 49
Ingham,.....	5,374 34	725 27	3,976 91	.....	672 16
Ionia,.....	4,414 25	897 37	2,664 68	635 05	217 25
Iosco,.....	354 42	65 97	5 31	277 76	5 38
Isabella,.....	1,849 11	233 25	22 75	1,245 93	297 18
Jackson,.....	9,454 90	217 13	1,472 55	7,702 12	63 10
Kalamazoo,.....	1,368 81	342 53	974 80	18 55	32 63
Kent,.....	12,636 92	2,660 36	8,291 62	1,267 15	417 39
Leapeer,.....	3,781 31	584 88	1,607 55	1,291 23	297 66
Lenawee,.....	2,714 73	352 61	2,245 53	50 39	65 23
Livingston,.....	1,670 82	194 70	925 24	445 95	103 93
Mackinac,.....	1,140 68	137 67	54 44	907 46	41 11
Macomb,.....	1,379 09	241 33	1,434 56	90 22	113 53
Manistee,.....	1,436 08	1 33	53 54	991 64	389 37
Manitou,.....	320 53	89 00	43 12	219 11	14 39
Marquette,.....	1,359 85	176 92	172 00	632 39	387 64
Mason,.....	342 98	9 63	.....	237 33	105 92
Mecosta,.....	2,462 88	157 71	268 88	1,735 43	150 36
Midland,.....	4,738 85	550 95	574 30	3,105 43	143 11
Monroe,.....	4,394 26	814 08	2,236 72	1,179 98	103 45
Montcalm,.....	6,653 43	808 22	939 97	3,527 83	377 36
Nemadji,.....	4,912 70	810 22	990 88	2,951 67	159 93
Oakland,.....	1,031 89	217 65	733 84	51 94	25 45
Oceana,.....	2,651 11	215 60	189 23	1,877 67	369 61
Ontonagon,.....	2,222 56	105 72	573 00	1,258 25	285 59
Ottawa,.....	6,457 51	2,032 66	2,406 22	1,717 39	301 24
Saginaw,.....	13,297 01	2,432 35	3,648 96	6,490 90	674 31
Sanilac,.....	6,883 11	1,343 59	1,353 94	3,275 86	404 72
Shiawassee,.....	6,049 52	1,132 19	2,534 39	1,713 42	619 02
St. Clair,.....	5,305 09	939 36	4,414 67	171 43	225 56
St. Joseph,.....	384 53	148 30	599 11	20 04	117 13
Tuscola,.....	7,455 05	1,661 03	951 33	4,502 65	340 09
Van Buren,.....	4,904 72	759 19	3,030 31	524 35	240 37
Washtenaw,.....	1,997 41	234 72	1,360 23	.....	52 41
Wayne,.....	11,305 05	1,757 10	3,499 46	5,726 01	823 43
Total.....	\$198,381 49	\$32,219 18	\$83,207 66	\$66,364 02	\$11,540 63

SCHEDULE K.

STATEMENT of Delinquent Taxes of 1859, returned to Auditor General's Office, and of Balances due to or from the several Counties, November 30th, 1860.

COUNTIES.	1859. Taxes Returned.	Dr. Nov. 30, 1860.	Cr. Nov. 30, 1860.
Allegan,.....	\$14,764 27		\$2,477 52
Alpena,.....	297 90		582 96
Barry,.....	7,602 80		685 80
Bay,.....	5,434 24		2,270 31
Berrien,.....	5,680 42	\$698 88	
Branch,.....	2,439 21	999 55	
Calhoun,.....	2,136 61	1,022 06	
Cass,.....	1,247 89		66 03
Cheboygan,.....	78 30		1,600 96
Chippewa,.....	680 15	362 13	
Clinton,.....	9,041 21		70 80
Eaton,.....	6,052 88	39 44	
Emmett,.....		36 68	
Genesee,.....	9,528 26	1,011 06	
Grand Traverse,....	2,366 92		6,079 73
Gratiot,.....	10,644 98		4,102 11
Hillsdale,.....	2,571 58	2,537 01	
Houghton,.....	2,801 02		6,391 22
Huron,.....		93 00	
Ingham,.....	8,142 55	71 35	
Ionia,.....	7,583 24		872 16
Iosco,.....	577 93		360 67
Isabella,.....	5,393 52		4,596 81
Jackson,.....	9,230 06		2,598 38
Kalamazoo,.....	2,381 78		185 06
Kent,.....	17,526 06	1,594 04	
Lapeer,.....	7,136 49		1,523 01
Lenawee,.....	4,279 94	1,869 79	
Livingston,.....	2,147 34	2,994 16	
Mackinac,.....	1,354 42		2,199 61
Macomb,.....	2,482 83	1,850 37	
Manistee,.....	2,420 28		3,289 86
Manitou,.....	230 42		79 48
Marquette,.....	3,368 69		7,436 23
Mason,.....	1,334 05		2,234 52

SCHEDULE K—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1889 Taxes Returned.	Dr. Nov. 30, 1880.	Cr. Nov. 30, 1880.
Mecosta,	\$6,517 04	.....	\$3,767 91
Midland,	13,810 23	.....	15,940 73
Monroe,	6,744 96	278 81	.....
Montcalm,	10,039 85	.....	10,729 56
Muskegon,	2,198 19	.....	999 18
Newaygo,	9,423 59	.....	9,990 72
Oakland,	1,483 90	.....	245 20
Oceana,	5,720 41	.....	6,909 12
Ontonagon,	4,438 03	.....	9,325 68
Ottawa,	9,112 07	.....	4,008 77
Saginaw,	21,882 28	.....	10,946 63
Sanilac,	13,638 22	.....	7,455 54
Shiawassee,	9,830 95	.....	3,402 54
St. Clair,	9,460 92	187 11	.....
St. Joseph,	1,212 64	.....	112 47
Tuscola,	12,466 03	.....	8,853 54
Van Buren,	8,102 72	.....	1,628 40
Washtenaw,	2,426 35	7,468 27	.....
Wayne,	12,803 20	6,484 32	.....
Total,	\$319,769 82	\$29,598 03	\$144,019 22

SCHEDULE L.

TABLE showing the amount which would be realized in Twenty Years from a Sinking Fund or Surplus of \$40,000 at five per cent., adding annually to the Surplus five per cent.; also showing the amount of each Years' tax, to cancel the State indebtedness in Twenty Years.

	With Increase of Surplus @ 5 per cent.	Am't of each Years Tax.
1st Year,.....	\$40,000 00	\$40,000 00
2d ".....	44,000 00	42,000 00
3d ".....	48,400 00	44,200 00
4th ".....	53,240 00	46,620 00
5th ".....	58,564 00	49,282 00
6th ".....	64,420 40	52,210 00
7th ".....	70,862 44	55,431 22
8th ".....	77,948 68	58,974 34
9th ".....	85,743 55	62,871 77
10th ".....	94,317 90	67,158 95
11th ".....	103,749 69	71,874 84
12th ".....	114,124 66	77,062 33
13th ".....	125,537 13	82,768 56
14th ".....	138,090 84	89,045 42
15th ".....	151,899 92	95,949 96
16th ".....	167,089 91	103,544 96
17th ".....	183,798 90	111,899 45
18th ".....	202,178 79	121,089 40
19th ".....	222,396 67	131,198 34
20th ".....	244,636 34	142,318 17
Total,.....	<u>\$2,290,999 82</u>	

SCHEDULE M.

STATEMENT showing the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate, and the True Valuation, as given in the Census Returns of 1860, by Counties.

COUNTIES.	Real Estate.	Person'l Estat	Total.	True Valuation
Allegan,.....	\$ 2,641,076	\$480,771	\$3,121,847	.....
Alpena, Alcona, Oscoda, and Montmorency,.....	192,493	26,696	219,189	.....
Barry,.....	1,493,464	230,556	1,724,014	.....
Bay,.....	668,422	56,006	724,422	.....
Berrien,.....	3,543,568	901,935	4,445,503	\$6,668,255
Branch,.....	3,121,009	617,188	3,738,257	5,001,385
Calhoun,.....	4,400,988	1,021,752	5,422,740	7,900,000
Cass,.....	2,939,691	760,811	3,700,502	4,939,357
Cheboygan,.....	70,594	10,501	81,095	.....
Chippewa,.....	.....	.....	200,805	.....
Clinton,.....	1,982,819	297,340	2,280,159	.....
Delta,.....	269,951	38,636	308,487	499,521
Easton,.....	2,671,150	439,937	3,111,087	6,222,156
Emmet,.....	9,584	1,290	10,974	111,686
Genesee,.....	3,937,873	681,962	4,619,835	9,237,660
Grand Traverse, Lelanaw, An- trim and Kalamazoo,.....	369,741	65,907	435,648	.....
Gratiot,.....	47,846	12,076	59,921	89,580
Hillsdale,.....	4,258,950	846,467	5,105,417	5,106,467
Houghton,.....	1,132,975	275,000	1,407,975	1,689,000
Huron,.....	327,543	78,161	405,704	.....
Ingham,.....	2,475,121	564,518	3,039,939	9,000,000
Ionia,.....	.....	.....	3,341,933	4,455,000
Iosco,.....	60,000	18,000	78,000	.....
Isabella,.....	459,132	4,849	463,981	.....
Jackson,.....	4,457,258	1,222,094	5,679,352	6,655,568
Kalamazoo,.....	4,001,302	986,989	4,988,291	.....
Kent,.....	5,938,978	884,128	6,823,106	.....
Lapeer,.....	1,926,528	326,723	2,253,251	4,506,502
Lepawee,.....	8,450,580	1,877,743	10,328,323	.....
Livingston,.....	2,610,779	582,037	3,192,816	6,151,631
Mackinac,.....	137,344	65,271	202,615	.....
Macomb,.....	4,154,758	920,009	5,074,767	.....
Manistee,.....	405,943	200,000	605,943	.....
Manitou,.....	40,520	33,251	73,771	.....
Marquette,.....	837,670	34,006	861,670	20,000,000
Mason,.....	246,120	20,858	266,978	.....
Mecosta and Osceola,.....	376,447	.....	376,447	.....
Midland,.....	648,518	9,483	658,001	864,377
Monroe,.....	3,427,581	653,573	4,086,154	.....
Montcalm,.....	.....	.....	907,722	1,361,584
Muskegon,.....	532,993	103,615	636,608	1,433,168
Newaygo,.....	.....	.....	964,312	.....
Oakland,.....	8,082,572	1,871,320	9,953,292	13,942,443
Oceana,.....	.....	.....	505,916	.....
Ontonagon,.....	868,577	382,965	1,251,542	4,487,000
Ottawa,.....	1,678,391	322,871	2,001,262	3,113,410
Saginaw,.....	2,328,187	278,644	2,606,831	3,910,246
Sanilac,.....	1,306,806	150,133	1,456,939	.....
Schoolcraft,.....	250,679	.....	250,679	500,000
Shiawassee,.....	2,058,957	237,799	2,296,756	4,825,000
St. Clair,.....	3,072,362	714,830	3,787,192	4,733,936
St. Joseph,.....	4,625,425	1,039,578	5,665,003	.....
Tuscola,.....	1,070,285	102,061	1,172,346	.....
Van Buren,.....	.....	.....	2,598,780	3,248,475
Washtenaw,.....	.....	.....	8,900,000	17,800,000
Wayne,.....	3,956,947	643,526	4,600,473	6,133,964
City of Detroit,.....	13,578,635	2,187,875	15,766,510	21,022,046
Total,.....	\$118,185,092	\$28,337,016	\$146,522,108	\$185,762,771

SCHEDULE N.

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR.

Salaries of Public Officers,.....	\$ 20,000 00
Extra Clerks,.....	2,500 00
Expenses of Supreme and Circuit Courts,.....	33,000 00
Awards of the Board of State Auditors,.....	50,000 00
Coroners fees,.....	1,000 00
Teachers' Institutes,.....	1,800 00
Trustees to Michigan Asylums,.....	500 00
State Reform School, current expenses and balance of building appropriation,.....	24,825 00
Repairs of State Prison, balance of appropriation,.	14,500 00
Wolf Bounty,.....	1,000 00
Appropriation for relief of James W. Elliott,.....	300 00
Current expenses of the State University, &c.,....	40,000 00
Primary School apportionment, &c.,.....	115,000 00
Appropriations to Asylums, balances,.....	84,500 00
Expenses of State Normal School, &c.,.....	10,500 00
Swamp Land Interest, for appraisals of forfeited lands, &c.,.....	400 00
Interest on State Debt,.....	141,000 00
Exchange,.....	6,000 00
Internal Improvement Warrants, on demand,.....	3,600 00
Expenses of Legislature of 1861,....	40,000 00
Swamp Land Fund, State Roads, &c.,.....	64,052 46
Penitentiary Bonds, on demand,.....	13,000 00
State Agricultural School, balance of appropriation,	6,604 12
Specific Taxes due Houghton County,.....	12,000 00
Military appropriation,.....	5,339 00
Journal of Education,.....	3,000 00
Commissioner of Emigration,.....	2,500 00
Total,	<u>\$696,920 58</u>

SCHEDULE N.—CONTINUED.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR THE ENSUING FISCAL YEAR.

Cash on hand,.....	\$125,618 02
State Tax of 1860,.....	154,663 00
Specific Taxes, Licenses and Duties,.....	206,000 00
Sales of State Salt Spring Lands and Interest,....	1,600 00
Sales of University Lands,.....	5,000 00
University Interest,.....	19,000 00
Sales of Primary School Lands,.....	20,000 00
Primary School Interest,.....	70,000 00
Asylum Fund,.....	3,000 00
Normal School Interest,.....	3,000 00
Swamp Land Sales,.....	30,000 00
Swamp Land Interest,.....	10,000 00
State Building Fund,.....	1,000 00
St. Mary's Canal,.....	15,000 00
United States 5 per cents,.....	3,000 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$666,881 02</u></u>

SCHEDULE O.

LEDGER BALANCES, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

	Dr.	Cr.
General Fund,.....	\$736,856 35	
University Fund,.....		\$162,558 27
University Interest,.....		1,229 43
State Building Fund,.....		12,835 55
Treasury Notes,.....		730 00
Primary School Fund,.....		697,625 97
Primary School Interest,.....		56,408 55
Contingent Fund,.....		392 35
M. C. R. R. Deposits,.....		2,044 77
Asylum Fund,.....		110,472 49
Normal School Fund,.....		18,370 97
Normal School Interest,.....		3,302 22
M. S. R. R. Deposits,.....		206 72
St. Jo. Valley R. R. Deposits,.....		55 00
Saut Ste Marie Canal Fund,.....		67,846 12
Swamp Land Fund,.....		157,507 31
Swamp Land Interest,.....		44,063 94
O. & O. R. R. Deposits,.....		8 58
Military Fund,.....		2,339 78
*State Treasurer,.....	125,618 02	
Internal Improvement Fund,.....	482,710 69	
Land Warrants,.....		1,602 56
Land Warrants, 2d series,.....		1,136 48
Internal Improvement Warrants,.....		3,615 16
Swamp Land Warrants,.....		832 84
	<u>\$1,345,185 06</u>	<u>\$1,345,185 06</u>

*To the above balance charged State Treasurer is to be added \$9,008 86 for outstanding Warrants, making actual cash balance in hands of State Treasurer, \$134,921 88.

TABLE A.

TABLE of the Salaries of State Officers, and of other Officers provided by law to be paid from General Fund, showing the Appropriations for 1860, and the amount paid during the last fiscal year.

	Appropriations.	Amounts Paid.
Governor, Moses Wisner,.....	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00
Secretary of State, Nelson G. Isbell,..	800 00	800 00
State Treasurer, John McKinney,.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Auditor General, Daniel L. Case,.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Com'r St. Land Office, J. W. Sanborn,.	800 00	800 00
Supt. Pub. Instruction, J. M. Gregory,.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Adjutant-General, F. W. Curtenius,...	300 00	300 00
Qr. Master Gen'l F. W. Curtenius,.....	150 00	150 00
Attorney General, Jacob M. Howard,...	800 00	800 00
State Librarian, J. E. Tenney,.....	500 00	500 00
Dep. Aud. Gen'l and 2 principal Clerks,	1,900 00	1,850 00
Deputy State Treasurer,.....	700 00	700 00
Deputy Secretary of State,.....	700 00	700 00
Dep. Com. Land Office and Book-keeper,	1,300 00	1,300 00
Deputy Supt. of Public Instruction,...	700 00	700 00
Register Bank Department,.....	800 00	800 00
Clerk to Attorney General,.....	400 00	400 00
Governor's Private Secretary,.....	500 00	500 00
State Prison Building Commissioner,...	829 30	579 55
Commissioner on D. D. & B. Asylum,...	800 00	800 00
Officers Insane Asylum,.....	3,883 33	3,883 33
Total,	<u>\$19,862 63</u>	<u>\$19,562 88</u>

TABLE B.

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES OF THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice—George Martin,.....	\$2,500 00
Associate Justices—I. P. Christiancy,.....	2,500 00
J. V. Campbell,.....	2,500 00
Randolph Manning,.....	2,500 00
E. H. C. Wilson, Judge 1st Circuit,....	1,500 00
Nathaniel Bacon, " 2d " 	1,500 00
B. F. H. Witherell, " 3d " 	1,500 00
Edwin Lawrence, " 4th " 	1,500 00
B. F. Graves, " 5th " 	1,500 00
Sanford M. Green, " 6th " 	1,500 00
Josiah Turner, " 7th " 	1,500 00
Louis S. Lovell, " 8th " 	1,500 00
F. J. Littlejohn, " 9th " 	1,500 00
W. F. Woodworth, " 10th " 	1,555 80
Recorder City of Detroit,.....	1,500 00
Daniel Goodwin, District Judge, Upper Peninsula,..	1,750 00
District Attorney Upper Peninsula,.....	525 00
Reporter Supreme Court,.....	500 00
Sheriff's Fees, Advertising, &c.,.....	2,281 48
Publishing Michigan Reports, Vol. VII.,....	1,501 60
• Total,.....	<u><u>\$33,113 88</u></u>

TABLE C.

AMOUNT PAID ON GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS.

For Teachers' Institutes, Act No. 70, 1855,.....	\$1,300 00
Mich. Journal of Education, Act No. 111, 1857,	2,977 05
Road in Ontonagon and Houghton Counties, Act No. 137, 1857,.....	2,000 00
Relief of Edward Elliott, J. R. No. 21, 1857,...	300 00
State Agricultural Society, Act No. 149, 1859,.	2,500 00
Geological Survey, Act No. 206, 1859,.....	3,000 00
Repairs State Prison, Act No. 256, 1859,.....	10,060 00
State Agricultural School, Act No. 235, 1859,..	13,219 43
Commissioner of Emigration, J. R. No. 25, 1859,	2,575 00
Collection of Houghton Papers, J. R. No. 26, '59,	250 00
State Reform School, Act No. 193, 1859,.....	10,175 00
Total,.....	<u>\$48,296 48</u>

TABLE D.

TABLE showing Specific Taxes collected during the last fiscal year, and Corporations paying the same.

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

TITLE.	Rate of Taxation.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Michigan Central,	\$76,820 29	.....
Erie and Kalamazoo,	3,308 94	.....
Michigan Southern,	27,091 91	\$23,436 68
Detroit and Milwaukee,	21,361 17	22,000 00
Detroit Monroe & Toledo,	4,117 15	.....
Chicago, Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction,	6,321 24	.....

BANKS.

State Bank of Michigan, .....	.....	\$ 500 00	.....
Farmers and Mechanics, .....	.....	1,000 00	.....
Peninsular, .....	.....	2,750 51	\$ 195 35
Michigan Insurance,	1,791 84	208 26

PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

Hamtramck and Warren, ..	5 per cent.	\$ 45 78
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MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

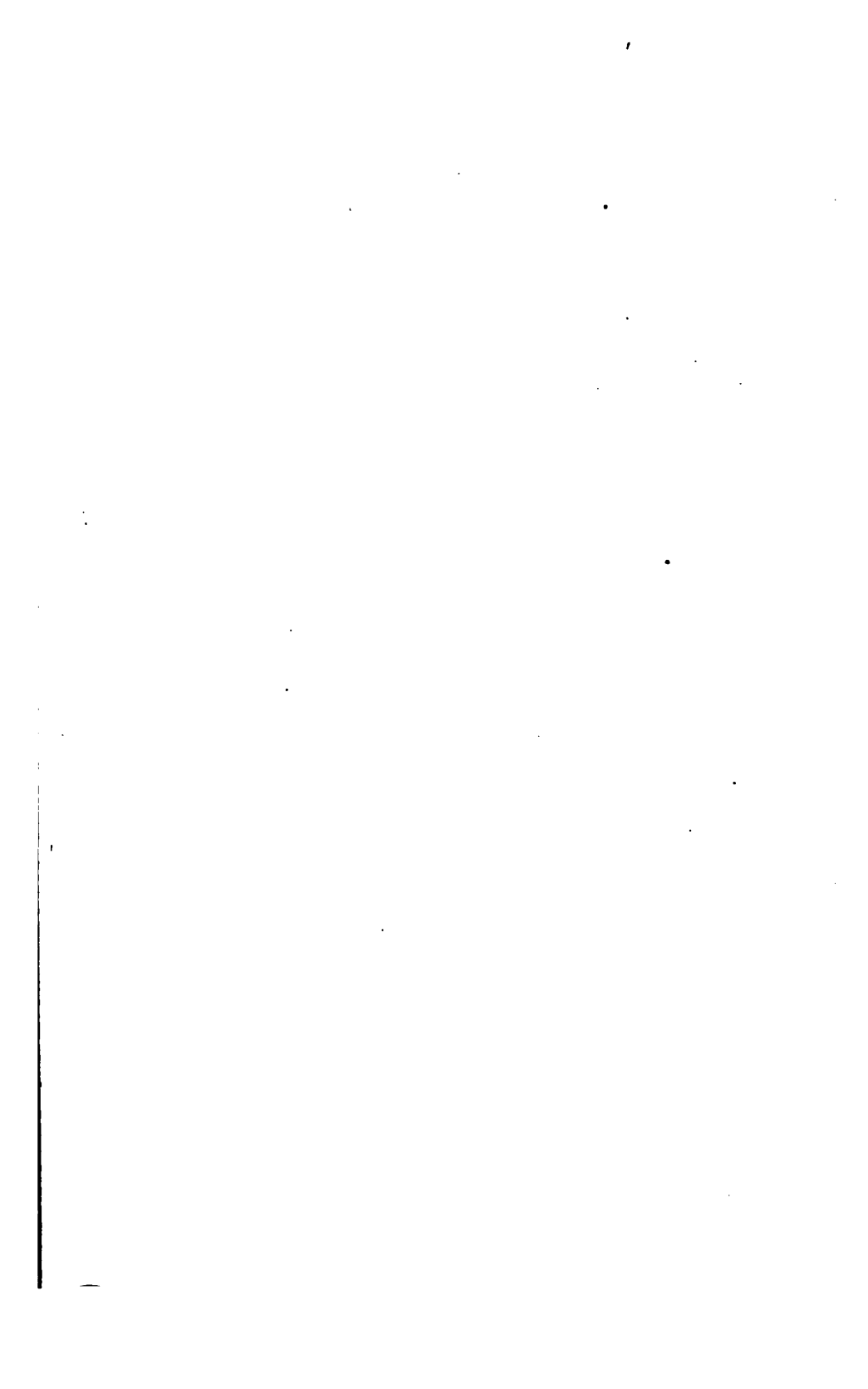
Adventure,	\$1, per ton,	\$ 99 21
Aztec,	" "	9 25
Bohemian,	" "	1 95
Branch County Iron,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.	.....	\$ 326 83
Central,	\$1, per ton.	125 68	.....
Copper Falls,	" "	255 46	.....
Detroit & Lake Sup. Iron, ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.	.....	577 78
Det. Locomotive Works, ..	" "	.....	2,919 00
Eagle Harbor,	1 per cent.	.....	138 31
Eagle River,	\$1, per ton.	4 82	.....
Evergreen Bluff,	" "	36 72	.....
Forest Copper, .....	" "	.....	1,081 47
Franklin,	" "	117 10	.....
Huron,	" "	4 50	.....
Isle Royale, .....	" "	.....	168 99

TABLE D.—CONTINUED.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

TITLE.	Rate of Taxation.	Amount Paid.	Unpaid.
Mass,.....	\$1, per ton.	\$ 26 34	.....
Minnesota,.....	" "	1,340 25	.....
Native Copper,.....	1 per cent.	250 00	.....
National,.....	\$1, per ton.	19 46	.....
North West,.....	" "	74 22	.....
North Western,.....	" "	2 46	.....
North American,.....	" "	132 40	.....
North Cliff,.....	" "	165 24	.....
Pewabic,.....	" "	515 00	.....
Phenix,.....	" "	20 03	.....
Pittsburgh and Boston,...	1 per cent.	1,209 05	.....
Pioneer Iron,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per ct.	625 00	\$ 383 75
Rockland,.....	\$1, per ton.	344 50	.....
Superior,.....	" "	5 00	.....
Toltec,.....	" "	.....	3 57
Ohio Trap Rock,.....	" "	.....	1,251 87
Peninsular,.....	" "	.....	331 22





STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 4.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Lansing, November 30th, 1860. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

I have the honor to present my annual report, showing the balance in the Treasury, together with the receipts and payments during the preceding fiscal year.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN MCKINNEY,
State Treasurer.

Treasurer of the State of Michigan in account with the State of Michigan.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To bal. in Treasury Nov. 30, 1859,....	\$163,577 22
	“ receipts on acc’t of General Fund,..	495,282 12
	“ “ Internal Imp’t “ ..	1,939 22
	“ “ Primary School “ ..	23,067 15
	“ “ “ Int.,	68,032 52
	“ “ University Fund,...	7,703 49
	“ “ “ Interest,	18,908 48
	“ “ Norm’l School Fund,	347 50
	“ “ “ Int.,..	3,296 32
	“ “ Swamp Land Fund,	32,137 41
	“ “ “ Int.,..	9,908 84
	“ “ Asylum Fund,.....	2,919 34
	“ “ St. Building Fund,	988 14
	“ “ St. Mary’s Canal “	22,955 56
		<hr/>
		\$856,063 31

Treasurer of the State of Michigan in account with the State of Michigan.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By am't paid on acc't of General Fund,..	\$317,657 25
"	" Internal Imp't " ..	112,796 60
"	" Primary School Int.,	109,874 77
"	" University "	44,488 67
"	" Normal School "	11,018 50
"	" Swamp Land Fund,	29,348 28
"	" " Int.,..	369 63
"	" Asylum Fund,.....	60,528 25
"	" State Building Fund,	8 00
"	" St. Mary's Canal "	33,211 26
"	" Military Fund,.....	2,140 22
"	of balance, Nov. 30th, 1860.....	134,621 88

\$856,063 31

Ledger Balances.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To Cash,.....	\$184,621 88
" General Fund,.....	729,852 49
" Internal Improvement Fund,.....	476,356 49

\$1,340,830 86

Ledger Balances.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. By Primary School Fund,.....	\$697,625 97
" " " Interest,	56,408 55
" University Fund,.....	162,558 27
" " " Interest,	1,229 43
" Normal School Fund,.....	18,370 97
" " " Interest,	5,302 22
" Swamp Land Fund,.....	158,840 15
" " " Interest,	44,063 94
" Asylum Fund,.....	110,472 49
" State Building Fund,.....	12,835 55
" Contingent Fund,.....	392 35
" Treasury Notes,.....	730 00
" St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Fund,..	67,846 12
" Michigan Central R. R. Deposits,...	2,044 77
" Michigan Southern R. R. " ...	206 72
" St. Jo. Valley R. R. " ...	55 00
" Oakland and Ottawa R. R. " ...	8 58
" Military Fund,.....	2,539 78
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,840,830 86</u>

General Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance Nov. 30, 1859,	\$681,368 58
	" warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	817,657 25
	" amounts transferred to the follow- ing funds:	
	" Internal Improvement Fund,	78,260 11
	" Primary School Interest,	47,769 30
	" University "	17,989 99
	" Normal School "	1,089 43
	" " " Appropriation,	6,000 00
	" Asylum Fund,	72,000 00
	" Military "	3,000 00
		<u>\$1,225,134 61</u>

Internal Improvement Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance Nov. 30, 1859,	\$443,759 22
	" warrants paid during fiscal year, ..	112,796 60

\$556,555 82

General Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By receipts during the fiscal year,....	\$496,232 12
	" balance,.....	722,852 49

\$1,225,184 61

Internal Improvement Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By receipts during the fiscal year,....	\$1,939 22
	" amount transferred from General	
	Fund,	78,260 11
	" balance,.....	476,356 49

\$556,555 82

Primary School Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance, \$697,625 97

\$697,625 97

Primary School Interest.

DEBIT

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants p'd during the fiscal year, \$109,874 77
 " balance, 56,408 55

\$166,283 32

University Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance, \$162,558 27

\$162,558 27

University Interest.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants p'd during the fiscal year, \$44,488 67
 " balance, 1,229 43

\$45,718 10

Primary School Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$669,558 82
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	28,067 15
		<u>\$697,625 97</u>

Primary School Interest.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$50,481 50
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	68,032 52
	" am't transferred from Gen'l Fund,	47,769 80
		<u>\$166,283 82</u>

University Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$154,854 78
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	7,708 49
		<u>\$162,563 27</u>

University Interest.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$ 8,819 63
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	18,908 48
	" am't transferred from Gen'l Fund,.	17,989 99
		<u>\$45,718 10</u>

Normal School Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance,..... \$18,370 97

\$18,370 97*Normal School Interest.*

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during the fiscal year, .. \$11,018 50

" balance,..... 5,302 22

\$16,320 72*Swamp Land Fund.*

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during the fiscal year, .. \$ 29,348 28

" balance, .. 158,340 15

\$187,688 43*Swamp Land Interest.*

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during the fiscal year, .. \$ 369 63

" balance,..... 44,068 94

\$44,438 57

Normal School Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$18,022 47
" receipts during the fiscal year,.....	347 50
	<u>\$18,370 97</u>

Normal School Interest.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$5,934 97
" receipts during the fiscal year,.....	3,296 32
" am't transferred from General Fund,..	1,089 43
" " of appropriation of Legislature,..	6,000 00
	<u>\$16,320 72</u>

Swamp Land Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$155,551 02
" receipts during the fiscal year,.....	32,137 41
	<u>\$187,688 43</u>

Swamp Land Interest.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$34,524 73
" receipts during the fiscal year,.....	9,908 84
	<u>\$44,433 57</u>

Asylum Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants p'd during the fiscal year, \$ 60,528 25
 " balance,..... 110,472 49

\$171,000 74

State Building Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants p'd during the fiscal year, \$ 8 00
 " balance,..... 12,835 55

\$12,843 55

Contingent Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance,..... \$392 35

\$392 35

Treasury Notes.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance,..... \$730 00

\$730 00

Asylum Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$96,081 40
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	2,919 34
	" am't of app'n of the Legislature,...	72,000 00
		<u>\$171,000 74</u>

State Building Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$11,855 41
	" receipts during fiscal year,.....	988 14
		<u>\$12,843 55</u>

Contingent Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$392 35
		<u>\$392 35</u>

Treasury Notes.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$730 00
		<u>\$730 00</u>

St. Mary's Canal Fund.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To warrants paid during the fiscal year,	\$33,211. 26
	" balance,	67,846 12
		<u>\$101,057 38</u>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$2,044 77
		<u>\$2,044 77</u>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$206 72
		<u>\$206 72</u>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance,	\$55 00
		<u>\$55 00</u>

St. Mary's Canal Fund.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$78,101 82
	" receipts during the fiscal year,....	22,955 56
		<u>\$101,057 38</u>

Michigan Central Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	By balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$2,044 77
		<u>\$2,044 77</u>

Michigan Southern Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$206 72
		<u>\$206 72</u>

St. Joseph Valley Railroad Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30.	To balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....	\$55 00
		<u>\$55 00</u>

Oakland and Ottawa Rail Road Deposits.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance, \$8 58

\$8 58*Military Fund.*

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To warrants paid during the fiscal year,.. \$2,140 22

" balance, 2,339 78

\$4,480 00

Oakland and Ottawa Rail Road Deposits.

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1859,..... \$8 58

\$8 58*Military Fund.*

CREDIT.

1860.

Nov. 30. To balance, Nov. 30, 1859,.....\$1,480 00

" am't of appropriation of the Legislature, 8,000 00

\$4,480 00



BANK STATEMENTS.

*STATEMENT of the condition of the Michigan Insurance Bank
on the morning of the 1st of December, 1860.*

RESOURCES.

Cash, gold and silver,.....	\$25,235 77
Notes of other Banks,.....	38,706 00
Due by Banks and Bankers,.....	116,348 30
Public Stocks,.....	53,468 60
Bills discounted,.....	478,466 63
Bonds and Mortgages,.....	46,630 46
Real Estate, including Banking House,.....	39,200 16
	<u>\$798,055 92</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,.....	\$200,010 00
Profits,	27,601 16
Special Deposits applicable to debts,.....	7,826 41
Michigan Insurance Co.,.....	98,877 00
Certificate Account,.....	41,001 52
Due Banks and Bankers,.....	4,777 62
Deposits,.....	394,212 21
Bank Notes in circulation,.....	23,750 00
	<u>\$798,055 92</u>

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

H. K. Sanger, Cashier of Michigan Insurance Bank, being

sworn, says, the above is a correct abstract of the condition of said Bank, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,)

H. K. SANGER,

Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of December, 1860.

(Signed,)

C. C. CADMAN,

Notary Public.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the State Bank of Michigan, on the morning of Monday, December 3, 1860, published in pursuance of section eighteen, General Banking Law.

RESOURCES.

State stocks,.....	\$26,505 00
Bills of solvent banks,.....	13,666 00
Specie,	3,154 00
Cash items,.....	1,879 97
Due from banks and bankers,.....	17,448 95
Loans and discounts,.....	60,773 32
	<hr/>
	\$123,427 24
	<hr/>

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock,	\$50,000 00
Notes in circulation,.....	23,760 00
Due depositors,.....	36,035 53
Certificate account,.....	6,590 13
Profit and loss,.....	7,041 58
	<hr/>
	\$123,427 24
	<hr/>

(Signed,)

L. E. CLARK,

Vice Pres't of State Bank of Michigan,

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Wayne County, } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December,
1860.

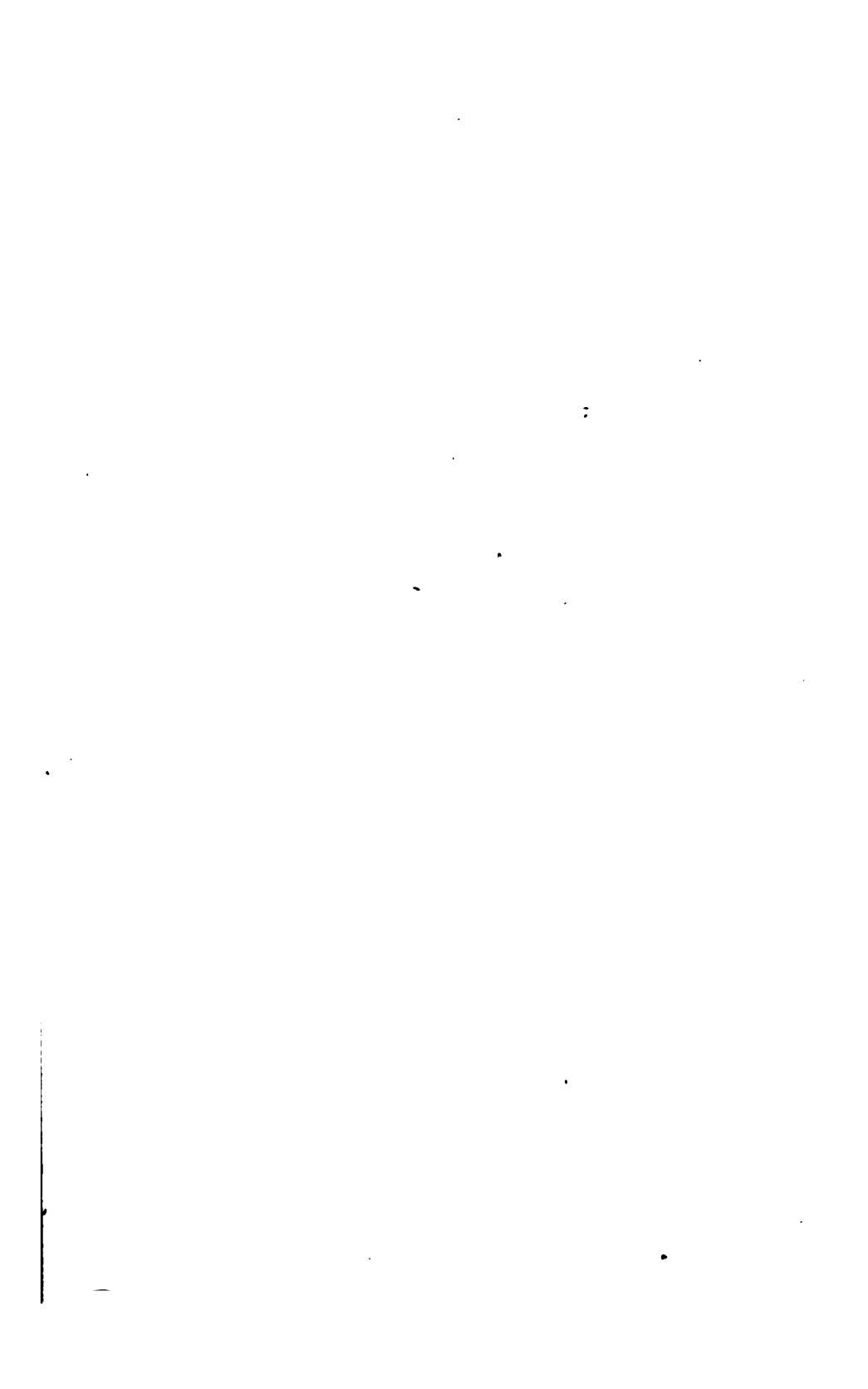
W. J. WATERMAN,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.











STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 5.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Lansing, December 1, 1860. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law, I respectfully submit the following Report, exhibiting the proceedings and affairs of this office for the last fiscal year, ending November 30th, 1860.

SALES AND RECEIPTS,

From December 1st, 1859, to November 30th, 1860, inclusive.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30, 1860.

Year.	MONTH.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1859	December,	427.13	\$1,708 52
1860	January,	798.50	3,722 50
1860	February,	400	1,600 00
1860	March,	240	960 00
1860	April,	240	960 00
1860	May,	114.92	459 68
1860	June,	228.60	914 40
1860	July,	200	800 00
1860	August,	160	640 00
1860	September,	480	1,920 00
1860	October,	1,170.78	4,691 12
1860	November,	643.57	2,574 28
		5,103.50	\$20,950 50

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$28,067 15
“ of Interest,	64,765 14
“ of Penalty,	3,267 38
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,	47,769 30
	<u>\$143,868 97</u>

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Monthly Abstract of Sales for the year ending November 30, 1860.

Year.	Month.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1860	February,	82.63	\$ 667 56
1860	March,	73.61	883 32
1860	May,	40	630 00
1860	June,	58.20	698 40
1860	August,	160	1,920 00
1860	September,	40	480 00
		<u>454.44</u>	<u>\$5,279 28</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$ 7,703 49
" of Interest,	18,391 88
" of Penalty,	516 60
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,	17,989 99
	<u>\$44,701 96</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales.

Total number of acres sold,	160
Amount sold for,	<u>\$670 00</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,	\$ 347 50
" of Interest,	3,010 83
" of Penalty,	285 49
Int. on principal due from the State to the fund,	1,089 43
	<u>\$4,733 25</u>

ASYLUM LANDS.

Receipts.

On account of Principal,.....	\$ 380 00
" " " Interest,.....	2,298 07
" " " Penalty,.....	241 27
Total,	<u>\$2,919 34</u>

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

Receipts.

On account of Principal,.....	\$150 00
" " " Interest,.....	813 11
" " " Penalty,.....	25 03
Total,	<u>\$988 14</u>

SALT SPRING LANDS.

Receipts.

On account of Principal,.....	\$ 40 00
" " " Interest,.....	1,424 79
" " " Penalty,.....	102 59
Total,	<u>\$1,567 38</u>

Receipts to General Fund on account of Taxes,.....\$3,491 22

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND ASSET LANDS.

Acres of Int. Imp. land sold,.....	551.87
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$689 22</u>
Acres of Asset land sold,.....	640
Amount sold for,.....	<u>\$800 00</u>
Two lots in the City of Monroe, and one in the City of Pontiac, Asset land—amount sold for,	<u>\$450 00</u>

SWAMP LANDS.

Sales.

Year.	MONTH.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1859	December,.....	1,415.23	\$1,769 05
1860	January,.....	1,440.63	1,800 79
1860	February,.....	1,615.32	2,019 19
1860	March,.....	1,512.67	1,890 84
1860	April,.....	2,436.81	3,046 02
1860	May,.....	1,433.54	1,791 93
1860	June,.....	1,754.12	2,192 66
1860	July,.....	822.86	1,028 60
1860	August,.....	1,596.74	1,995 94
1860	September,.....	2,166.64	2,708 30
1860	October,.....	3,904.72	4,880 90
1860	November,.....	2,207.68	2,759 60
		<u>22,306.96</u>	<u>\$27,883 82</u>

Receipts.

On account of Principal,.....	\$32,137 41
“ Interest,.....	9,502 11
“ Penalty,.....	406 73
Total,.....	<u>\$42,046 25</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Total Amount of Sales.

Of Primary School Lands,	5,103.50
University Lands,.....	454.44
Normal School Lands,.....	160.00
Swamp Lands,	22,306.96
Internal Improvement Lands,	1,191.37
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	29,216.27
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Receipts.

On account of Primary School Lands,.....	\$96,099 67
“ “ University Lands,.....	26,611 97
“ “ Normal School Lands,.....	3,643 82
“ “ Asylum Lands,.....	2,919 34
“ “ State Building Lands,.....	988 14
“ “ Internal Improvement Lands,.....	1,989 22
“ “ Salt Spring Lands,.....	1,567 38
“ “ Swamp Lands,.....	42,046 25
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	\$186,015 79
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Sales of State Lands
since December 1st, 1857, for each fiscal year, Deducting Forfeitures.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount sold for.
1858,.....	3,058.62	\$12,234 48
1859,.....	3,348.75	18,398 00
1860,.....	4,151.30	16,605 20
	10,558.67	\$42,232 68

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount Sold for.
1858,.....	158.60	\$1,843 20
1859,.....	389.29	4,671 48
1860,.....	369.20	4,480 40
	912.09	\$10,945 08

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount Sold for.
1858,.....	80	\$320 00
1859,.....	40	160 00
1860,.....	.....	.....
	120	\$480 00

ASYLUM LANDS.

YEAR.	Acres.	Amount Sold for.
1858,.....	160	\$640 00
1859,.....	.....	.....
1860,.....	.....	.....
	160	\$640 00

PRIMARY SCHOOL LANDS.

There has been sold, of this class of lands, during the year just closed, 5,103.50 acres, amounting to \$20,950 50. The receipts on account of principal, interest, penalty and charges, aggregate \$96,099 67. The sales exceed by 312.31 acres those of the preceding year. Like all the other Trust Funds, the nature of this is accumulative, hence the receipts annually increase in proportion to the amount paid upon the yearly sales and the interest accruing upon the unpaid balance. We now have remaining unsold and in the main, subject to entry 684,222.25 acres, of which 294,323.56 are situated in the Upper Peninsula, and the remainder, 389,898.69 acres, in the Lower Peninsula. The minimum price, as fixed by law, being so much higher than for other surrounding lands owned by the State and United States, effectually precludes large or active sales. Their quality is generally good, and they are mainly valuable for agricultural purposes. In many instances, however, pine and other timber forms the chief object of value. That portion of them which is agricultural can be sold only as the localities in which they are situated become cleared and settled, and then only for actual and immediate use. Belonging to any other fund, or one devoted to a less general and useful purpose, the propriety of holding them at the present high figure, would be, to say the least, questionable. But in view of the high purpose to which the avails are devoted, the general sentiment of the State has settled in favor of the present minimum. The present endowment of the fund must place it in an unembarrassed condition, and no exigency can reasonably be expected to arise requiring any modification of existing laws in this regard.

Exclusive of fifteen townships, hereinafter alluded to, the total quantity accruing to the State under the laws of Congress applicable thereto, (Act 20th May, 1826, and the Ordinance of admission, July 25th, 1836,) amounts to 1,068,340.94 acres. Of that amount, however, only 1,009,025.63 acres proved to be

susceptible of location in the proper section sixteen, thus making a total deficiency of 59,315.31 acres. For this deficiency, Congress provided in the last clause of the first section of the Act of admission, in the following manner: "And when such section has been sold, or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of Schools. Under this provision there have been selected and confirmed to the State 12,590.15 acres. This section still leaves an unselected deficiency of 46,725.16 acres. And in view of the rapid alienation of the public lands from the government, it occurs to me that the interest of this fund requires that the unselected balance should be selected on the earliest possible opportunity. I am not now aware of any law of this State having for its object the selection of this deficiency; and therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of such legislative action as shall seem to you best fitted to attain the end sought. Of the fifteen townships before alluded to, as excluded from the general statement, twelve were either entirely or partly embraced in *Old Indian Reservations*, but have since been relieved therefrom and subdivided. The subdivisions occurred from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, and we learn from the location books of the Auditor General's Office, that at least a portion of said subdivisions situated in the section sixteen have been sold by the United States. The fair inference from these sales is that the General Government does not recognize the right of the State to them. I am unable to determine whether they belong to the State or not, but it seems to me they should upon the extinguishment of the Indian title. In any event, we would be entitled to other selections in lieu thereof, if deprived of them.

Another was covered by an Indian Reservation, which was subdivided in 1837, and selections in lieu thereof were made and approved; but the approval was subsequently canceled for some reason, now unknown to me. Of the other two, one has on it a small part of a private claim, and the other is

supposed to be an Indian Reservation. For the first of the last named selections, if private claims are included in the amount of acres in a township, the State is entitled to six hundred and forty acres ; but if excluded, as not being public land, then only four hundred and eighty acres. We have twice written the General Land Office for an explanation regarding these townships, but have received no reply. We are unable to state the precise amount which should enure to the State on their account.

By section 2450 of the Compiled Laws, the Commissioner is required, whenever in his opinion the interest of the State will not be secured by the payment of one-quarter at the time of purchase, to require of the purchaser such security for the payment of any moneys to become due and payable according to the terms of the certificate of purchase, as in his judgment will secure the respective funds against loss. Now it is well known that many sections, situated in the central and northern portions of the State, are chiefly valuable for the pine timber growing on them. Heretofore many purchases have been made of that class of these lands, and the purchasers, after stripping off all the valuable timber, quietly permit them to revert to the State by forfeiture. The practice of the office under the foregoing provision of law, has, hitherto, been to exact a bond, *supposed* in all cases to be good and sufficient against the principal and sureties. In my opinion these bonds fail to attain their object. By a rule of the office, dating a long time back, the Prosecuting Attorney and Treasurer of the county in which the land sold is situated, are required to approve the bond, and their approval has been regarded as sufficient evidence of the accountability of the signers. It has, however, always been found impracticable to prosecute the delinquents ; and I have, therefore, during my administration, generally exacted a payment of one-half instead of one-quarter, in cash, at the time of purchase, in lieu of the bond. The right of this department to exact more than one-quarter of the purchase money at the time of purchase has been questioned, and *may* not exist ; therefore to remove all

doubt upon that point, it would, in my opinion, be wise to amend this section in that respect, so as to correspond with the line of action latterly pursued by this office. I observe that my immediate predecessor recognized the same objection to these bonds which I do, and in his report of 1856 treated the subject fairly and conclusively. In all other respects, the laws affecting the disposition of this class of lands appear to work beneficially and harmoniously. The aggregate sale of lands belonging to this fund, exclusive of the fifteen townships heretofore alluded to, amounts to 337,393.53 acres. The amount sold in the fifteen townships above mentioned is 2,363.28 acres. Many years must elapse before they can be sold, but when that time shall have arrived, the magnitude of the fund will be commensurate to the noble object to which the avails are devoted.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

We have sold during the last year, of these lands 454.44 acres, amounting to \$5,279 28. The gross amount of receipts on account of principal, interest, penalty and charges, has been \$26,611 97.

Of the 72 sections originally granted to the State for the support of the University, 71½ have been selected, accepted and approved, amounting to 44,534.70 acres. It is apparent from the records of this office that the State is entitled to select one-half a section, or 320 acres, in addition to the selections already made, otherwise she would lack so much of the full amount granted. It is possible, however, that some arrangement with which I am unacquainted, and the record of which cannot be found, has been consummated, whereby the 71½ sections were received in satisfaction of the whole. It is also quite probable that a minute examination into the matter, here and at Washington, might result in an ultimate benefit to this fund. I have not found anything in the law granting them, precluding an additional selection even at this late day. The total sales, exclusive of forfeitures, and the lots in Beeson's second addition to the village of Niles, amount to 41,837.95 acres. The quantity now subject to sale amounts to 2,696.75 acres.

NORMAL SCHOOL LANDS.

The sales of Normal School land during the year have been 160 acres, amounting to \$670. There remain unsold and subject to entry to this date, 1,420 acres. The quantity originally appropriated was 16,000 acres, equal to twenty-five sections, ten sections of which made up the building fund, and fifteen sections the endowment fund. They have always been treated as one fund on the books of this office. Of the amount appropriated, 15,991.47 acres have been selected, leaving a small fraction of 8.53 acres unselected. This fraction, being so small, has not heretofore been deemed worthy of particular notice. The total sales aggregate 14,571.47 acres.

STATE BUILDING LANDS.

During the past year no sales have been made. 232.37 acres remain subject to entry. The State has never received but 2,623.67 acres, while she was entitled to 3,200 acres. The deficiency amounts to 576.33 acres, and selections were at one time made to cover it, but the Department at Washington, it appears from a statement on file in this office, refused to confirm them. The reason is not given, and we cannot find the letter to which allusion is made.

ASYLUM LANDS.

No sales have been made during the last fiscal year. The total sales to date amount to 12,616.95 acres. This appropriation was made from the Salt Spring Lands, and called for 16,000 acres, or 25 sections. Of that amount but 15,852.96 acres appear to have been selected. The quantity now subject to entry is 3,236.01 acres.

SALT SPRING LANDS.

No sales have been made for the past year. The quantity originally selected was 45,346.15 acres. That amount has been confirmed, and 31,844.43 acres applied to the Asylum and Normal School Funds. Of the remainder, 8,220.41 acres have been sold, and 5,281.31 acres now remain subject to entry. For in

formation relative to the original grant, reference may be had to the Act admitting Michigan into the Union.

It has been claimed, with some propriety, that the State was entitled to 72 full sections, in which case there is a deficiency unprovided for of 733.85 acres. Having in view the language of the grant, I do not deem it prudent or necessary to hazard an opinion upon that point.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

There has been sold of this class of lands, during the last fiscal year, 1,191.37 acres, amounting to \$1,489 22, and also two city lots in Monroe for \$350; also a lot in the village of Pontiac for \$100. Very few of them remain undisposed of. The quantity included in the grant was 500,000 acres, of which 499,343.25 acres have been selected and approved to the State, leaving an unselected balance still due of 656.75 acres. Of the selections heretofore made, 488,259.47 acres have been disposed of; in the main on account of Internal Improvement appropriations. The subjoined table will show the apparent condition of the remainder upon the books of this office:

APPROPRIATION.	No. of Act.	Year.	Acres.
Branch County Road,.....	286	1848	231.80
Grand Rapids Canal,.....	32	1848	701.36
Holland Colony, Allegan County,....	32	1848	38.47
Constantine and Paw Paw Road,....	190	1848	80.00
Newaygo Bridge and Road,.....	40	1848	37.51
Ottawa Road,.....	133	1848	40.00
Clinton River,.....	49	1848	40.00
Northern Wagon Road,.....	285	1848	1,089.60
Watrous ville & Lower Saginaw Road,	114	1855	841.79
Holland Colony,.....	135	1848	80.00
Saginaw and Tuscola,.....	135		
Clarkston & Lower Saginaw Road,...	148	1857	5,000.00
Unappropriated or unselected,.....	.....	.....	2,903.17
			<u>11,083.78</u>

It is supposed that some of the appropriations referred to in the foregoing table have been fully satisfied. To determine

that fact reference may be had to the office of the Auditor General, where the accounts are kept. My own impression is that the reservation should be removed from all of them, excepting those reserved for the Clarkston and Lower Saginaw Road improvement. They can then be marketed, and the avails thereof may be subjected either to the old or fresh appropriations. Most of them would find a ready sale at the present minimum, and quite likely, if offered at auction, as they undoubtedly would be, many of them would exceed it materially. Without legislative action, the authority of the Commissioner to sell them for cash is questionable, and I therefore submit the subject to your consideration.

SWAMP LANDS.

Of this class of lands, 22,306.96 acres, amounting to \$27,883.82 have been sold during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1860, while the sales of the preceeding year were 74,888 acres, amounting to \$93,542.90. This comparison results largely in favor of those of the first year, and equally unfavorable to those made the last year. Inferiority in the quality of those remaining unsold, a less quantity from which to select, the restoration to market of United States lands, and the operations of the License and Swamp Land Road laws, are the principal causes which have contributed to produce this remarkable difference.

Many of them are of a good quality, and will eventually bring the price exacted, while others are exceedingly poor, and in a natural state worthless. Their quality ranges between the two extremes, with the balance unquestionably in favor of the last. It is certainly not unfair to presume that the choicest of them are first disposed of; hence those remaining unsold are not likely to be as valuable as those first sold.

Without doubt, a policy favoring cheap lands in such quantities as would constitute a respectable farm, would have a tendency to promote immigration. As a rule, the less the price at which lands are held by a Corporation or Government, the sooner they become the property of individuals, and collaterally subject to reclamation, improvement and taxation.

If they are sufficiently cheap, individuals will buy and reclaim them; otherwise they continue to impede the progress of settlements in many essential respects. The quantity now subject to entry is immense, and I am of opinion that a system of graduation, (although perhaps not now practicable,) similar to that now practiced by the General Government, might be adopted with good ultimate results. The general policy of the State, as regards the disposition of these lands, which has prevailed during the last two years, has been received, so far as my observation extends, with evident satisfaction, and is regarded by those most deeply interested as the natural beneficiaries of the grant, as wise and liberal. With two exceptions, the laws regulating the disposition of these lands, appear to operate harmoniously. Section eight of the Act of 1858 requires purchasers paying only twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money, and the balance at their option at any time within ten years thereafter, to settle upon and cultivate the lands so purchased, within one year from the date of purchase, or failing therein, the certificate shall be void. Owing to the absence of a provision compelling such purchasers to prove up their settlements, the forfeiture clause is rendered ineffectual.

By the Act of 1859, regulating the issue of Licenses, the "Licensee" is required to settle upon the premises "immediately." Now "immediately" is a very indefinite term, and to my mind, incapable of being practicably construed. It therefore sometimes happens, that parties obtaining Licenses, and failing to settle within two or three, and sometimes six months, write to learn if their licenses are forfeited thereby. The question is one which we have not of course been able to determine. I would suggest that a given time be set within which a settlement must be made and proved by competent testimony. Our "Notarial Agents," whose sources of information are good, concur in the opinion that three months ought to be allowed within which to make a settlement. I do not think that time unreasonable, and would recommend such an alteration in the law. The

appended table will show the number of acres licensed, by counties, for the past year, and the aggregate amount since the law took effect :

County.	Acres Licensed.
Allegan,	1,880.00
Alpena,	140.60
Alcona,	144.25
Barry,	426.81
Bay,	3,658.29
Calhoun,	40.00
Cheboygan,	504.07
Chippewa,	276.15
Clinton,	235.77
Eaton,	311.03
Genesee,	240.00
Gratiot,	2,468.68
Huron,	3,960.00
Ingham,	280.00
Ionia,	835.50
Iosco,	80.00
Isabella,	320.00
Kent,	677.74
Lapeer,	2,239.87
Mackinac,	225.70
Manitou,	80.00
Mecosta,	1,394.00
Midland,	80.00
Montcalm,	1,777.79
Muskegon,	400.00
Newaygo,	549.10
Oakland,	120.00
Ottawa,	1,160.00
Saginaw,	3,498.24
Sanilac,	2,271.07
Shiawassee,	781.48
St. Clair,	720.00

County.	Acres licensed.
Tuscola,	3,928.86
Van Buren,	800.00
	<hr/>
	36,505.00
Amount issued prior to Dec. 1st, 1859,	36,842.46
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	<u>73,347.46</u>

The complications of the Swamp Land question between the State and General Government, have not been diminished during my administration, and in view of the constantly increasing difficulties produced by delay, I commend them to your particular attention. With much care I have caused to be prepared lists conclusively showing the discrepancies which prevent an adjustment of the questions which have arisen, and add a summary thereof hereto.

5,857,462.05 acres have been approved to the State, of which 5,049,125.44 acres have been patented, leaving unpatented and unadjusted, 808,336.61 acres. This statement has been made from the approved lists and patents, and is believed to be very nearly correct. But the amounts may be somewhat changed as errors in descriptions are discovered and corrected, and also, the actual amount available, may be materially altered by the discrepancies between old and re-surveys. 133 townships, (74 of which were patented as approved,) were approved by the evidences of the old survey, and are affected by subsequent re-surveys. In some of the townships only two or three miles of section line were run. On an average, about one half of the lines in these townships were run, consequently the topography, subdivisions of sections, amount and location, have been in all somewhat, and in some very much altered, the quantity of Swamp Land, generally, being much more on the plats of the old than the re-survey. As the plats of re-survey of these townships were completed, the Surveyor General, in accordance with the evidences thereof, made, (except 7 townships,) new lists of Swamp Land selections from the plats of the re-survey. Of

said 7 townships, this office has calculated the amount, and used it for the purpose of this statement, as if given by the Surveyor General. From this new list, as far as it regards the 74 patented townships, a list has been made of such subdivisions contained therein as are not in the patents, amounting to 67,393.44 acres. The amount given in the patent for said 74 townships is 636,670.89 acres, from which we deduct 2,121 acres that cannot be located without a precedented alteration of the plats of re-survey, and 3,986.18 acres that cannot be located at all, and 10,363.64 acres excess in patent over re-survey in such subdivisions as can be located on the plats of re-survey, and add 2,579.49 acres excess in re-survey over patent in such subdivisions as can be located on the plats of re-survey, and we have left us the avilable amount patented in said townships 622,779.56 acres, which is 244,476.15 acres more than is contained in the new lists in the same townships. In the remaining 59 townships, which are not yet patented, the amount approved is 306,015.33 acres, while the amount in the new lists thereof is only 225,412.81 acres, being an excess in the approved lists over the amount in the re-survey of 80,602.52 acres, of which, if patented as approved, about 3,000 acres could not be located on the plats of the re-survey.

We gather from the correspondence, on file in this office, between the State authorities and the department at Washington, that the General Government proposes to adopt throughout, the re-survey as the basis of patents. Aside from the foregoing townships, there remains 187, containing 502,321.28 acres, situated west of Range 2 west (except towns 8, 9 and 10, north of range 2 west,) in the northern, north-western, and western parts of the Lower Peninsula, which are approved by final surveys, but which are not yet patented. Besides this last amount, five townships near Keweenaw Bay are not yet patented, but are approved by final surveys, and either all or a portion thereof have been reserved by order of the President.

Town 42 north of range 34 west is approved, but it appears to have been accidentally omitted from the patent. In fifteen

townships, original selections, amounting to 35,841.95 acres, were made by the Surveyor General from final surveys, but are not yet approved to the State.

In five townships, swamp land appears by the official plats to be due to the State, but no selection appears to have been made therefrom.

From different official sources, a list of the "Green Lands," containing nearly all, has been made. The quantity unpatented is 52,373.55 acres, and the amount patented 5,303.79 acres. 819.44 acres of Swamp Land, which was sold by the United States prior to the grant, has been patented to the State, and a portion thereof sold. It is my firm conviction that this grant can never be adjusted by correspondence. The peculiar circumstances of confliction which have arisen, must be settled, and a basis adopted by personal communication between constituted authorities on the part of the State and United States Governments. No patents have been received since January, 1859, and I think therefore we have reason to fear that the Department at Washington is withholding those about which there is no conflict, as a lever with which to compel the adjustment of the remainder in accordance with their proposition, although to our last communication on that subject the Department replied that a "press of business on that branch of the office having the grant in charge, is the reason why the business has been retarded."

Attached hereto will be found a list showing the sales, by counties, for the past year.

County.	Acres Sold.
Allegan,.....	712.51
Alpena,.....	747.63
Alcona,.....	207.81
Barry,.....	121.57
Bay,	564.11
Clare,	400.00
Calhoun,.....	40.00
Cass,.....	40.00

County.	Acres Sold.
Cheboygan,	212.13
Chippewa,	49.20
Delta,	1,797.75
Genesee,	280.00
Gladwin,	520.00
Gratiot,	745.94
Houghton,	1,913.34
Huron,	1,788.44
Ingham,	200.00
Ionia,	304.22
Iosco,	280.84
Isabela,	1,276.89
Kent,	310.61
Lapeer,	480.00
Mackinac,	261.70
Marquette,	160.00
Mecosta,	472.33
Midland,	588.93
Montcalm,	428.85
Muskegon,	183.54
Newaygo,	200.00
Osceola,	160.00
Ogemaw,	1,691.00
Ontonagon,	142.10
Ottawa,	520.00
Presque Isle,	987.30
Saginaw,	1,315.37
Sanilac,	753.89
Shiawasse,	120.00
St. Clair,	200.00
Tuscola,	1,085.93
Van Buren,	43.48
	<hr/>
	22,306.96

5,438.66 acres have been disposed of on account of Swamp Land road contracts. The amount by counties is shown by the appended table :

County.	Acres sold.
Bay,.....	3,737.16
Gratiot,	362.62
Lapeer,	698.88
Tuscola,	640.00

TRESPASSES.

Being well aware that numerous depredations were annually committed upon the public lands, I determined upon my accession to office to adopt such measures as would, in the future, measurably prevent a recurrence of like violations of law. Prior to that time no prosecutions had been instituted. The collections were very unimportant, and sometimes less than the absolute expense of collecting. During my administration, I have caused a thorough examination of those regions of the State abounding in valuable timber, and bordering on the Lakes Huron and Michigan, the Menominee and other principal rivers in the Upper Peninsula, and also all of those in the Lower Peninsula, excepting some of those finding an outlet at Saginaw, from which quarter I have heard no complaint. I have caused to be seized on behalf of the State, and distinctly and separately marked to distinguish them from others, 2,500 logs, and also 70,000 ft. of sawed lumber, 316 bunches of lath, and eight cords of shingle-bolts, which have all been placed in the possession of a competent keeper. In all other cases compromises have been effected for the *value* of the timber. The cash collections aggregate \$4,615 82. The total expense accruing on account of these operations has been \$3,216 63. The remainder, \$1,399 19, I have paid into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriate fund. A complete record has been kept of each transaction, and is on file in this office, together with vouchers for the expenditure. In addition to the cash collections, two notes remain past due and unpaid. It is not probable that they will ever be paid, and as the parties are quite

accessible it may be necessary to prosecute them for the trespass. Some few of the cases which have occurred, require, and in my judgment, richly deserve to be prosecuted. Such cases are intelligibly noted on the trespass book belonging to this office.

No settlements with agents were made last year, for as shown by their reports, their expenses exceeded the amounts collected for that year, as, from the nature of these cases, delays cannot be avoided in their settlement and collection.

FORFEITED LANDS.

10,179.58 acres were forfeited and offered for sale on the 24th day of October last, for the non-payment of interest and penalty accrued for the current year. Of this amount, 3,740.29 acres have been resold or redeemed. There accordingly remain subject either to sale or redemption, 6,439.29 acres. The penalty exacted, added to the forfeitures, much more than reimburses the respective funds for the expenses incurred on account of the appraisals and advertisements. During my administration several cases of peculiar hardship have occurred through the forfeiture of old and valuable purchases. Should your attention be called to them, and aid solicited, I bespeak for them a favorable consideration at your hands. The principle of forfeiture has been incorporated into all the laws relating to the disposition of part paid lands, and I do not see how any better method could be devised to secure the funds against loss.

MINERAL LANDS.

Such of these lands as have attracted particular attention, are situated in the "Upper Peninsula," and have been permanently reserved from sale under the operations of the Mineral Law, (Laws of 1846, page 92.) The reserved list amounts to 32,404.12 acres. The lands included in this reservation belong to the Primary School and Swamp Land funds, in proportion as follows: Primary School, 23,716.77 acres; Swamp, 8,687.35 acres. Before making this reservation, I caused a thorough examination to be made of the records of this office, as well as

of such Geological reports upon that region, as could be found. The result is indicated in the foregoing reservation. The Swamp Lands were put in market by my predecessor, and quite a quantity of them sold ; although it does not appear that any of the sales have proved to be valuable on account of containing minerals. It is not probable that they all will, or even the greater part of them, prove to be much more valuable than surrounding lands. But in view of the present undeveloped condition of that section of the State, the little which has been done, in comparison with what may be done, and the favorable results attending many operations, it is believed that an ultimate benefit may result from a continuance of that line of policy which has hitherto been pursued. In several instances, however, portions of them are situated between the lake shore and the mines, and are sought after for purposes of drainage alone. An amendment to the law, authorizing drains to be made through these sections, or permitting their sale, where satisfactory proof is produced, showing them not to be valuable for minerals, it is believed, would result advantageously to the interests of that section of the State. The following list contains all of the reserved descriptions :

A LIST of the State Lands contained in Jackson's Geological and Mineralogical Report, 1st session 31st Congress, vol. 3, part 3, 1849-50, and reserved from sale by the State, as being valuable for Minerals.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LAND COPPER LAND.					SWAMP LAND COPPER LAND.				
SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	Contents.	SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	Contents.
				Acres. 100ths					Acres. 100ths
s $\frac{1}{2}$	16	58	28	320	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	9	65	35	80
se $\frac{1}{4}$	16	57	32	160	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	10	65	35	40
Entire	16	55	33	640	Lot No. 3	15	65	35	50 28
w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	54	34	320	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	28	65	35	40
Entire fractional	16	66	34	50 30	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	4	64	36	40
n $\frac{1}{2}$	16	66	34	320	Lot 1 and 2	8	64	36	79 05
Entire fractional	16	66	35	601 55	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	17	65	36	40
n fri $\frac{1}{2}$ and s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	66	36	472 90	n $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	20	65	36	80
n fri $\frac{1}{2}$ and se $\frac{1}{2}$	16	64	38	378 90	n $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	20	65	36	80
Section known to contain veins of Copper or					s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	20	65	36	40
Copper Ores.					n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	21	65	36	40
Entire	16	57	31	640	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	22	65	36	40
SWAMP LAND COPPER LAND.					se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	5	64	37	40
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	19	58	27	80	n $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	9	64	37	80
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	19	58	27	40	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	20	64	37	40
Lot 5 and 6	17	58	28	111 15	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of s w fri $\frac{1}{2}$	24	65	37	40
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of s w fri $\frac{1}{2}$	17	58	28	40	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	25	65	37	40
s $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	17	58	28	80	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	6	63	38	40
s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	19	58	28	40	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	14	64	38	40
e $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	24	58	28	80	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	23	64	38	40
s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	24	58	28	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	32	64	38	80
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	12	58	29	80	Section known to contain veins of Copper ore.				
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	26	58	29	40	Copper Ores.				
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	27	58	29	40	n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	36	57	32	40
s $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	27	58	29	80	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	36	57	32	40
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	27	58	29	40	n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	36	57	32	40
s $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	4	56	32	80	Section which probably contains Copper Ore.				
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	4	56	32	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	30	58	28	80
n $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	7	56	32	80	SWAMP LAND IRON LAND.				
s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	10	57	32	40	w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	21	47	27	80
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	8	56	33	80	n $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	28	47	27	80
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	10	56	33	40	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	28	47	27	40
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	10	56	33	40	n $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	2	47	29	80
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$ and lot 3	9	65	34	140 70					
Lot No. 2	3	65	35	26 50					

A LIST of Lands reserved from sale by the State as being valuable for Minerals, on account of their nearness to, and having the same topographical and geological appearance as the Mineral Lands contained in Jackson's and Foster & Whitney's Geological and Mineralogical Reports.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LAND COPPER LAND.					PRIMARY SCHOOL LAND IRON LAND.				
SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	Contents.	SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	Contents.
				Acres.					Acres.
Entire fractional	16	58	28	321 25	Entire	16	48	26	640
s frl $\frac{1}{2}$	16	58	27	265 50	w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	26	320
n $\frac{1}{2}$	16	58	28	320	s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	27	160
n $\frac{1}{2}$	16	57	31	320	s $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	27	320
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ and s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	57	32	320	s o $\frac{1}{2}$	16	39	29	160
o $\frac{1}{2}$ and s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	56	33	480	Entire	16	40	28	640
o $\frac{1}{2}$	16	54	34	320	s $\frac{1}{2}$ and s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	47	28	480
s $\frac{1}{2}$	16	54	34	320	Entire fractional	16	39	29	628 80
Entire	16	52	35	640	s $\frac{1}{2}$	16	40	29	320
Entire fractional	16	53	35	628 50	Entire	16	47	29	640
Entire	16	52	36	640	w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	40	30	320
n w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	51	37	180	w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	41	30	320
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ and s o $\frac{1}{2}$	16	54	37	320	Entire fractional	16	45	30	438 10
s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	54	38	180	Entire	16	45	30	640
Entire	16	50	40	640	Entire fractional	16	47	30	627 10
Entire	16	49	42	640	s $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	30	320
Entire fractional	16	51	42	588 60	w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	31	320
Entire	16	49	44	640	ne $\frac{1}{2}$ and s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	44	31	320
Entire	16	49	45	640	se $\frac{1}{2}$ (Marble)	16	44	31	160
s $\frac{1}{2}$	16	49	46	320	n $\frac{1}{2}$	16	46	31	320
SWAMP LAND COPPER LAND.					s $\frac{1}{2}$ (probably Marble)	16	46	31	320
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	19	58	27	40	w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	46	31	320
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	19	58	27	80	Entire fractional	16	47	31	453
n $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	21	58	27	80	s frl $\frac{1}{2}$	16	48	31	50
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	19	58	28	80	s $\frac{1}{2}$ and s w $\frac{1}{2}$	16	43	32	480
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	22	58	28	40	se $\frac{1}{2}$	16	44	33	160
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	25	58	28	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ (Red Quartz)	16	42	36	320
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	24	58	30	40	Entire fractional	16	44	41	299 77
n $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	15	58	30	80	SWAMP LAND IRON LAND.				
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	26	58	30	40	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	17	43	19	40
w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	26	58	30	80	n $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	20	43	19	80
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	9	57	32	40	se $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w frl $\frac{1}{2}$	19	43	21	40
s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	9	57	32	40	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	31	41	22	40
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	8	57	32	40	se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w frl $\frac{1}{2}$	31	41	22	40
o $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	8	57	32	80	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	9	39	23	80
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	23	57	32	40	se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	9	39	23	40
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	10	56	33	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	2	40	33	80
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	4	56	34	40	Lots 2, 3 and 4	11	40	28	167 76
Lot No. 2	15	56	35	39 60	n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	10	47	26	40
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	1	54	37	40	n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	10	47	26	40
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	7	54	37	40	se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	11	47	26	40
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	12	54	37	40	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	26	47	26	40
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	18	54	37	40	ne frl $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne frl $\frac{1}{2}$	4	40	27	51 07
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	26	54	38	40	ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	21	40	27	40
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	8	48	43	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	36	41	27	80
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	9	48	43	40	s w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	36	41	27	40
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	9	48	43	40	se $\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{2}$	19	47	27	40
PRIMARY SCHOOL LAND IRON LAND.					w $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	21	47	27	80
n $\frac{1}{2}$	16	39	28	320	o $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	26	47	27	80
Entire	16	47	26	640	n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	26	47	27	40
se $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	28	47	27	40	s $\frac{1}{2}$ of s w $\frac{1}{2}$	36	45	30	80
ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	35	47	27	40	o $\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{2}$	37	45	30	80
n w $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	36	47	27	40	ne $\frac{1}{2}$ of n w $\frac{1}{2}$	36	45	30	40

LIST OF LANDS RESERVED—CONTINUED.

SWAMP LAND IRON LAND.					SWAMP LAND IRON LAND.				
SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	Contents.	SUBDIVISION.	Section.	Town N.	Range W.	Contents.
				Acres.					Acres.
sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	26	48	27	40	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	36	48	30	40
no $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	29	48	27	40	nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	35	48	30	40
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	28	48	27	40	$\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	36	48	30	80
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	21	47	28	40	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	3	47	30	40
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	31	48	28	40	Lot No. 4	4	47	30	36
sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	31	48	28	40	$\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	16	47	30	80
$\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	36	48	28	80	$\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	20	47	30	80
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	36	48	28	80	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	31	47	30	40
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	4	39	28	40	nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	22	48	30	40
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	4	39	28	80	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ (por- haps Marble)	27	44	31	40
ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	6	39	28	40	$\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ (Marble)	20	45	31	80
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	10	40	29	40	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$ (Marble)	21	46	31	40
sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$ (Marble)	1	42	29	80	$\frac{1}{2}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	34	46	31	80
$\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$ (Marble)	2	42	29	80	$\frac{1}{2}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	24	47	31	80
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	22	42	29	40	$\frac{1}{2}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	22	48	31	80
ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	24	42	29	40	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	12	48	32	80
nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	6	46	29	40	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	12	48	32	80
Lot No. 3	6	46	29	33	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	13	48	32	40
sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	22	47	29	40	Lot No. 3	20	43	32	42
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	3	47	29	40	$\frac{1}{2}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	16	44	32	80
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	10	47	29	40	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	13	46	32	80
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	12	47	29	40	nw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	32	46	32	40
sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	7	40	30	40	se $\frac{1}{4}$ of se $\frac{1}{4}$	32	46	33	40
sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	35	42	30	40	sw $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	31	46	41	40
se $\frac{1}{4}$ of ne $\frac{1}{4}$	35	42	30	80	ne $\frac{1}{4}$ of nw $\frac{1}{4}$	31	46	41	40
n $\frac{1}{4}$ of sw $\frac{1}{4}$	35	42	30	80					

TAXES ON PART PAID LANDS.

Sections eleven, one hundred and fifty-five, and one hundred and fifty-six, of an "Act to provide for assessing property at its true value, and for levying and collecting taxes thereon," Session Laws of 1853, page 123, as amended by Sections eleven, one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-six of the amendatory Act of 1858, Session Laws of 1858, page 176, provides for the Assessment, Collection, and also return by the County Treasurers, of all University, Primary School, State Building, Normal School, Asylum, Swamp, or Salt Spring Lands delinquent for Taxes in their respective Counties, to the State Land Office, in the "same manner" that they are "now" returned to the Auditor General. Section 157 of the former or original Act, makes it the duty of the Commissioner of the Land Office to provide suitable books and enter therein the descriptions and the taxes thereon, of every parcel so returned to his Office. Section 158, of the same Act, requires the owner of any parcel of such land to pay to the State Treasurer the taxes assessed thereon, with interest and charges, within the time in which the annual interest is required to be paid. Section 159, of the same law, forfeits all such lands upon which the taxes remain unpaid at the expiration of the period within which the annual interest is required to be paid, and directs their sale in the same manner that other forfeited and unsold Trust Fund Lands are sold.

Doubts having been freely expressed as to the constitutionality of this law, I applied for and received the opinion of the Attorney General, who held it to be "valid and constitutional." But, notwithstanding the fact of its clear constitutionality, there are some inconsistencies in it, which require to be remedied, before its operations can result satisfactorily.

The time fixed upon by law for the return, by the County Treasurers, of lands delinquent for taxes in their respective counties, is the first day of March; but, they may be received at any time within that month. Referring to the Compiled

Laws, vol. 1, page 189, I find that section 845, as amended by the amendatory Act of 1859, Session Laws of 1859, page 880, authorizes the Board of Supervisors to extend the time for the collection and return of taxes to the County Treasurer two months. This provision necessarily includes a corresponding delay in the transmission of the County Treasurer's returns to the Auditor General's Office, and is unquestionably applicable to similar returns made to this office. It thus results that it is either impossible to make a legal return in cases where the Supervisors extend the time for collection, or else that the land is forfeited prior to the return being made. Being obliged to return to this office in the same manner as to the Auditor General's, County Treasurers are entitled to any extension allowed the township collectors by the Board of Supervisors. Until quite recently, neither the Supervisors or the County Treasurers have been *perfectly* acquainted with the duties of this law. It therefore frequently happens that the returns are delayed until subsequent to the day appointed for the forfeiture. They are also sometimes imperfect, and no margin is allowed for correction.

The holders of certificates are in many cases unaware of the existence of this law, and in others, presume from the fact that it never has been enforced, that it is a practical nullity, and have, therefore, permitted taxes to accrue against their lands in some instances for several consecutive years. During my administration I have refused to issue certificates of satisfaction for patents, or to permit redemptions after forfeiture, or to divide certificates until the taxes which had accrued against such tracts as were included in the application had been paid. Heretofore neither appraisals, advertisements or sales have been made. Leniently regarding the misconstruction of many holders of certificates, I assumed the responsibility, after appraisals had been made, of withholding them from sale until after I had had an opportunity to suggest to you the incongruities of the law.

From observations heretofore made, I deduced the proposition that sufficient time is not permitted to elapse after the return

and before forfeiture to permit full payments to be made, and that those provisions which necessarily operate arbitrarily, may be modified without prejudicing the funds. The principle of forfeiture for non-payment of taxes is precisely the same as that applied to non-payment of interest, but they operate entirely independently one of the other. Hence, if the time within which payments of taxes must be made, should be extended to the first of July, it could not produce any conflict between the two, and would, in my opinion, result advantageously to their collection. I think, also, that much good might result from applying the principle of redemption which is applied to forfeitures for the non-payment of interest to forfeitures occurring under this law.

Since 1850, there has been returned to this office \$12,987 88. The total amount of collection is \$5,790 72, of which \$3,467 72 has been collected this year. The amount remaining unpaid is \$7,197 16. In view of the course hitherto pursued by this office, and the misapprehensions which have existed to a considerable extent concerning these taxes, I deem it my duty and province to suggest the propriety of temporarily suspending the forfeiture and extending the time within which all arrearages must be paid to the first of July next. If the Amendments herein indicated prevail, no objection will then exist to a sale under the forfeiture.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Twenty-one County Treasurers qualified according to law, and have received on account of the several trust funds, \$21,390 50. The onerous bond now required of these officers, in many cases, prevent them from qualifying. Inasmuch as this law was apparently enacted for the purpose of accommodating the holders of trust fund lands, (it being more convenient to pay in the counties than at the State Treasurer's office,) it is a matter of some surprise that a provision should be permitted to remain without amendment, which results, in a large number of cases, in defeating the object of the law. It seems to me that a bond

covering, say three dollars for every one that there is a probability of their receiving, would be sufficient for all practical purposes. Bonds are now sometimes executed, covering a sum exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, with no probability of the principal's receiving more than two or three thousand dollars.

Below I append a tabular statement showing the condition of the accounts belonging to the respective Trust Funds as they appear upon the books of this office, and I take this opportunity to remark, that their care is a work of great importance, requiring unceasing vigilance on the part of the book-keeper to prevent the occurrence of errors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. W. SANBORN,
Commissioner.

Accounts to December 1st, 1860.

Class of Lands.	No. of Certificats Issued.	Acc'ts Open.	Acc'ts Closed.	Principal Due.	Interest charg'd to March 1st, 1860.
Primary School,	7,409	5,543	1,866	\$880,936 73	\$58,617 59
Lansing Lots, ..	1,014	713	301		3,702 46
University,	1,207	675	532	258,307 47	18,176 25
Normal School,	283	240	43	44,345 78	3,084 43
Asylum,	230	195	35	34,194 77	2,417 43
State Building,	276	124	152	11,981 85	889 36
Salt Spring,	133	91	42	18,934 86	1,328 24
Swamp,	4,185	2,436	1,749	132,377 91	9,644 54
	14,737	10,017	4,720	\$1,381,079 37	\$97,860 50





STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 6.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Board of State Auditors.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Lansing, Dec. 1, A. D. 1860. }

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned respectfully submit the following Report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending the 30th day of November, A. D. 1860.

N. G. ISBELL,
Secretary of State,
JOHN MCKINNEY,
State Treasurer,
JAS. W. SANBORN,
Com. of State Land Office.

LANSING, Dec. 15, 1859.

The Board of State Auditors met and organized for the purpose of making the annual settlement with John McKinney, State Treasurer, as required by the Act of the 7th of April, A. D. 1851. Present, Hon. N. G. Isbell, Sec'y of State, Hon. Daniel

L. Case, Auditor General, and Hon. Jas. W. Sanborn, Commissioner of State Land Office. After having examined and compared the accounts, exhibits and statements of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, we find that there should have been from cash received by the said John McKinney, as State Treasurer, at the close of the fiscal year on the 30th of November last, the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, (\$160,466 48,) but the State Treasurer being absent, the Board, on the request of his Deputy, defer the examination of the funds for his return.

LANSING, Dec. 27, 1859.

The Board proceeded with the settlement of the State Treasurer's accounts, he being present. Theodore Hunter, Deputy Treasurer, being sworn and examined, we find that on the 30th day of November last, the Treasurer had on hand in cash, in the vaults of the Treasury, and in legally constituted banks of deposit, the sum of fifty thousand two hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$50,267 73,) also that the following deposits or sums of money were due to him as such Treasurer from the following banks, persons, and firms, viz:

Peninsular Bank, of Detroit, the sum of four hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$473 25). Artisans Bank, of N. Y. City, the sum of thirty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$35,593 89). C. T. Anthony, of N. Y. City, the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred and five dollars and ninety-nine cents, (\$16,205 99). Loomis & Whitwell, of Jackson, Michigan, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$2,925 62). D. McIntyre, of Ann Arbor, the sum of five thousand dollars, (\$5,000 00,) none of which deposits or sums of money are secured by an approved bond, as required by Act No. 105, of the Session Laws of 1855. Said John McKinney, also, as such Treasurer, presented to us a receipt or certificate, made by E. H. Hazelton & Co., for fifty thousand dollars, (\$50,000 00,) which is dated July 1st, 1859,

which we deem insecure, and which we cannot regard as cash in the State Treasury.

We therefore find that the said John McKinney has received of the State of Michigan, as State Treasurer, the said six last mentioned sums of money, amounting in all to the sum of one hundred and ten thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, (\$110,198 75,) which we do not find to be in the State Treasury, or secured by approved bonds, as required by law.

N. G. ISBELL,

Secretary of State,

DANIEL L. CASE,

Auditor General,

JAS. W. SANBORN,

Com. of State Land Office.

On motion, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz :

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this Board, that the present State Treasurer has, during the past year, been in the practice of depositing the public moneys without such security as is provided by law, and has thereby, in our opinion, not only violated the law but greatly endangered the safe-keeping of the public funds, and seriously prejudiced the interests of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the practice of the State Treasurer, as set forth in the foregoing preamble, does not meet with our approbation, and that the chairman of this Board is hereby instructed to communicate to the Governor a copy of the foregoing award and determination touching the accounts of John McKinney as State Treasurer, and also of this preamble and resolution.

N. G. ISBELL,

Secretary of State,

DANIEL L. CASE,

Auditor General,

JAS. W. SANBORN,

Com. of State Land Office.

Lansing, Dec. 27, 1859.

December 25, 1859.

M. J. Daniels, to hauling books to St. Johns, 2158 lbs. for Supt.,	\$ 8 00
January 10, 1860.	
S. R. Greene, to work and materials on repairs in offices,	77 40
Nathan Carr, to pub. sale of forfeited lands in Midland Sentinel, 4 weeks, 2 folios,	2 50
W. W. Comstock, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Gratiot News, 4 weeks, 9 folios,	11 25
A. B. Bagley, to sundries for offices,	5 84
J. H. Maze, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Newaygo Republican, 6 folios, 4 weeks,	7 50
January 11, 1860.	
D. L. Case, to services as member of Soo Canal Board 16 days at \$3, and 1440 miles travel at 10 cts.,	192 00
D. L. Case, to expenses to Detroit twice on official business,	40 50
Cannell & Edmonds, to cushioning two stools for Au- ditor General's office,	1 26
G. C. Carlton, to certificates of votes for Members of Congress, 4th District, for Banking Law, State offi- cers, and for services as member of Board of Can- vassers,	10 56
T. & J. Hinchman, to 197 lbs. candles at 44c., for Audi- tor General's office,	86 68
H. R. Pratt, to gold pen and holder for Auditor Gene- ral's office,	3 25
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in State offices, from Nov. 19, 1859, to date, 54 days, at \$1 25.....	67 50
W. T. Berry & Co., to vols. 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10, Hum- phrey's Reports, at \$5, (Library,)	30 00
" " to postage on same,	2 31
Ray & Brother, to 23 vols. Penn. State Reports at \$3,75 (Library,)	86 25
G. P. Lyon, to 4 vols. N. H. Reports, at \$4, (Library)	16 00

G. P. Lyon, to 11 vols. N. H. Reports, at \$3, (Library,) \$	33 00
L. Scott & Co., to 4 British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, 1 year, 1859, (Library,)	10 00
Geo. Kilets, to adv. designation of County Seat of Huron county, 3 folios, 3 weeks,	3 00
N. Guiles, to hauling books to State House,	75
S. Ostrander, to 46 lbs. candles and 2 brooms (Sec'y,)	23 27
J. M. Gregory, to one copy of Webster's Dictionary, (Attorney General,)	4 00
Burr & Grove, to materials for repairs, etc., for offices and capitol,	24 80
R. Thayer & Co., to sundries for offices,	1 08
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices from Nov. 17, 1859, to January 10, 1860, 55 days, at \$1 25...	68 75
A. Lindsley, to washing 47 pieces for State at 5c.	2 35
“ “ paid for repairing key for office,	1 00
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter at capitol from Nov. 18, 1859, to January 11, 1860, 54 days at \$1 25, ...	67 50
Isaac Sloan, to washing 60 pieces for State at 5c.	3 00
Woodhouse & Butler, to re-seating 2 chairs, for Auditor's office,	2 00
January 12, 1860.	
N. G. Isbell, to expenses from Lansing to Detroit, twice, on business of State,	29 00
B. Thayer, to rent of rooms to State for 2 months,	12 50
E. A. Thompson, to extra work in Secretary's office, from Nov. 18, 1859, to January 12, 1860, 6½ days, at 2,24,	15 12
N. Chapin, to 120 reams print paper, at 5,00,	600 00
A. J. Viele, to 1 Record and 1 Ledger for Land office,	2 00
“ “ to 1 gold pen for Auditor General's office,	1 75
Rall, Sprang & Co., to grub-hoe and sharpening do.	1 63
Joseph Bertrand, to hauling wood at capitol,	1 60
John Broad, to sawing 4½ cords of wood, twice, at \$1	4 50
Coryell & Jenison, to sundries for offices,	5 53
John Thomas & Co., to sundries for offices,	1 09

January 19, 1860.

D. C. Henderson, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Allegan Journal, 8 folios, 4 weeks,	\$ 10 00
Chas. V. Babcock, to 3½ days putting labels and wrappers upon Supreme Court files,	7 87
February 15, 1860.	
Jas. M. Cole, to adv. time of holding Circuit Court in 4th Judicial Circuit for 1860-1,	3 50
American Express Co., to transportation of boxes and packages,	3 63
State Treasurer, to postage for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1859,	37 72
Harrison Miller, to hauling wood to offices, 2 days, ...	5 00
Daniel W. Hinman, to cleaning and putting up clock in Auditor's office,	1 25
State Treasurer, to 5 sheets 3c P. O. stamps for Supt. Public Instruction,	15 00
David Harshman, to hauling wood ¾ of day,	2 50
Smith Hunter, to 1 quarter's salary as clerk in Treasury, ending Dec. 31, 1859,	150 00
David Preston, to Preston's Bank Note Reporter for 1860,	1 00
State Treasurer, to postage for Land office,	66 00
H. Miller, to drawing wood to State offices, 1 day, ..	2 50
John Blakeley, to carting Agricultural Report to Detroit, 1480 lbs. at 50c.	7 40
Wm. H. Pinckney, to services as Clerk of Board of State Auditors to Nov. 24, 1859,	71 07
H. B. Rowilson, to adv. sale of lands in Hillsdale Standard, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
Wm. Sherwood, to sawing 49½ cords of wood at 56c. .	27 81
State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Board of Auditors,	3 00
J. M. Griswold, to P. O. stamps, box and drawer rent, for State Departments,	38 55
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for Secretary of State,	23 00

Jas. M. Cole, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Ann Arbor Journal, 4 folios, 4 weeks,	\$ 5 00
State Treasurer, to postage paid from Oct. 1, to Dec. 31, 1859,	41 08
“ “ to 3 sheets P. O. stamps for Superintendent Public Instruction,	3 00
Smith Hunter, to quarter's salary as Clerk in State Treasury, ending Sept. 30, 1859,	150 00
T. M. Cooley, to expense attending October Term of Supreme Court, 1859, 9 weeks,	46 50
“ to Clerk copying opinions of said Court, 905 folios, at 10c	90 50
“ to expenses attending January term of Supreme Court, 1860,	13 85
“ to Clerk copying opinions of said Court, 101 folios at 10c	10 10
P. Harshman, to hauling wood, 21½ cords at 31c.	6 64
“ “ “ 1 day,	2 00
Express Co., to express charges on packages from Surveyor General (Land Office),	68
C. R. Bush, to zinc mat for Land office,	68
February 16, 1860.	
Warren Isham, to adv. list of lands reserved from market, in Lake Superior Journal, 22 folios, 4 weeks, ..	27 50
Owosso American, to adv. notice of Special term of Circuit Court, for Shiawassee county, 2 squares, 4 weeks,	2 50
Owosso American, to adv. notice of holding terms of Circuit Court for the 7th Judicial Circuit for 1860-1, 2 folios, 5 weeks,	3 00
Hiram Wilcox, to making sign for Clerk of Supreme Court,	3 00
D. B. Hibbard, to charges on box from Kalamazoo, ...	1 75
U. D. Ward, to 132 cords of wood, at 99c. as per contract,	130 68

Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in capitol, from Jan. 12 to Feb. 15, 1860, 35 days, at \$1 25,	\$ 43 75
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices, from January 12, to Feb. 15, 1860, 35 days, at \$1 25, ...	43 75
H. B. Arms, to 5 lbs. candles for Land office, at 25c. . .	1 25
H. Phinney, to repairing State seal,	63
S. R. Greene, to repairs and materials in capitol,	9 00
Detroit Daily Advertiser, to printing briefs and bill of exceptions in People vs. Wells, People vs. Pond, and M. S. & N. I. R. R. vs. D. L. Case,	58 00
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices, from Jan. 11, to Feb. 15, 1860, 36 days, at \$1 25,	45 00
“ to washing for State,	1 40
John N. Ingersoll, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Owosso American, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
Doughty, Straw & Co., for Supreme Court, “ to 1 M doc. envl., \$4 50—3 bot. ink, \$1 25, ..	5 75
“ to 4 reams paper, \$16 75—1 eraser, 75c—1 ivory folder, \$1 00,	18 50
“ to 1 doz. pen holders, 75c—paper and print- ing 8½ qrs. executions, \$10	10 75
“ to spool tape, 75c ; 1 box eyelets, 75c ; 1 bot. mucilage, 75c,	2 25
“ to paper and printing 500 Writs of Error, \$10 50—2 M indexes, \$4 50	15 00
“ to one 900 page copy book, for Land office, ..	5 00
Doughty, Straw & Co.,—For Secretary of State— to 18 balls twine, \$5 00—1 doz. spools tape, \$6 00	11 00
“ to 1 gross steel pens, \$1 00 — 1 M. Gov. en- velopes, \$3 50	4 50
“ to 2 doz. Faber’s pencils,	2 00
Doughty, Straw & Co., for Auditor’s Office, to 10 reams paper, \$120 00 — half ream union letter, \$2 00	122 00

Detroit Daily Advertiser, to adv. Dist. Libraries in Daily and Weekly to Dec. 1, 2 folios, . . .	\$ 15 00
“ to withdrawal of School and Swamp min- eral lands, 27 folios, in D. and W. each, for 4 weeks,	50 00
C. M. Durand, to 6 glass pens, at 20c, for Treasury, . . .	1 20
Theo. Hunter, to work done out of office-hours in State Treasury, to Sept. 30, 1859, 20 days at \$2 24, . . .	44 80
State Treasurer, to telegraph dispatches,	5 13
“ adv. in N. Y. Times, Post, and Tribune, the payment of bonds,	6 73
“ to 16 sheets of 3c P. O. stamps for Superin- tendent of Public Instruction,	48 00
J. E. Tenney, to paid exchange on \$177 00, for Lib’y, . . .	1 77
Smith Hunter, to extra work in State Treasury in July, Aug. and Sept., 1859, 19 days and two hours, at \$1 94,	37 44
“ to extra work done in State Treasury in Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1859, 22 days and 4 hours, at \$1 94,	43 86
Ezra Jones, to services in State Treasury from July 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860,	25 00
State Treasurer, to telegraph dispatches and express charges,	15 64
Theo. Hunter, to extra services in State Treasury, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1859, 21 days at \$2 24, . . .	47 04
February 17, 1860.	
Humphrey & Hibbard, to express charges on Law Reg- ister from New York,	1 25
John Broad, to sawing 10 cords wood, at 56c,	5 60
E. A. Thompson, to extra work in Secretary’s office, from January 13, to Feb. 17, 1860, 8½ days, at \$2 24, . . .	19 60
Hosmer & Kerr, to printing 1 ream circulars, for Land office,	6 50

Hosmer & Kerr, to comp. on State Prison Report, 145,-

500 ems, at 30c,	\$ 43 65
" to press work on do. 130 tokens at 27c,	35 10
" to comp. on Report Com. of Land Office, 30,200 ems, at 30c.	9 06
" to press work on do. 35 tokens, at 27c,	9 45
" to adv. official canvass for Dist. Att'y, Up- per Peninsula, 6 folios, 2 weeks,	4 50
" to drying and pressing 4,600 sigs. doc. No. 4, at 5c.	2 30
" to folding same, at 5c.	2 30
" to stitching 1800 same, at 15c.	2 70
" to covering and trimming 1800 do., at 1c.	18 00
" to drying and pressing 25,000 sigs. doc. No. 6, at 5c.	12 50
" to folding same, at 5c.	12 50
" to stitching 2000 do., at 30c.	6 00
" to cover. and trim. 2000 do. at 1c.	20 00
" to drying and pressing 4600 sigs. doc. No. 7, at 5c.	2 30
" to folding same, at 5c.	2 30
" to stitching 1800 do., at 15c.	2 70
" to covering and trimming 1800 do., at 1c.	18 00
" to pressing and trimming 30 reams of paper for covers to documents,	15 00
Coryell & Jemison, to 100 yards carpet for library, \$1 17,	117 00
Hosmer & Kerr, to trimming paper for redemption book,	25
" to pressing same,	25
" to ruling same 12 times, 1 ream,	1 75
" to binding 7½ qrs, full Russia, \$2 00	15 00
" to paging same,	60
" to composition on report of State Treasurer, 36,400 ems, 40c,	14 56
" to press work on same, 45 tokens, 35c,	15 75

Hosmer & Kerr, to composition on report of Auditor

General, 62,700 ems, 40c,	\$ 25 08
" to press work on same, 45 tokens, 35c,	15 75
" to State Republican, Ex. office, 1 year,	1 00
" to composition on report of Board of Audit- ors, 78,000 ems, 30c,	23 40
" to press work on same, 80 tokens, 27c,	21 60
" to composition on report St. Mary's Canal, 32,350 ems, 40c,	12 94
" to press work on same, 40 tokens, 35c,	14 00
" to print. 1 ream County Treasurers Bonds, 1 side,	3 25
" adv. reserved P. S. & S. Land, upper Penin- sula, 26 fols., 4 weeks,	32 50
" to State Republican 1 year, Land office,	1 00
" to paper for 2 blank books,	6 50
" for Sec'y's office, to. printing 1 ream Insu- rance Licenses,	6 50
" to printing 2 reams blank circulars,	13 00
" for Auditor Gen'l, to trimming 10 reams un- paid taxes,	2 50
" pressing same,	2 50
" ruling same, \$1,75,	17 50
" binding 165 qrs. unpaid taxes, double cap, full bound, extra, 54 books, \$2 00,	330 00
" to paging same,	12 00
" to binding 34 qrs. county Treasurers receipts $\frac{1}{2}$ bound, \$1 00,	34 00
" to pressing 6 reams tax certificates,	1 50
" to binding 3 sales books,	3 00
" to ruling advertised list, 9 reams, \$1 75, ...	15 75
" to 2 copies State Republican 1 year,	2 00
" to printing 1 redemption book,	6 50
" to printing 2 reams paper for 4 blank books, ..	13 00
" to 2 reams paper for blank books,	13 00

Wm. Hammond, to 4 days as witness before Board of	
Auditors in Titus claim at Jackson, \$1, ..	\$ 4 00
" to 64 miles travel, 6c,	3 84
Hosmer & Kerr, to printing docket January Term Su-	
preme Court 1860, 120 copies,	23 15
" to 14 file boxes, 25c,	3 50
" to paper for book, State Road Contracts, ..	1 50
" to trim. press. and rule same,	70
" to bind 5½ qrs. full bound,	4 12
" to paging same,	40
" to binding 3 reams abstracts,	5 25
" to pressing 9 reams adv. lists,	2 25
" " 3 " abstracts,	75
" " 2 " redemption certificates,	50
" " 3 " deeds,	75
" to trimming 5 reams deeds and certificates, ..	1 25
" " paper for redemption books,	25
" press. " " "	25
" to ruling same 12 times,	1 75
" to binding 7½ qrs. redemption books, full	
Russia, \$2 00,	15 00
" to paging same,	60
" State Republican 1 year for Library,	1 00
" for Sup't's office, to printing 14 reams circu-	
culars, both sides, \$6 50,	91 00
" to 4 days correcting alterations, \$3 00,	12 00
" dry and press 6,900 sigs. joint doc. No. 1, 5c,	3 45
" to fold same, 5c,	3 45
" to stitch 1,800 pamphlets, 20c,	3 60
" to covering and trimming same, 1c,	18 00
" to dry and press. 6,900 sigs. doc. No. 2, 5c, .	3 45
" to folding same, 5c,	3 45
" to stitching same, 1,800 pamphlets, 20c,	3 60
" to covering and trimming same, 1c,	18 00
" to dry and press 16,100 sigs. doc. No. 3, 5c,	8 05
" to folding same, 5c,	8 05

Hosmer & Kerr, to stitching 1,800 same, 5c,	\$ 4 50
“ to cover and trim 1,800 same, 1c,	18 00
“ for Sec’y’s office, to press 1 ream circulars, .	25
“ to press 2 reams cereal reports,	50
“ to ruling same, \$1 75,	3 50
“ for Library, to binding 11 vols. laws, calf, \$1 00,	11 00
“ to binding 12 magazines, $\frac{1}{2}$ bound, 75c, . . .	9 00
“ for Secretary’s office, to printing 1 ream book State Road Contracts,	4 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Land Office, to pressing 1 ream bonds,	25
“ to pressing and trimming 1 ream circulars,	50
“ to trimming paper for Journals,	25
“ to pressing paper for same,	25
“ to ruling 1 ream same, 4 times,	1 75
“ to binding 20 qrs. same, full bound, Russia, at \$2 00,	40 00
“ to paging same,	1 60
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor’s Office,	
“ to printing 10 reams non-resident tax lists, at \$6 50,	65 00
“ to 1 ream Imperial paper and express ch’gs,	40 00
“ to State Republican 1 year,	1 00
“ to printing 6 reams tax certificates, at \$6 50	39 00
“ to printing 1 book tax receipts,	6 50
“ to printing 3 reams deeds (1 side) at \$3 25	9 75
“ to printing 2 reams Redemption certificates,	13 00
Doughty, Straw & Co.,	
“ to 1 M envelopes, \$3 50—1 qt. bot. ink, 50c	4 00
“ to 1 spool tape, 75c—1 gross steel pens, \$1, .	1 75
“ to 6 pen-holders, 38c — $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. Treas. blotting paper, 87c,	1 25
“ to 6 reams letter paper, printed heads, . . .	36 75

Doughty, Straw & Co., for Exec. Office,	
" to 1 ream legal cap, \$5 00—1 gold pen and holder, \$4 50,.....	\$ 9 50
" to 12 sheets blot. paper, \$1 50—2 qrs. wrapping paper, 75c,.....	2 25
" to 1 bot. mucilage, 75c—1 blank book, \$2 00,	2 75
W. J. Baxter, to expenses as member of the State Board of Education to Dec. 1, 1859, 9 days, a \$2 00,.....	
" to expenses do.....	18 00
" to expenses do.....	22 35
February 20, 1860:	
M. Wisner, to paid for P. O. stamps, from Feb. 28 to Dec. 17, 1859,.....	
April 9, 1860.	24 00
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices, from Feb. 16, to April 9, 1860, 54 days, at \$1 25,.....	
A. E. Gordon, to printing 1600 Military certificates, for Adj't. General,	67 50
W. W. Woolnough, to adv. time of holding Circuit Court in 5th Judicial Circuit, for 1860—1, in Battle Creek Journal, 5 folios, 5 weeks,.....	28 00
T. & J. Hinchman, to 75 lbs. candles, at 44c, for Secretary's office,	3 00
Farrand & Sheley, to 36 lbs. candles, at 40c, for Superintendent of Public Instruction,	33 00
John Owen, to 1 Munroe's Map of Detroit, for Auditor General,.....	14 40
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in capitol from Feb. 16 to April 9, 1860, 54 days, at \$1 25,.....	20 00
U. D. Ward, to 59 cords wood, at 99c, as per contract,	67 50
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices, from Feb. 16 to April 8, 1860, 53 days, at \$1 25,..	58 41
" to washing 38 pieces for offices,.....	66 25
J. R. Kellogg, to 14 days as member of State Board of Education, at \$2 00,.....	1 90
" to expenses do,.....	28 00
" to expenses do,.....	45 20

Seaman & Cole, to adv. sale of forfeited lands, 4 folios	
4 weeks,	\$ 5 00
April 10, 1860.	
H. Phinney, to repairing State Seal,	1 50
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., to 182 reams printing paper,	
at \$4 20,	764 40
Deduct over charge, ...	7 28
" to 116 reams printing paper at \$4 20,	487 20
Deduct over charge....	4 64
Detroit Daily Advertiser, to Daily to 6 State offices,	
for 1859, at \$6 00,	36 00
" to Daily to State Library, from Aug. 12, to	•
Dec. 31, 1859,	2 37
Doughty, Straw & Co., for Sup't. Public Instruction,	
to bots. mucilage, \$1 37—1 rub. pencil, 75c,	2 12
" to 2 bots. ink, 75c—24 reams folio post, for	
Library, \$182 00,	132 75
" to 7 M doc. envelopes, \$28 00—one 1500 p.	
copy book, \$5 00,	33 00
" to 4 doz. rubber rings, \$1 50—2 reams paper,	
\$8 75,	10 25
" to 1 blank book, \$1 50—1 inkstand, 25c—	
1 gold pen holder, \$2 25,	4 00
" to 1 eyelet machine, \$3 50—1 box eyelets, 75c	4 25
A. J. Veile, to 2 gold pens and holders for Auditor	
General's office,	3 16
" to 1 gold pen for Board of Auditors,	2 00
Seaman & Cole, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Ann	
Arbor Journal, 4 folios, 4 weeks,	5 25
A. J. Viele, to 1 box pens, for Land Office,	1 00
Hosmer & Kerr, to binding 216 qrs. MS. letters, half	
bound, at 35c, for Auditor General,	75 60
Coryell & Jenison, to 1 feather duster, \$2 25—7 pieces	
ribbon, \$2 19, for Secretary,	4 44
Hosmer & Kerr, to trimming and pressing 3 reams of	
paper at 50c	1 50

Hosmer & Kerr, to ruling same at \$1 75,.....	\$ 5 25
“ to binding 13 qrs. receipts Land office, full Russia ex., \$2 00.....	26 00
“ to paging same,.....	1 00
“ to binding 12 qrs. tax cash books, full Rus- sia ex., \$2 00.....	24 00
“ to paging same,.....	1 00
“ to binding 2 qrs. checks for collection, full Russia ex., \$2 00.....	24 00
“ to paging same,.....	1 00
“ to printing 10 reams sales books, at \$6 50..	65 00
“ to printing 5 reams blank accounts at \$6 50	32 50
“ to printing 2 reams circulars at \$6 50.....	13 00
“ to printing 1 ream Land Warrants.....	6 50
“ to half ream ex. folio post,.....	4 00

Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General's Office :

to binding 13 qrs. MS. State Tax Lands, at \$1 00,.....	13 00
“ to trimming and pressing 1 ream paper, ...	50
“ to ruling same,.....	1 75
“ to binding 13 qrs. receipts, full Russia ex. \$2 00,.....	26 00
“ to paging same,.....	1 00
“ to binding 5½ qrs. register, full Russia, ex. \$2 00,.....	11 00
“ to paging same, 50c ; press and trim 5 reams blanks, \$2 50,.....	3 00
“ to pressing and trimming 2 reams circulars,	1 00
“ to binding 6 qrs. register, full Russia, extra, \$2 00,.....	12 00
“ to paging same,.....	1 00
“ to binding 6½ qrs. day book, Russia ends and bands, \$1 75,.....	11 37
“ to trimming and pressing 1 ream paper,...	50
“ to ruling same,.....	1 75

Hosmer & Kerr, to binding 7 qrs. swamp land warrants, full sheep, folio post, for Land office, 50c,.....	\$ 3 50
" for Adj't Gen'l, to pressing and trimming 1 ream circulars,	50
" to pressing and trimming 3 reams muster roll,	1 50
" to ruling 3 reams do., \$5 25—folding do., \$3 00,	8 25
" for Library, to binding 1 Journal of Education,	75
" to repairing Colton's Atlas, \$1 50 ; repair 2 vols. books, 75c,	2 25
" to binding 2 vols. books, 75c,	1 50
" " 1 " old England's Worthies,	1 50
" to printing 1 ream circulars, 1 side,	3 25
" paper for same and postage,	57
" to printing 3 reams muster roll, (Adj't Gen'l) \$6 50,	19 50
" to 3 reams paper for do. folio post ext., \$8 00	24 00
" to printing 1 ream circulars to Congress, ..	6 50
" for Land office, to printing 12 reams receipts, \$6 50,	78 00
" to printing 4 reams settler's licenses, \$6 50, ..	26 00
" " 4 " applications,	26 00
" to 8 reams paper for do, \$3 00,	24 00
" to printing 1 ream statement of sales, 1 side, ..	3 25
" to 1 ream paper for do,	4 50
" to printing 2 reams Swamp Land certificates, \$6 50,	13 00
" to 2 reams paper for do, \$3 00,	6 00
" composition on report of Supt. Pub. Instruction, 984,600 ems, 40c,	393 84
" press work on same, 1,943 tokens, 35c,	680 05

Hosmer & Kerr, for Land office, to pressing 2 reams County Treasurer's receipts, 25c,.....	\$00 50
“ to binding 6½ qrs. tax books, ½ bound covers, 35c,.....	2 27
“ to paging same, 50c ; pressing and trimming 12 reams receipts, \$6 00,.....	6 50
“ to pressing 4 reams licenses, 25c,.....	1 00
“ to trimming same, 25c,.....	1 00
“ to pressing and trimming 4 reams applica- tions,	2 00
“ to pressing and trimming 1 ream statements,	50
“ to ruling same,	1 75
“ to pressing and trimming 2 reams Swamp Land applications,.....	1 00
“ for Secretary's office, to printing 1 ream at- testations,	6 50
“ to 1 ream paper for do,	5 00
“ to printing 3 reams road contracts, \$6 50, ..	19 50
“ to pressing and trimming 1 ream attesta- tions,	50
“ to pressing and trimming 3 reams contracts, 50c,.....	1 50
“ for Supt. Public Instruction, to printing 2 reams circulars, 1 side, \$3 25,.....	6 50
“ to trimming same,.....	50
Am. J. of Education, to subscription to 1860,.....	4 00
“ to postage,	25
Rufus Hosmer, to 12 days and 570 miles travel as Com. to locate Co. Seat of Huron Co.....	93 00
May 9, 1860.	
Burr & Grove, to 1 stove for Auditor's office.	20 10
“ to stove pipe, tacks, nails, &c., for offices, ..	19 63
Credit, by old iron, 255 lbs,.....	2 55
Owosso American, to adv. sale of forfeited lands, 8 folios, 4 weeks,.....	3 78
Farrand & Sheley, to 124 lbs. candles, at 44c, for Treas.	54 56

Gilbert & Segoin, to 1 lounge for Treasurer's office,...	\$ 14 50
John Stockton, to holding Inquest and burial of dead body of stranger in Macomb county,.....	27 45
T. & J. Hinchman, to 132 lbs. candles, at 42c, for Audi- tor's office,.....	55 44
J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses as Superintend- ent Pub. Inst., from Feb. 19 to May 1, 1860,.....	28 86
Henry Barns, for Supreme Court, to 6½ rms. paper, ..	31 16
" to 1 gold pen and holder, \$3 00—6 doz. blot. parch., 75c,	3 75
" to 1 bot. ink, 75c—4 doz. bunches tape, \$3 00,	3 75
" to 2 doz. Faber's pencils, \$2 50—1 box quill pens, 75c,.....	3 25
" to 1 gross steel pens, \$1 00—2200 envelopes, \$8 90,.....	9 90
" to 1 gross pens, \$1 25 — 1 doz. Faber's pen- cils, 75c,.....	2 00
" to ¼ lb. rubber, 25c—1 propeller pencil, 50c,	75
Henry Barns, for Superintendent Public Instruction,	
to 1 bot. mucilage, 50 — 1 pair scissors, 50c,	1 00
" to 1 ream paper,.....	3 50
Henry Barns, for Land Office,	
to 8100 envelopes, \$28 35 — 2 doz. bots. ink, \$10 00,.....	38 35
" to 7 doz. Faber's pencils, \$5 88—2 lbs. virgin rubber, \$4 00,.....	9 88
" to 1 gross rubber bands, \$4 50— 69½ reams paper, \$289 50,.....	294 00
" to lithographing 24 reams paper, at \$3 00,.	72 00
Henry Barns, for Governor,	
to 6 reams paper, \$25 32 — 3½ M envelopes, \$16 50,.....	41 82
" to 2 bots. ink, \$1 50—1½ gross rubber bands, \$7 50,.....	9 00
" to 12 sheets blot. paper,	1 00

Henry Barns, for Auditor General,

to 21 M envelopes, \$84 50 — stamp same, \$15 75	\$100 25
" to 2 gross Faber's pencils, \$15 00 — 6 doz. large pencils, blue, green & red, at \$1 50, \$9 00	24 00
" to 4 lb. Eng. wax, \$5 00—20 paper weights, \$9 13	14 13
" to 9½ doz. bots. ink, \$42 75 — 12 large ink stands, \$10 00,	52 75
" to 2 doz. ivory folders, \$4 50 — ½ gross pen holders, 50c.	5 00
" to 12 ebony pen holders, \$3 25—8 steel edge rulers, \$5 32,	8 57
" to 12 ruling pens, \$6 00 — 2 M envelopes, \$6 25,	12 25
" to 8 reams paper, at \$3 00,	24 00

Henry Barns, for Secretary's office,

to 17 reams paper ex. medium, colored,	232 00
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Henry Barns, for Librarian,

" to 3½ reams paper, \$8 00—1 qr. blot. paper, 75c	8 75
" to 1 box pens, 50c—1 M envelopes, \$2 25, ..	2 75
" to 1 eraser, \$1 00—1 pen-rack, 50c—3 bots. ink, \$2 25,	3 75
" to 2 bots. mucilage, \$1 00—1½ lb. Eng. wax, \$2 50,	3 50
" to 3 paper weights, \$1 50—3 inkstands, \$2 00,	3 50
" to 18 Faber's pencils, \$1 13—24 sticks tape, \$1 50,	2 63
" to 5 lbs. wrapping twine, \$1 25—1 ruler, 75c,	2 00

**Chas. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices,
from April 10 to May 10, 1860, 31 days,**

at \$1 25,	38 75
" to paid for straw for bed,	20

Chas. H. Thompson, to services in Secretary's office, 3 days, at \$1 94,.....	\$ 5 82
A. B. Bagley, to 1 market basket for offices,.....	31
Ostrander & Allen, to 28½ lbs. candles, \$12 50—5½ lbs. castile soap, \$1 44,.....	13 94
“ to 6 boxes matches, 36c — 2 lamp shades, \$1 00,.....	1 36
John McKinney, to 17 days as member of Soo Canal Board,	51 00
“ to 1440 miles travel, at 10c,.....	144 00
M. Wisner, to 29 days as member of Soo Canal Board, at \$3 00,.....	87 00
“ to 1800 miles travel, at 10c,.....	180 00
“ to expenses to N. Y. city to effect Soo Canal loan,	87 00
N. G. Isbell, to expenses to Jackson and Detroit for State,.....	14 50
“ to expenses to Jackson to hear Titus claim,.....	11 00
State Treasurer, to expense of messenger to Detroit, Feb. 1860,.....	13 00
“ to expense of messenger to Detroit, May, '60	13 00
“ to postage stamps for Supt. Public Instruc.	37 00
“ “ “ “ Land office,	91 00
J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses as Supt. Public Instruction, from Dec. 1, 1859, to Feb. 10 1860, on official business,	39 28
Emerson & Crozier, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Lake Superior Miner,.....	1 65
Barns, French & Way, to Daily Tribune for State De- partments for 1859, 6 copies 1 year, \$6 00	26 00
May 10, 1860.	
S. R. Greene, to book case for Supreme Court room,...	36 00
“ to repairs and materials in Capitol and offices	40 55
S. R. Turner, to saw and split 6 cords wood, 56c,.....	3 38
Thompson's Reporter, to subscription to 1 year, from March 16, 1860,	2 00

Emerson & Crozier, to advertising sale and withdrawal of State Lands in Lake Superior Miner, 22 folios, 4 weeks,	\$ 27 50
Geo. R. Turner, to carrying 10 cords wood into Capitol cellar,	1 25
Theo. Hunter, to extra work in State Treasury, from January 1, to March 31, 1860, 9 days, \$2 24,	20 16
N. A. Balch, to postage for Adj't Gen'l, from April 1, 1859, to March 31, 1860,	35 78
J. M. Griswold, to postage stamps, box and drawer rent to June 30, 1860, for offices,	54 49
Smith Hunter, to quarter's salary as clerk in State Treasury ending March 31, 1860,	150 00
“ to extra work in Treasury in Jan. and Feb. and March, 1860, 12 days 3½ hours \$1 94	24 31
Wm. Thompson, to sawing 6 cords wood, 56c,	3 38
May 11, 1860.	
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices, from April 9 to May 10, 1860, 32 days \$1 25,	40 00
“ to washing 19 pieces for offices, 5c,	95
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in Capitol from April 9 to May 11, 1860, 32 days, \$1 25,	40 00
“ to straw for carpet in Library,	25
W. J. McKinney, to paid freight on candles for Treas. office,	1 50
Mrs. H. A. Tenney, to making and fitting carpet for Library, and materials for same,	12 69
John Elliott, to mending stove, making hooks for gates and well bucket,	4 25
Joseph Mills, to services in Treasurer's office in April and May, 1860, 15½ days, \$1 94,	30 07
Whitney Jones, to materials, grading and constructing 45 rods of side walk on south side of Capitol Square, \$5 00,	225 00
A. Turner, to 10 gold pens for Auditor's office, \$1 80, .	18 00

C. B. Stebbins, to work and expenses in and about Supt.

Pub. Inst. office in 1859, 81 days,	\$188 46
“ to expenses,	13 48

Claim rejected by the Board.

Hosmer & Kerr, for Superintendent, to binding 32 qrs.

school reports, $\frac{1}{2}$ bound, at \$1,	32 00
“ to folding 6000 circulars, at 20c,	12 00
“ to trim. 14 reams paper for do., at 25c,	3 50
“ to press. “ “ “ “	3 50
“ to comp. on Att’y General’s report, 301,200 ems, at 40c,	120 48
“ to press-work on same, 170 tokens, at 35c, ..	59 50
“ to comp. on title page and table of contents joint docs. 1859, 5,200 ems, at 40c,	2 08
“ to press-work on same, 3 tokens, at 40c, ...	1 05
“ for Land Office, to printing 200 slips for let- ter boxes,	2 00
“ to dry. and press. 36,800 sig. doc. No. 8, at 5c,	18 40
“ to folding same, at 40c,	18 40
“ to stitch. 1,800 do. at 30c,	5 40
“ to cover and trim 1,800 do. at 1c,	18 00
“ to trim and press 5 rms. covers, at 20,	1 00

June 19, 1860.

N. G. Isbell, to expenses to Detroit in relation to insu- rance law,	14 00
John Blakeley, to hauling 2,050 lbs. b’ks to Det. at 50c,	10 25
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices from May 11, to June 19, 1860, 40 d. at \$1 25,	50 00
“ to paid for making sheets and pillow-cases for offices,	80
“ to services in Secy.’s Office 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ days, at \$1 94	4 85
W. S. Allen, to hauling 1,800 lbs. books to Jackson, ..	6 75
“ to 1 broom for offices,	30
J. W. Norris, to hauling 2,460 lbs. books to St. Johns, for Superintendent, at 3s,	9 22

M. D. Osband, to 2 days and 2 hours services in Secy's office, \$1 92,	\$ 4 43
A. B. Turner, to 500 blank returns, Militia,	10 43
" " " office warrants,	5 00
C. S. Converse, to abstract of title to lands in Shawassee county,	7 00
J. M. Gregory, to traveling expenses incurred as Supt. Public Instruction, from May 10 to June 16, 1860, ..	33 40
State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Secy's office, ..	21 00
S. R. Greene, to 66 boxes for Secy's and Supt's office, ..	32 00
E. Cowles & Co., to advertising notice to shippers, 1 folio 30 days,	4 00
Fairbanks, Benedict & Co., to advertising notice to shippers, 1 month,	5 00
State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Board of Audt's ..	3 00
" " " Secy's office, ..	3 00
" " " Librarian,	3 00
" " " Supt. Pub. Ins't, ..	22 40
Wm. Higgins, to hauling 2,487 lbs. books to Jackson, for Superintendent Public Instruction,	9 25
I. H. & H. D. Bartholomew, to 132 lbs. candles, 46c, ..	60 72
John McKinney, to 8 days services as member of Soo Canal Board, \$3 00,	24 00
" to 964 miles travel at 10c,	96 40
June 20, 1860.	
Washington Avenue, to grading in front of block 115, Washington Avenue,	198 00
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in capitol, from May 12 to June 19, 1860, 39 days at \$1 25, ..	48 75
S. R. Greene, to 9 boxes Sec'y's office, \$4 50,—repairs in offices from May 17 to June 30, 1860, \$9 72,	14 22
D. L. Case, to 8 days services as member of Soo Canal Board, at \$3 00,	24 00
" to 964 miles travel at 10c,	96 40

A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices from May 11 to June 19, 1860, 40 days at \$1 25 ..	\$50 00
" to washing 29 pieces for offices at 5c.....	1 45
A. J. Viele, to 2 blank books and 1 gold pen, for Land Office	3 38
" to paper and ink for State Treasury.....	1 05
" to paper and 4 lamps for Auditor's office,...	10 69
Coryell & Jenison, to oil, &c., for offices and Library,.	5 75
Michigan State Journal, to subscription for Auditor's, Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Land offi- ces, each 2 years	8 00

July 18, 1860.

A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices from June 19 to July 18, 1860, 29 days, at \$1 25..	36 25
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in capitol, from June 20 to July 18, 1860, 29 days at \$1 25,.	36 25
Geo. Johnson, to hauling 792 lbs. books to Detroit, for Secretary's office, at 50c.....	3 96
A. B. Turner, to adv. terms of Circuit Court, 9th Dist., 3 folios, 4 weeks,.....	4 00
" to adv. terms of Circuit Court, 8th District, 2 folios, d. 1 week and w. 5 weeks,....	4 00
Hesmer & Korr, for Land Office, to pressing and trimming 1 ream paper....	50
" to ruling same,.....	1 75
" to binding 9 qrs. Register of Certificates, full Russia, \$2 00,.....	18 00
" to paging same,	70
" to pressing and trimming 1 rm. certificates,	50
" to pressing and trim. 1 ream Supervisor's appraisals,.....	50
" to ruling same,.....	1 75
" to ruling 1 ream forfeited lands,.....	1 75
" to trim. and press. 1 ream affidavits.....	50

Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's office,	
to pressing and trim. 2 reams Instructions	
to Coms. of Deeds, at 50c,	\$ 1 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor's office,	
to trim. and press. 1 ream circulars.....	50
" to ruling 3 reams tax returns, at \$1 75....	5 25
" to press. and trim. 1 ream tax statements..	50
" to press. and trim. 10 rms. sales books, at 50c,	5 00
" to ruling same, at \$1 75.....	17 50
Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary of State,	
to printing 2 reams Instructions to Coms.	
of Deeds, at \$6 50.....	13 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Superintendent Pub. Instruction,	
to drying and pressing 424,000 sigs. School	
Reports at 5c	212 20
" to folding same at 5c.....	212 20
" to binding 1000 School Reports at 10c....	100 00
Deducted,....	20 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General,	
" to printing 1 ream circulars,.....	67 50
" to printing 1 ream tax statements,.....	6 50
" to printing 1 ream warrants,.....	6 50
" to 1 ream folio post paper, ex. for warrants,	77 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Treasurer,	
to 1 can red ink, \$1 00—printing 8 M envel-	
opes, \$24 00.....	25 00
" to printing slips for Supreme Court.....	3 50
" to comp. on Docket Supreme Court, 53,856	
ems at 40c.....	21 54
" to press work on same, 4 tokens at 35c....	\$1 40
" to paid express charges on copy for Agri-	
cultural Reports,	50
" to Republican for Treasurer's Office, 1 year,	1 00
" to " Secretary's " "	1 00
" to print. 1 rm. circulars for Adj. Gen's Office,	6 50
" to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream paper for same,.....	2 00

Hosmer & Kerr, to paid express charges on copy for

Agricultural report,	\$ 2 00
" for Supt. Pub. Instruction, to print 22 reams school directors reports, (1 side,) \$3 25,	71 50
" to print 6 rms. inspectors " " "	19 50
" to trimming and pressing 22 reams directors' reports, at 50c,.....	11 00
" to trimming and pressing 6 reams inspectors' reports, at 50c,.....	3 00
" to ruling 28 reams do., at \$1 75,.....	49 00
" for Land Office, to print. 1 rm. blank book,.	6 50
" to ½ rm. medium paper for do,.....	6 50
" to print 1 rm. certificates swamp lands,....	6 50
" to " supervisors appraisals,.....	6 50
" to " " " (1 side).	3 25
" to " affidavits,	6 50
" to 1 ream cap paper,.....	3 50
" to drying and pressing 49,500 signatures of joint documents, at 5c,.....	24 75
" to folding same, at 5c,.....	24 75
" to binding 500 joint documents, at 15c,....	75 00
" for Library, to binding 40 vols. U. S. Stat- utes at large, at \$1 50,.....	60 00
" to binding 29 vols. books,.....	26 62
" to press 1 rm. circulars, for Q. M. General,.	25
" to 145 file boxes for Sup. Court, at 25c,....	36 25
" to 2 calendars " "	10 00
" to paper for " " docket,....	1 50
" to trim and press 1 ream do,.....	50
" to ruling same, \$1 75, folding 400 sigs. on same, at 20c,.....	1 95
" to stitch same, 20c, cover and trim. do. \$1,.	1 20
Deduct on file boxes,.....	14 50
Raymond & Lapham, for Treasurer, to 25 pigeon hole boxes, 50c,	12 50
" to 3 reams congress cap, ruled, \$4 00,.....	12 00

Raymond & Lapham, for State Treasurer, to 3 reams commercial note, \$7 50 ; 13 reams paper, \$50 50,.....	\$ 58 00
“ to 2 dozen Carmine ink, \$10 00 ; 3 dozen Fabers' pencils No. 2, \$2 25,.....	12 25
“ to 8 M envelopes, \$119 50 ; 6 Cong. folders, \$9 00,.....	228 50
“ to 1 interest table,.....	1 00
Smith Hunter, to extra work in Treasurer's office in April, May and June, 1860, 44 days 3½ hours, \$1 94	86 40
State Treasurer, to postage paid from Jan. 1 to July 30, 1860,	85 93
“ to postage stamps for Land office,	62 00
Theodore Hunter, to extra work in Treasurer's office, from April 1 to June 30, 1860, 24 days, \$2 24,	53 76
Ezra Jones, to work in State Treasury from January 1 to July 1, 1860,	25 00
Hatch & Co., to printing 30 reams of letter headings for State Treasurer, \$6 50,	195 00
“ to carting and strapping do,	2 00
A. J. Veile, to magazines and monthlies, 1860, for Library,	14 26
J. M. Griswold, to postage stamps, drawer and box rent, postage &c., to August 31, 1860, for Departments of State,	51 13
Smith Hunter, to quarter's salary as Treasurer's clerk, ending June 30, 1860,	150 00
G. M. Tower, to hauling 160 lbs. candles from Detroit for Auditor General,	1 20
September 7, 1860.	
C. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices from June 20, to September 7, 1860, 80 days, \$1 25,	100 00
“ to services in Secy's office, 6 days, \$1 94, ..	11 64
“ paid express charges for Secy's office,	50

A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices from July	
19, to Sept. 7, 1860, 51 days, at \$1 25,.....	\$ 63 75
“ to paid for repairing clock,.....	25
“ to washing 59 pieces for offices at 5c,.....	2 95
E. A. Thompson, to services out of office hours from	
Feb. 18, to Sept. 7, 6½ days at \$2 34,.....	15 21
I. H. & H. D. Bartholomew, to candles, &c., L'd Office,	4 38
G. M. Tower, to hauling 6 boxes candles from Detroit,	2 25
Coryell & Jenison, to brooms and m'dise, for offices,...	5 50
Isaac Sloan, to services as porter in Capitol from July	
19, to Sept. 7, 1860, 51 days, at \$1 25,.....	63 75
T. D. Billings, to oil cloth for Library,.....	2 32
L. Durocher, to holding inquest on dead body of a	
stranger in Monroe city,.....	18 84
Jacob Epley, to work in State House yard, replanting	
trees 2 days,.....	2 00

Resolved, That the Porters for the State hereafter be allowed one dollar per day for their services while in actual attendance.

Adopted, Sept, 7, 1860.

N. G. ISBELL,

Chr'n Board State Auditors.

J. Van Valkenburgh, to 6 days visiting and examining	
the Insane Asylum, by order of Governor	
Wisner,	18 00
“ to expenses do.,.....	14 40
A. E. Gordon, to adv. General order and Brigade order	
in Daily Enquirer and Herald,.....	
	5 00
T. M. Cooley, to copying opinions Sup. Court, April	
term, 1860, 793 folios at 10c.,.....	
	79 30
“ to expenses do.,.....	49 60
“ to copying opinions Sup. Court, July term,	
86 folios,.....	8 60
“ to expenses attending term,.....	20 75
State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Land Office,...	52 00
“ to expenses of messenger to Detroit,.....	13 00

S. R. Greene, to making boxes and repairs in offices, . .	\$ 13 26
State Treasurer, to P. O. stamps for Sup't Pub. Inst'n,	37 50
O. Arms, to hauling box to Detroit for " "	1 00
Cornwell, Barnes & Co., to 222 reams paper at \$4 16, .	923 52

September 8, 1860.

A. B. Turner, to publishing orders, &c., for Adj't Gen'l,	13 00
Henry Barns, for Secretary's office,	

to 13 M envelopes, \$47 00,—stamping 5 M	
\$3 75,	50 75

" to 6 bots. ink, \$2 50—6 bots. mucilage, \$3 00,	5 50
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" to 12 boxes eyelets,	6 00
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Henry Barns, for Land Office,

to 1 gold pen and holder, \$4 00—1 rm. P. O.	
paper, \$4 75,	8 75

" to 1 rm. Eng. blot., \$4 25—8 qrs. white blot.	
\$6 00,	10 25

" to 2 doz. bottles mucilage, \$9 00 — 2 gross	
pens, \$1 15,	10 15

" to 2 gross rubber bands, \$8 00—3 copying	
books, \$15 00,	23 00

Henry Barns, for Auditor General,

to 4 M envelopes, \$9 00—stamping do., \$3 00,	12 00
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" to 3 copying books bound in sheep, at \$5 00,	15 00
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" to 1 rm. blot. paper, \$15 00—1 ream P. O.	
paper, \$5 50,	20 50

" to 17 reams note paper, \$70 12—lithograph	
same, \$51 00,	121 12

" to 374 reams paper,	1,450 25
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Hosmer & Kerr, to comp. on pamphlet for Militia, by	
order of Adj't. General, 74,350 ems, at	
40c,	29 74

" to press work on same, 40 tokens at 35c. . .	14 00
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" to drying and pressing 7,000 sigs. do. at 5c	3 50
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" to folding same at 5c.	3 50
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" to stitching 1000 pamphlets at 20c.	2 00
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Hosmer & Kerr, to covering and trimming 1,000 pamphlets, at 1c,.....	\$10 00
“ to press. and trim. 3 reams covers do.	60
Hosmer & Kerr, for Sup't. Public Instruction,	
to printing 1 ream circulars.....	6 50
“ to drying and pressing 172,000 sigs. Agr'l Report for 1858 at 5c	86 00
“ to folding same.....	86 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General,	
to printing 1 ream circulars to county Treas. 1 side,	3 25
“ to printing 12 reams County Treasurer's certificates, \$6 50,.....	78 00
“ to printing 6 reams Redemption certificates, at \$6 50,.....	39 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Land Office,	
to printing 1 ream abstract receipts,	6 50
“ to paper for same,	3 50
“ to printing 2 reams tax certificates, \$6 50, ..	13 00
“ “ 1 ream circulars to Agt's, 1 side, ..	3 25
“ to paper for same,	75
“ to 1 ream paper,.....	4 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Secretary's Office,	
to printing 1 ream cereal forms,	6 50
“ “ 1 ream circulars to Sheriff,.....	6 50
“ to pressing and trimming cereal forms, 1 rm.	50
“ to ruling same,	1 75
“ to pressing 1 ream circulars,	25
“ to binding 4 vols. books, $\frac{1}{2}$ bound,.....	3 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General,	
to pressing and trimming 1 ream paper, ...	50
“ to binding 3 warrant books, 21 qrs., full bound, 75c,	15 75
“ to binding 100 sales books, \$1 00,	100 00
“ to paging same, \$9 20 ; pressing 1 ream circulars, 25c,	9 45

Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General,	
" to pressing 12 reams certificates, 25c,	\$ 3 00
" to binding and paging 1 sales book,	1 10
September 10, 1860.	
Wm. H. Pinckney, to services as clerk Board Auditors	
from Nov. 24, 1859, to Sept. 10, '60, 181 days \$1 94,	254 14
Hosmer & Kerr, to binding 5,600 copies school report,	
at 9c.,	504 00
" to deduction on 145 file boxes for Supreme	
Court, at 10c.,	14 50
" to binding 2 vols. session laws for Executive	
office,	2 00
" to comp. on Ag'l Rep. for 1858, 1,148,975	
ems at 40c.,	459 59
" to press work on same, 840 tok. at 35c.,	294 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Sup't Public Instruction,	
to binding 1,000 school rep'ts in cloth, at 2s.,	250 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Land Office,	
to making 50 file boxes, at 25c.,	12 50
" to press. and trim. 1 rm. blanks,	50
" to ruling 1 ream abstracts,	1 75
" " 1 ream sales,	1 75
" to binding one book,	1 00
" to pressing 1 ream circulars,	25
" to press. and trim. 2 rms. tax certificates, . .	1 00
" to ruling same,	3 50
" to printing Governor's circular to people of	
Gratiot and Isabella counties, and paper	
for same,	8 00
" to printing 2,000 blank notes,	10 00
" to circulars for Governor,	1 50
" to 1,000 blank notes for Governor's agent in	
Gratiot county,	5 00
" to circulars for do.,	3 00
Hosmer & Kerr, for Sup't Public Instruction,	
to trimming 1 ream circulars,	25

October 19, 1860.

G. H. Thompson, to services as porter in offices from Sept. 8th to Oct. 19th, 42 days, at \$1, . . .	\$24 00
D. B. Hibbard, to express charges on packages for Li- brary,	8 40
A. Lindsley, to services as porter in offices from Sept. 8, to Oct. 19, 1860, 42 days, at \$1,	42 00
" to washing 39 pieces for State, at 5c,	1 95
Hosmer & Kerr, to comp. on proceedings of Court Mar- tial, 20,800 ems, at 40c,	8 32
" to press-work on do. 2 tokens, at 35c,	70
" to print 1 ream covers, do.	2 00
" to dry, press and fold 100 covers, do.,	10
" to stitch do.,	25
" to cover and trim do.,	1 00
" to print 1 ream circulars,	3 25
" to paper for same,	75
" to $\frac{1}{2}$ ream medium paper,	6 00
" to rule same, \$1 75 ; bind 8 qrs. rec'pt books, Russia ends and bands, \$14,	15 75
" to paging same, 64c ; $\frac{1}{2}$ rm. flat cap, \$2 50, . .	3 14
" to ruling same,	1 75
" to binding 6 qrs. journal, Russia ends and bands, at \$1 75,	10 50
" to paging same, 48c ; 1 bl'k book 4 qrs, \$4, .	4 48
" to binding 20 vols. books, at 75c,	15 00
" to repairing 4 vols. at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c,	1 50
" to print 1 ream receipts,	6 50
Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General,	
" to print 22 rms. dupl't statements, at \$6 50, .	143 00
" to " 215 " sup'vrs " " " " " " " " " "	1,497 50
" to " 1 ream deeds, (one side),	3 25
" to press 6 rms. redemption certificates, at 25c	1 50
" to trim and press 2 rms. deeds, at 50c,	1 00
" to " " " 4 rms. abstracts, at 50c, . .	2 00

Hosmer & Kerr, for Auditor General,

"	to ruling 4 rms. same, at \$1 75,.....	\$ 7 00
"	to trim and press 215 rms. supervisor's state- ments, at 50c,.....	107 50
"	to ruling same, at \$1 75,.....	376 25
"	to trim and press 22 rms. duplicate receipts, at 50c,.....	11 00
"	to ruling same, at \$1 75,.....	38 50
"	to printing 16 tokens of cuts to Agr'l Re- port 1858, at 35c.....	5 60
"	binding 2000 copies Agr'l Report 1858 at 25c	500 00
"	to pasting in cuts,	5 00

November 22, 1860.

Barns, French & Way,

	to adv. notice of closing Soo Canal	2 50
"	to adv. notice to shippers,	7 50
"	to pub. order No. 1, Head-quarters 1st Div. Mich. Militia,	1 00
"	to pub. Governor's Proc. for thanksgiving, 4 folios, 1 mo., 1858,	27 00
"	to adv. letting contracts for printing, &c., 8 folios, daily 6 weeks,	98 00
"	to pub. thanksgiving proc. 1859, 3 folios, 30 days,	23 25
"	to printing 24 circulars for State Military Board	2 00
"	to pub. thanksgiving proc. 1860, 4 folios, 30 days	31 00
"	to 6 copies Daily Tribune 1 year to offices, .	36 00
"	to pub. terms of Supreme Court, 2 folios, 3 times daily and 5 times weekly,	4 50
"	to adv. sale of forfeited lands, 2 folios, 4 weeks, 1859,	2 50
"	to adv. Pri. School and Swamp Lands, with- held from sale, 19 folios, daily 1 t. and weekly 4 times,	33 25

Barns, French & Way,

"	to adv. sale of forfeited lands, 1860, 2 folios 4 weeks,	\$ 2 50
"	to adv. sealed proposals for construction of a pier, &c., 2 folios, daily 1 week,	5 25
"	to adv. dist. Libraries, 2 folios, 1 month, for Board of Education,	7 50

J. M. Gregory,	to traveling expenses as Sup't. Public Instruction, from June 18 to November 20, 1860,	58 64
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November 23, 1860.

C. H. Thompson,	to services as porter in offices, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 24, 1860, 36 days at \$1,	36 00
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Henry Barns, for Supreme Court,

	to 4 reams paper, \$17 25—3 bots. mucilage, \$1 87	19 12
"	to 15 ebony pen holders, \$4 69—4 bots. ink, \$1 57	6 26
"	to 2 1-6 gross pens, \$1 09— $\frac{1}{2}$ gross pen hold- ers, \$2 00,	3 09
"	to 1 box quills, 50c—2 packs envelopes, 20c., 2 sheets blot. paper, 20c.,	90
"	to 1 eraser, 10c.,— $\frac{1}{2}$ M envelopes, \$2 00—3 doz. Faber's pencils, \$1 32,	3 42
"	to 1 gross pens, 65c—1 gold pen, \$2 00—1 inkstand, 75c.,	3 40

S. R. Greene,	to steps for Library,	5 25
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"	to repairs in offices in Aug. and Sept. 1860,	8 50
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M. E. N. Howell,	to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Pontiae Gazette, 6 folios, 4 weeks,	7 50
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Theodore Hunter,	to extra work in State Treas'y, from June 30 to Sept. 30, 1860, 18 days, \$2 24, ...	40 32
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Smith Hunter,	to extra work in State Treasury in July August and Sept., 1860, 19 days and 4 hours, \$1 94,	38 03
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Smith Hunter, to quarter's salary as clerk in Treasury, ending September 30, 1860,	\$150 00
State Treasurer, to postage stamps for Land Office, ..	46 00
" to expense of messenger to Detroit for State, ..	13 00
" to postage stamps for Librarian,	3 00
" " " " Board of Auditors, ..	3 00
" " " " Secretary of State, ..	8 00
E. R. Powell, to advertising forfeited lands in Ionia Gazette, 8 folios, 4 weeks,	10 00
Milo Blair, to advertising forfeited lands in Saginaw Republican, 5 folios, 4 weeks,	6 25
D. C. Henderson, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Allegan Journal, 7 folios, 4 weeks,	8 75
J. M. Nevins, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Republican Banner, 8 folios, 4 weeks,	10 00
Geo. F. Fletcher, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Lapeer Republican, 5 folios, 4 weeks,	6 25
H. J. Gray, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Branch Co. Republican, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
M. G. Carleton, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in St. Joseph Traveler, 8 folios, 4 weeks,	10 00
F. B. Lee, to advertising sale of forfeited lands in Mus- kegon Reporter, 5 folios, 4 weeks,	6 25
Geo. Turner, to sawing 3 cords of wood at capitol, at 62½c., Oct. 23, 1860,	1 88
D. B. Hibbard, to express charges on box for Land Office,	3 50
J. H. Maze, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Nawaygo Republican, 6 folios, 4 weeks,	7 50
J. W. Toms, to 17 days making abstracts of title of lands embraced in the Hazleton & Dewey mortgage.	85 00
Geo. R. Turner, to sawing 3 cords of wood at capitol, Nov. 9, 1860, at 62½c.,	1 88
Detroit Daily Advertiser, to printing brief, Dillin vs. State,	7 00

Detroit Daily Advertiser, to printing case for Court of Appeals of N. Y., 334 pages ; People against Phenix Bank of N. Y., 25 pages and cover,	\$334 00
“ to 75 copies additional,	75 00
H. Phinney, to repairing State seal,	1 50
Geo. Turner, to sawing 2 cords of wood at capitol, at 62½c., Oct. 26,	1 25
J. L. Gantt, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Mackinaw Herald, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
Clark & Hamilton, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Monroe Commercial, 4 folios, 4 weeks,	5 00
F. H. Rankin, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Wolverine Citizen, 4 folios, 4 weeks,	5 00
H. N. Lewis, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Jonesville Independent, 3 folios, 4 weeks,	3 75
Joseph Saunders, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Eaton Co. Republican, 10 folios, 4 weeks,	12 50
W. W. Woolnough, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Battle Creek Journal, 7 folios, 4 weeks,	8 75
Hilton & Carrier, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Clinton Co. Republican, 8 folios, 4 weeks,	10 00
W. H. Campbell, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Cass Co. Republican, 3 fols., 4 weeks,	3 75
Geo. F. Kilets, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Sanilac Jeffersonian, 12 folios, 4 weeks,	15 00
Chas. P. Sweet, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in True Northerner, 10 folios, 4 weeks,	12 50
Tompkins & Pratt, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Gratiot News, 6 folios, 4 weeks,	7 50
Geo. Turner, to sawing 2 cords wood at Capitol, Oct. 6, at 62½c.	1 25
J. M. Griswold, to postage, drawer and box rent and P. O. stamps for Departments, to Dec. 31, 1860,	53 87
Geo. W. Swift, to 36 boxes for Secy's office, at 50c, ...	18 00

W. H. C. Lyon, to inspecting records and making 8 abstracts of title of the real estate of Dewey and Hazleton and wife, situate in the city of Flint, and embraced in mortgage to State,	\$50 00
H. E. Hascall, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Kalamazoo Telegraph, 6 folios, 4 weeks,	7 50
Geo. T. Woodworth, to adv. sale of forfeited lands in Greenville Independent, 8 folios, 4 weeks,	10 00
Burr & Grove, to 1 box stove for Library, \$18 ; 59½ lbs. Russia drum, \$18 59,	36 59
“ to 53 lbs. Russia pipe, at 25c, \$13 25 ; lining stove and rim for same, \$3 25,	16 50
“ to tin, pipe, zinc, nails, &c., for offices,	20 98
Credit, By old iron and pipe,	20 82

N. G. ISBELL,

Secretary of State,

JAS. W. SANBORN,

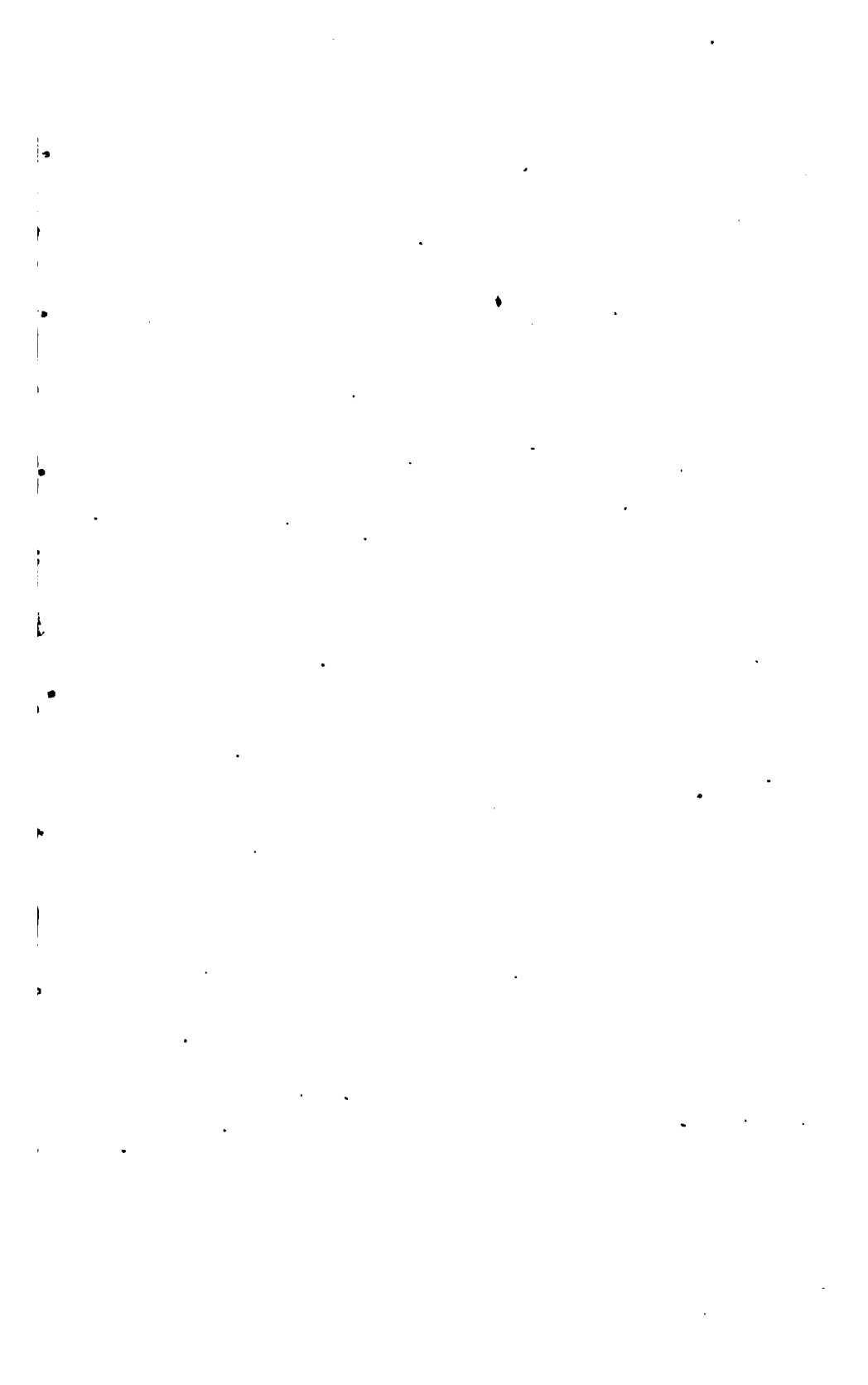
Com'r of Land Office,

JOHN McKINNEY,

State Treasurer.

WM. H. PINCKNEY,

Clerk of Board.







TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

With Accompanying Documents,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.



By Authority.

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers, to the State
1861.



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NOTICE.

This Report is forwarded to the several County Clerks in the State of Michigan for distribution, as follows :

To each County Clerk, one copy ;

To each County Treasurer, one copy ;

To each Township Clerk, one copy ;

- To each Township Library, one copy ;

To each District Library, one copy ;

To the Director, for the use of the District Board, in each District having no Library, one copy ;

To each City Clerk, for the use of the City Library, ten copies.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 7.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The annual reports received at the Office of Public Instruction, for the year 1860, from the Primary Schools and incorporated Institutions of Learning, exhibit a very gratifying growth of the educational interests of the State. The enlightened zeal and liberal spirit which have wrought such changes in our Schools within the past few years, are becoming the settled habit and permanent sentiment of the people. Our State is gaining a wide and enviable reputation for its educational advantages, and the Schools, fostered with such a wise liberality, are reacting with an evident and beneficial power upon the material interests as well as public character of our citizenship. A full exhibit of all the facts would prove, it is believed, that our University, and Union and Primary Schools and other institutions of learning are contributing as much to the merely material progress and development of the State, as are the Rail Roads and Banks and mining interests which have heretofore claimed so large a share of the attention of our Law-makers. No questions more immediately concern and interest the entire

people of the State than those which relate to the perfection and support of the public Schools. It is to be hoped, therefore, that these questions will gain from the Legislature that wise and deliberate attention which their importance demands and which is so essential to any safe and sufficient legislation. It should be reflected that any change in the School Laws, reaches every district and affects every home in the State.

The great magnitude and importance of this department of the public interest, and its claims upon the regards of the wise and patriotic statesman, will be evident from the following comprehensive exhibit of the personal and pecuniary resources of the Schools.

The territory of the State is distributed into more than four thousand School Districts, each having its group of homes and home interests, and its separate Schoolhouse and School, where the great work of educating the young goes yearly on. In these thousands of School Districts, are living, as shown by the School census of 1860, two hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-four children, of the ages to which the law adjudges instruction to be due. In this great mass of childhood, embracing nearly one-third of our entire population, lie the germs of the future character and power of the State.

There were employed the past year in the care of these Schools and the education of these children, seven thousand nine hundred and forty-one Teachers. Nearly two thousand citizens bore the office and discharged the duties of School Inspectors in the supervision of this work, and more than twelve thousand district School officers were engaged in the management of the affairs of the separate districts.

There is invested in School-houses and other School property, in the primary School districts of the State, as shown even in the partial returns, the magnificent sum of \$1,505,616 34.

The wages of the teachers of the Schools, last year, amounted to \$467,286 50; and, if we add to this the amount paid to School officers, the cost of School library and books, and the expenses attendant upon maintaining children at School, the whole

annual cost of our educational interest will fall but little short of one million of dollars, a sum greater than the entire aggregate of expenditures by the State government for all other purposes. An interest so costly and grand may well claim the attention of the law-makers of the State, even though we leave out of sight the mighty and transforming influences which this vast enginery of education is exerting upon all the spiritual and mental forces of the State, shaping the character, animating the industry, and inspiring, with higher aims and more fruitful plans, the enterprize of the people.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The annual report of the Regents, published in the appendix, exhibits the State University as in a very flourishing condition. Its eminent success and growing reputation are matters of State pride, while its influence upon our general educational interests is wide reaching and beneficial. It has proved a rich boon to our State and well merits the fostering care of the Legislature. I would refer to the several reports from the officers and visitors for a statement of its condition and wants.

INCORPORATED COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

I have visited, the past year, as far as other duties would permit, the higher institutions of learning, and am happy, from personal observation, to report them in a healthful and prosperous condition. Though some of them are embarrassed for want of sufficient funds, they are prosecuting the work for which they were established, with a gratifying efficiency and success. It has been the settled policy of the State to furnish no direct pecuniary aid to private and denominational institutions of learning, and it is difficult to see how that policy can be departed from without opening the door to a wide and indiscriminate demand upon the State for material aid, not only for the institutions now existing, but for a multitude of others which would spring into being under the prospect of such aid. The wisest friends of these institutions have been unable to devise any general plan on which the State can safely grant them any

direct appropriation. But while thus prohibited from aiding in their support, the State cannot but look with approbation on the valuable work they are accomplishing for society at large and for the particular sections in which they are located. They constitute no small part of our facilities for higher education, and afford no small share of the higher grade of instruction given in the State. They have also performed a most important service in training large numbers of teachers for the Primary Schools in their respective vicinities, and the State could ill afford to spare them from the system of Schools, of which they are really, though not nominally, a part. No intelligent citizen can refuse his admiration and sympathy for labors prosecuted with such a self-sacrificing and christian zeal, and which are so fruitful in public good. It is to be hoped that the liberality of private benefactors, and the generosity of large hearted lovers of learning may more than make up the lack of State bounty and give to these institutions the support they deserve. Should it be deemed politic to establish Normal Classes in some of the high Schools of the State, under the direction of the State Board of Education, the services of these institutions might perhaps be made available for this important public use, and some slight aid be thus rendered them in return.

The number of Colleges, of this denominational class, now in the State, is five, viz : Kalamazoo, Albion, Hillsdale, Olivet and Adrian Colleges. The number of incorporated Academies and Seminaries is eleven, two of which, the Detroit Female Seminary, and the Michigan Collegiate Institute, Jackson, were incorporated this year.

Much difficulty has been experienced in procuring from these Institutions the reports required by law. Those which have been received will be found in the appendix.

NORMAL SCHOOL AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Report of the State Board of Education, of which the Superintendent is *ex officio*, a member, will accompany this Report, and reference is made to that for all needful information

concerning the condition and wants of those institutions which are under the care of the Board.

Under the head of the Normal School, in his annual report for 1859, the Superintendent expressed an opinion adverse to the establishment of more State Normal Schools, on the grounds mainly, that our present liberally sustained and excellent institution of this class can be made to supply all present demands for a full course of normal education; and that the large and increasing demand for a shorter course of instruction to fit teachers for the Primary Schools, can be more economically furnished otherwise, viz: by establishing teachers' classes in other institutions. In at least twenty of the Colleges and larger Union Schools, teachers' classes have been organized and instructed the past year. To give more efficiency and thoroughness to this system of normal instruction, it is recommended that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the advice and consent of the State Board of Education, be authorized to select such institutions as may be suitably located and otherwise adapted to this service, not exceeding one for each county, and prescribe a course of normal training and instruction for the Teacher's classes to be taught therein. These classes should be annually subjected to a careful examination by the Superintendent or by examiners appointed by him. By issuing series of printed questions at the time of each examination, the Superintendent could easily determine the character of the examination and make it uniform throughout the State. This would act as a strong incentive to the different institutions to do their work well, as no one would wish to fall behind others in the proficiency and success of its class.

If, in addition, the authority were granted to the Superintendent to issue State certificates to the teachers who should have satisfactorily completed the prescribed course and should have given evidence of their fitness as teachers, it would furnish a strong inducement to those who wished to teach, to resort first to these classes for instruction. The State certificate would elevate their standing as teachers, and would also give them

facilities in securing employment. As the instruction of these classes, in a prescribed course, would necessarily involve some additional expense to the Schools providing it, some compensation should be allowed them for this service. If the amount due the Primary School Fund from the sale of swamp lands, under the law of 1858, could be appropriated to this important department of the Primary School interests, and the annual proceeds, which would not be less than \$3,000 a year, apportioned among the several Schools, it would probably prove sufficient to induce the organization of as many classes as would be desirable to organize for the next two years. In distributing this fund, all abuse might be guarded against by requiring those entering the Teachers' Classes to sign a certificate of their intention to teach, similar to that given by the students of the State Normal School, and by making the final apportionment, or some part thereof, on the basis of the number who shall have satisfactorily completed the course.

The best interests and further progress of the Primary Schools will absolute require some more ample means for the professional education of teachers. The demand for better qualified teachers is yearly becoming greater and more imperative, and I can devise no plan more economical and efficient than the one proposed above.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Inspectors' Reports for the School year ending the last Monday of Sept., 1860, have been received from *six hundred and forty-eight* townships and cities. This is 20 more than reported last year, and 43 more than the year previous.

These reports afford the following statistics :

No. of Districts entire and fractional,.....	4,094
" Graded or Union Schools,.....	94
" children between 4 and 18 years of age,..	246,684
Whole number that attended School,.....	192,937
No. under 4 years of age that attended School,..	2,409
No. over 18 " " " ..	10,768

Average number of months of Schools,.....	..6.2
No. of qualified male teachers employed,.....	2,599
“ “ female “ “	5,342
Total number of teachers employed,.....	7,941
Total amount paid for teachers' wages,.....	\$467,286 50
Proceeds of Primary School fund, apportioned,..	108,823 62
Amount raised by two mill tax,.....	259,557 08
“ “ district tax on scholar,.....	33,689 32
Whole amount raised by district taxes,.....	301,085 19
“ “ “ rate bill,.....	67,484 88
No. of Districts reporting free schools,.....	1,785
Value of School-houses and sites,.....	\$1,505,616 34
Amount raised to build or repair School-houses,..	124,623 37
Value of apparatus and maps,.....	14,793 69
No. of township libraries reported,.....	178
“ volumes in township libraries,.....	57,535
“ townships reporting District libraries,....	395
“ District libraries,.....	2,287
“ volumes in District libraries,.....	99,979
Amount voted for libraries,.....	\$5,985 17
Received from fines, &c., for support of libraries,	6,875 77
No. of teachers examined in 604 towns,.....	6,619
“ “ licensed,.....	5,913
“ meetings held by Inspectors to examine teachers in 604 townships,.....	2,392
Whole No. of meetings of Inspectors in 589 towns, .	3,425
Amount paid Boards of Inspectors,.....	\$5,680 52
No of visits made the schools in 481 towns,.....	4,506
Amount paid visiting Inspectors,.....	\$2,297 10

Several townships have made no reports. Their reports would somewhat increase the above figures. A great improvement has been made in the fulness and promptness of the reports over those of former years, but they still fail to afford complete and reliable returns under several of the heads. Of the townships reporting, 42 fail to report the two-mill tax; 75 fail to report any library, either township or district;

and several fail to report any teachers employed, any values of School property, or any item of Inspectors' services. The gross amount of district taxes raised, probably far exceeds the amount reported.

The reports show a remarkable increase in several items over the previous year. The number of districts has increased 126. The increase in the number of children between 4 and 18 years of age, is 9,143. The increase in the number attending school, is 9,178. The increase in the average number of months of School is six-tenths, the average length of the Schools last year being 5.6 months, while this year it is 6.2 months. This is certainly a gratifying result. The number of districts reporting no rate bills, and which are therefore put down as free schools, is 1,785, or more than two-fifths of all the districts in the State.

The amount of money raised by rate bills is \$37,384 32 less than was thus raised in 1859. A much larger deduction may be expected the next year, many of the districts having assessed and collected rate bills on the winter schools, before the amount to be received from the two-mill tax was known. It is to be hoped that this item will soon nearly disappear from our reports. The amount raised to build or repair School-houses was \$21,113 92 more than was raised for this purpose in 1859, while the increase in the value of the School property reported was \$412,320 04. The amount now reported, \$1,505,616 34, is probably a near approximation to the value of the Primary School-houses and sites in the State.

The product of the two-mill tax, as reported, was \$259,557.08. If to this is added the Primary School Interest money apportioned, the amount will be \$367,876 99, or nearly \$100,000 less than was paid for teachers' wages during the year. If, however, we deduct from this difference the amounts raised by special tax, and paid to teachers in the cities and large Union School Districts, the result would show that the Primary Schools of the State might be made nearly or quite free, from these two sources, for nearly six months in the year. The amount paid

for teachers' wages, \$467,386 50, is an increase of \$31,965 26 over that paid the previous year.

On the whole, the reports exhibit a gratifying growth in our School interests. The relative increase of this year, as compared with that of previous years, will be seen in the following tabular statement of the principal statistics of 1860, and the ten years next preceding :

YEAR.	No. of children between 4 & 18 yrs. of age	No. of children attending school.	No. of Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	Average No. of months school.	Am't of Wages paid Teachers.	Am't raised by Rate-bill.	For building & repairing schoolhouses.
1850.....	132,234	110,487	1,475	2,612	.....	.....	\$ 32,318 76	\$ 48,797 01
1851.....	143,272	116,186	.....	.....	.....	\$166,469 80	59,065 37	68,614 12
1852.....	150,531	103,266	.....	.....	.....	126,063 62	37,833 36	65,477 65
1853.....	173,117	129,517	.....	.....	.....	237,827 15	63,768 42	80,904 86
1854.....	176,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855.....	187,549	143,307	1,900	3,474	5.6	296,231 29	68,933 84	137,130 69
1856.....	202,274	153,116	1,775	3,740	6.0	353,077 76	100,009 49	.....
1857.....	215,926	162,930	2,131	4,608	5.7	423,129 22	121,561 14	161,260 91
1858.....	227,010	178,594	2,328	4,906	6.0	442,227 37	118,099 89	149,491 01
1859.....	237,841	183,789	2,444	4,063	5.6	436,321 27	194,969 26	103,569 46
1860.....	246,684	192,937	2,559	5,344	6.2	467,286 50	67,484 88	124,623 87

GRADED OR UNION SCHOOLS.

The number of Graded or Union Schools in the State, as reported by the Inspectors, is ninety-four. Reports from several of these Schools will be found in the Appendix. There have been constructed within the past year, in several of the Union districts, large and beautiful School buildings, at a cost varying from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

The Union Schools are the High Schools of our State, and their increasing numbers are both the necessary means and the accurate measure of the progress of higher education among us. This progress of higher education, marks in turn, the general improvement in common School education and the elevation in its standards. The increased efficiency and success of the common School creates at once the demand for the Union High School.

Every facility should be afforded, by law, to induce the villages and more populous districts to organize graded Schools. It is elsewhere suggested in this report, that the law for graded Schools should be so amended as to permit Districts having 100

children of legal school ages, to organize under it. A district having this number of children, will require two teachers, and whenever more than one teacher is employed, the work of grading should begin.

The Superintendent begs leave to refer to his report for 1859, for a fuller statement of the argument for Union Schools, and of the conditions essential to their success. In confirmation of the views there advanced, and as a clear and forcible statement of the advantages of the system, I append the following quotations from a pamphlet, recently published, on the High School Policy of Massachusetts. It will be seen that the High Schools of Massachusetts are analagous to the High School departments of our Union Schools.

"When the number of pupils in a given school, being of different studies and attainments, becomes so great as to need two teachers, it is obviously best to divide that school on the basis of scholarship. One division is then a High School with reference to the other. And when this one becomes so large as to necessitate another division, that division should also be made on the same principle as the first. Then the division embracing the pupils of the highest attainments will constitute a High School in comparison with the other two. And it is reasonable to continue these divisions, elevating each High School higher and higher till one of two things is obtained.

The process should continue till there are not pupils enough to constitute a still higher school, or till those wishing to pursue more advanced studies are prepared to leave for the scientific and professional school, or for college. Of the soundness of this policy of grading schools and classifying scholars according to studies and attainments, practical educators have no question. Indeed, most of the towns in the State have so graded and classified as to have their lower and upper schools; that is, they have their High School. And this, each town or city has raised higher and higher, as expediency dictated."

"This new era in our common school interests was inaugurated by the Board of Education, in 1837, and has been more

hopefully opening to the present time. Such men as Everett and Sparks were members of the first Board, who marked out broader and brighter paths for the masses of the children of Massachusetts. And nobly has this new movement succeeded, as a few facts will show.

"During the progress of this new impulse to the cause of popular education, the State has nearly doubled its population, with a proportionate increase of pupils. Yet the number of academies and private schools has fallen off one hundred and eleven, and the number of pupils in them has also decreased three thousand nine hundred and eighty-five. This is a significant fact, when we remember that while this decrease has been going on, the number of pupils in the State has nearly doubled. Of course, there has been a corresponding and very happy reaction in favor of the free schools. During this time about one hundred High Schools have been established, free to all, and doubtless, receiving many or the most of those four thousand pupils who have fallen off from the private schools. The average appropriation of money per scholar through the State has risen from \$2.62, in 1837, to \$5.82, in 1857. Another item of auspicious change should go into this record. In 1835, \$80,000 were expended in the State on the public School-houses. But in 1855, this sum rose to \$588,213 55.

"Here, then, we have about one hundred free High Schools springing up in the place of one hundred and eleven private Schools and Academies discontinued, an appropriation of more than double the amount of public money per scholar, and the money expended on public School-houses increased more than seven fold. And of the character of these High Schools the present Secretary of the Board of Education, Ex-Governor Bontwell, says, "they have furnished a better practical education than could have been obtained thirty years ago in any institution in Massachusetts."

"The historical and documentary evidence now presented reveals the true intent of the State policy and purpose. It is to offer to all the children of the Commonwealth, without re-

gard to wealth, or family, or social grade, or religious distinction, free, equal, and the best school advantages that can be had before entering the College or Professional School. To do this, it is the policy and wish to establish the High School wherever the population, location, and just patronage will warrant, and to make it such as to draw to its support those contributions of children, friends and interest, that have heretofore gone abroad, and so impoverished the School of the people. The aim is to make it both the interest and the pleasure of the rich to share with the poor, what they expend for school advantages on their own more fortunate children. The aim is to unite public and private educational outlays for a common good, and at the same time make each party more prosperous by the union, than either could be separate. For the last thirty years, this has been the policy of the friends of education in Massachusetts, and yearly it has gained confidence and vigor by its utility.

"Says the Hon. Mr. Boutwell, in his report, as Secretary, for the year 1856, "All should be convinced, if possible, that public schools, except for strictly professional culture, are at once more beneficial, and economical. * * * Private or select schools do not thrive, except such as are professional in their character, or amply endowed, where the public schools are what they ought everywhere to be. And where such public schools exist, they furnish better education, within the limits occupied, than can be furnished by any private school." It is apparent that a town of two, four or six thousand inhabitants, can educate its children cheaper, when it employs but one system, than it can when it employs two," the public and the private. "The existence of private schools to do the work ordinarily done in the public schools is strong evidence that the latter are not what they ought to be."

"The cost is an important question. The reasonable demands for money by direct taxation make it imperative that the expense of a High School be carefully considered by any town proposing it. The annual cost of an ordinary school of

this kind, is from ten to twelve hundred dollars. In towns of three thousand inhabitants, the annual amount of taxes is about \$10,000. So the cost of the school to each tax-payer would be about one-tenth of his entire bill. In 1853, twenty-three towns in eastern Massachusetts, and the most, if not all of them, supporting a High School, paid the average of \$6 96 in taxes for all purposes on every thousand dollars of taxable property. In a town paying this rate of tax, a man would pay from seventy to ninety cents on every thousand dollars, for which he is taxed, in supporting an ordinary High School. If he pays but a poll-tax, the school costs him nothing.

"Now here is revealed a system of vast economy to a town. For a fair High School answers all the purposes of an Academy, while the expense of a pupil sent from home to an Academy will average more than \$200 per annum. And so a town sending but ten pupils away to school sends out of town twice the amount of money necessary to procure similar advantages for forty or fifty children at home in a High School. And yet many towns that feel unable to support a High School, keep from ten to thirty children constantly out of town at school. And their attainments in scholarship, are no better than they would be in a good High School at home. It is true in the estimated expenses of the child at the Academy, board is included, which must also be furnished if he study at home. But a parent well knows that the cost of board and outfit for a scholar at home, is trifling, and scarcely felt, compared with the raising of that amount of money to be sent away with the child.

"And so the economy of the system in question is seen to be vast, even if all who wish the advantages of a High School are able to send their children abroad. Yet as matter of fact, but a small portion of the parents can afford to do this.

"With such, a good education is the principal, if not the only inheritance that they can give their children. That education must be a large part of the capital, the stock in trade, with which the child will enter the walks of business. If this edu-

cation be restricted to the rudiments of the ordinary district school, that child cannot compete to advantage with the one who has had the superior preparations of the Academy for the higher grades of business. The parent may wish most earnestly to send the child abroad a year. Perhaps in his straitened circumstances he may eke out the means to send his boy or girl away for one term. Now the cost for that term would pay his taxes on \$2,000 for a High School for *forty years!* And if he have the family of John Rogers, the martyr, and graduate them all at the High School, the tax will be no more than for a solitary child. And here we see the parental kindness of the State, toward the poor, in both allowing and *requiring* a town of five hundred families to support a High School. The State thus gives to the poor the power to confer on their children at home as good an education, excepting a collegiate and professional one, as the rich can find for theirs abroad. And hence, Mr. Mann has so truthfully said, that the State offers the High School 'especially to the children of the poor, who cannot incur the expenses of a residence from home in order to attend such a school.'

SCHOOL TAXES.

By an act passed February 15, 1859, the supervisors of the several townships of the State were ordered to assess, annually, a tax of two mills upon each dollar of taxable property in their respective townships, for the support of schools. The proceeds of this tax, except so much thereof as might be voted for libraries at the township meetings, was declared to belong to the districts in which it was raised. It was believed that this tax would adequately sustain the Schools, and it was, therefore, voted to repeal the law which authorizes the several districts to raise the additional tax of a dollar or less for each scholar. But, by accident, the repealing clause was not engrossed, and hence failed to become a law. The *per capita* tax on the scholar is, therefore, still legal, and was voted by a large number of districts the past year.

This subject of school taxes will demand the serious attention of the Legislature. It is generally believed that an absolute township tax is better than a district tax to be voted annually by the legal voters of the district. Much dissatisfaction is created in the districts, and bitter strifes arise often between the advocates of a large tax and those who would make it less, which disturb the peace and not unfrequently destroy the prosperity of the Schools. The returns of the last School year show that the two mill tax, if its proceeds can be distributed on some equitable plan, will support free Schools for the three months, required by the Constitution, even in the newer counties, while in the older and more populous counties it will make the Schools free for six, and sometimes even nine months in the year.

If it should be determined to repeal the section authorizing the dollar a scholar tax, some compensating provision should be made for such districts in the newer counties as may require it, and also for the smaller class of Union Schools which not having 200 scholars, cannot organize under the graded School law, but, nevertheless, have the longer and more expensive terms of School and the higher grade of instruction common in the Union Schools. To meet the wants of this latter class, it will be sufficient to amend the graded school law so as to authorize districts having 100 children between the ages of four and eighteen years to organize under it.

The wants of the former class would be met by authorizing each District Board to make an estimate of the amount needed, in addition to the public money to be received, to support the School six months, and to report such estimate to the Supervisor to be assessed on the property of the District. A District tax thus levied would awaken no strifes, and create no ill will, but would allow of the raising of just the amount needed to maintain the Schools.

APPORTIONMENT OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Much trouble has been experienced in devising plans for an equal and just apportionment of proceeds of School taxes. The

wide disparity of the different Districts in respect to wealth and population, the varying length of their annual terms of School, and the unavoidable differences in the kind and cost of teaching required, render difficult the adoption of any general plan which will equalize the benefits and burdens of the Schools.

Our present plan of distribution is eminently bad and unequal. The distribution to each district of the amount raised therein, makes the tax really a district tax. It simply levies an absolute and unvarying tax of two mills upon each dollar of taxable property in the district, without regard to the wealth of the people, or the size and cost of their School. The result is that many districts raise more money than they know how to use, while others are forced to curtail their school terms, or are burdened with heavy rate bills for tuition. The only plausible plea for this plan, is the seeming equity of allowing each district the sole benefit of its own taxes. The same rule carried another step, would return to each tax-payer the amount he had paid, and all taxation for education would be at an end. But if, as the common sense of the country has decided, property may rightfully be taxed to pay for that education which lends to property its chief values, and surrounds it with its best safeguards, then certainly the proceeds of the school tax should be so apportioned as best to secure the purposes for which it was raised. A particular district can no more claim to receive the exact amount it has paid, than a single citizen can demand again the moneys collected from him. The two mill tax was designed to be a township tax, and should be equitably apportioned to the support of all the schools in the township.

The former plan of distributing the proceeds of the mill tax to the districts, in proportion to the number of children to be educated, was better, but even this failed to meet equally the wants of the districts, since the expenses of the Schools are never in the direct ratio of the number of children. The district with fifteen scholars must have one teacher, while the district with fifty wants no more than one. It is true that the former

may get its teacher for less wages, having less work to do; but the ratio of the wages in the two districts will never be as fifteen to fifty. Were it possible to make our districts nearly equal in population, then an apportionment on the scholar would afford equal aid to each; but such an arrangement of districts is simply impossible. There are tracts of territory so sparsely populated that it is impossible to find more than twelve or fifteen children within the nine sections of land allowed by law, in a district, while others will show a hundred children living on a single section. It is demanded, alike by sound policy and by a wise philanthropy, that some more adequate provision than now exists shall be made for the smaller and weaker districts of the State.

In New York and several other States the plan has been adopted of dividing one-third, or some similar proportion, of the public moneys equally among the districts, without reference to their size or population. The remaining two-thirds is then apportioned on the population or number of children of school ages. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, and a special examination of the statistics of the school districts of our State to ascertain the applicability of this system to our circumstances, I unhesitatingly recommend it to the Legislature for adoption.

To illustrate its operation, let two districts, one of sixty scholars, and the other of twenty, be taken as an example: An apportionment on the scholar which would give the larger district \$90, would at the same time give the smaller one only \$30. The former, paying its teacher \$20 a month, would have $4\frac{1}{2}$ months of free school; the latter could at the same wages have only $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' school. Should it be able, on account of its smaller numbers, to obtain a teacher for \$12 a month, it would still have only $2\frac{1}{2}$ months of free school. But suppose that of the \$120 of public money paid to both districts, \$40, or one-third should be divided equally between them, and the remaining two-thirds be apportioned on the number of children. The

larger district would then receive \$80, and the smaller \$40. The former could still have 4 months school, at \$20 a month, while the latter might have its 3½ months, at \$12 a month. The balance would still be in favor of the larger district, but the smaller would have received aid somewhat more proportionate to its needs.

Would our State consent to abolish the present system of districts, and adopt in the place of it, the township school system, making each township a school organization, with a township Board of School officers, empowered to receive the school moneys and to support the schools of the township therewith, this whole difficulty of equitable apportionments would at once disappear. The schools would be lifted at once above the blighting influence of neighborhood jealousies and strifes, would oftener be entrusted to wise and competent boards, and could be thoroughly systematized, in respect to teachings, text books, and gradation. The towns of Massachusetts are voluntarily returning to this, which was the earliest system of that State, nearly 100 of 338 towns having already adopted it. In Pennsylvania and Ohio, a similar system has been established by law. It is in many respects the most efficient system of school organization yet tried.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

There were held, under the personal direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the past year, eight Institutes, each continuing in session ten working days. The total number of teachers instructed in these Institutes was twelve hundred and fifty-one, and the total public expenditures for the same were \$1,300.

The following is a detailed statement of the places at which they were held, the time of beginning, and the attendance at each :

- SPRING SERIES.	ATTENDANCE.		
	Gentl'm'n	Ladies.	TOTAL.
At Oxford, beginning March 19,.....	86	124	210
At Marshall, " " 26,.....	66	88	154
At Hastings, " April 2,.....	39	104	143
At Portland, " " 9,.....	32	109	141
AUTUMN SERIES.			
At Romeo, beginning August 27,.....	81	146	227
At Birmingham, " Sept. 3,.....	86	101	187
At Corunna, " " 10,.....	34	57	91
At Otsego, " " 17,.....	42	106	148
Totals,.....	416	835	1,251

The enrolled attendance at the ten Institutes held in 1859, was on 1,248. This increased attendance affords a gratifying proof of the growing interest felt in these gatherings.

The following gentlemen delivered evening lectures or gave instructions in the Institutes: Rev. H. Tappan, and Prof. D. Wood, of the University; Profs. Welch, Sill, Dudley, Carey, Mayhew, Foote, and Mr. John Goodison, of the Normal School; Rev. Dr. Stone, and Prof. E. Olney, of Kalamazoo College; Prof. Hosford, of Olivet College; Prof. J. Estabrook, of Ypsilanti Seminary; Rev. S. A. Taft, of Oxford Institute; Prof. Kellogg, of Monroe Young Ladies' Seminary; H. C. Knight, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hogarth, and Dr. Gilman, of Detroit; Rev. D. J. Poor, of Dickinson Institute; Rev. Mr. Hurd, of Romeo; Rev. S. N. Hill, of Birmingham; Prof. Ripley, of Jackson; U. Gregory, Esq., of Commercial College, Kalamazoo; and Prof. A. R. Dunton and Lady, of Boston, Mass. I have to acknowledge my obligations for the ready and valuable co-operation, not only of the lecturers and teachers above named, but also of the Press and School-officers of the several counties in which the Institutes were held. Thanks are also due to many others for valuable services rendered. Citizens of all classes, without regard to sect or party, although it was a year of high political excitements, manifested the warmest interest in the proceedings, and contributed freely by their presence and their hospitalities to the gen-

eral success. In nearly every case, free homes were provided for most if not of all the teachers.

The value of these gatherings, both as agencies for the training of teachers, and as occasions for cultivating a more enlightened and earnest educational sentiment among the people, has been eloquently expressed by the chief educational officers in every State in which they have been held. They reach a class of teachers that the Normal School can never benefit, because their employment as teachers is too temporary and uncertain to lead them to seek its instructions; and they accomplish in the open fieldwork of our educational system what no other agency can accomplish. Their great utility has been openly and warmly commended by all classes of citizens. Said an intelligent School inspector, after attending the exercises for several days, "the State ought to provide means to have these institutes go on throughout the year. There are villages enough that would be glad to entertain them."

The number of applications for the Institutes has steadily increased, and it is impossible to reach, in any one year, all the places from which requests are received.

After careful reflection and full consultation with several of the leading educationists of the State, I have concluded to ask the Legislature to so modify the Institute law, as to allow the Institutes to be held for one week each, in the discretion of the Superintendent. They are required now to be held ten working days each. The reasons for the change asked are mainly these:

1st. A session of one week would accomplish at least three-fourths of the good that can be done in the ten days.

2d. Many teachers would be induced to attend a session of one week who cannot, or will not afford, the longer time.

3d. The tax upon the hospitality of the places where the Institutes are held would be less. The session closing on Saturday, the families would be left to their own quiet again on the Sabbath, and the hospitality which must now be sometimes felt to be burdensome would be easy and agreeable.

4th. Finally a much larger number of Institutes can be held

and their benefits be thus more widely extended through the State.

SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOLS.

It does not appear that any attempts were ever made, before the last year, to secure returns of the labors of the School Inspectors, and of the amounts paid in the State for the inspection of teachers and schools. In the Inspectors' reports for 1860, blanks were prepared for these items, and the following is the summary of returns: Of the 653 townships sending School reports, 604 make reports under the heads for Inspectors' statistics; but of these, a considerable number fail to report upon each head required. The 604 towns reporting the meetings held to examine teachers, give 2,392 meetings. The number of teachers examined was 6,619; of whom, 5,913 received certificates. The whole number of meetings of Inspectors held, was 3,425. Only 458 towns report the expense of these meetings, and in those towns the amount was \$5,680 52, or an average of \$12 40 for each town. In 481 towns reporting any visits to schools, the number of such visits was 4,506. The sums paid the visiting Inspectors is given for only 372 towns, and amounted in those towns to \$2,297 10, being an average of \$6 17½ for each town. The total cost of Inspectors' services, for the entire State, at these average rates, would be \$12,129 42 a year.

The opinion is rapidly gaining ground throughout the State, and no where faster than among Inspectors themselves, that our present system of supervision is radically defective. Requiring but a temporary service, and offering but a meager remuneration, it either fails to command the service of qualified men, or finds them too busily engaged in their own affairs, to bestow the necessary time and attention upon the Schools. There are many excellent and zealous Inspectors in the State, but it can hardly be expected that such men will be found in every township, and still less that the chances of a popular election will bring them into office.

An adequate and really valuable supervision of our Schools,

would require that well qualified and experienced men be employed, and that they devote themselves wholly to this work. This will demand, 1st, That a sufficient territory be embraced in the district of each inspecting officer, to occupy his whole time, or such as he can superintend ; and, 2d, That he be paid a salary that will compensate him for his time and work.

Pennsylvania elects one Superintendent for each County ; New York one for each Assembly District. This system of County or District Superintendents, has been heartily approved by the leading educationists of the whole country, and numerous public meetings and prominent citizens have pronounced in its favor in our own State.

That our plan of supervision should be changed, is alike demanded by sound economy, and by the best interests of our Schools. The large outlays for education in the State might easily be made twice as productive as they now are, by some system which should introduce more life and efficiency into the Schools. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are wasted, annually, upon Schools which, through the inexperience or incompetency of teachers, work more injury than good to the children who are so unfortunate as to attend them. Our Schools, it is to be feared, are not generally yielding the product in educated mind and sound learning which they ought. An active, energetic, and critical supervision would drive the incompetent teachers out, and quicken the competent to more successful efforts. The county that pays \$20,000 annually for teachers' wages, would have better Schools, and get more for its money, if it would pay \$1,000 of the sum to an intelligent and efficient Superintendent who should see that the remainder was properly expended, or that the teachers employed by it performed skillfully and faithfully their labors.

Should the Legislature determine upon the adoption of some system of county or district Superintendency, the following points will require careful consideration :

1st. The *selection of well qualified officers*. This is vitally essential to the success of the system, and will be best secured

by vesting the power of choice in some competent board who may carefully deliberate and appoint only after full consultation. The choice of a county Superintendent should no more be left to the contingencies of a popular election than the choice of a teacher should. In the one case as in the other, the private character and personal qualifications of the man are the essential conditions of success in the work to be done, and these personal characteristics and qualities are to be known only by a personal examination and inquiry, such as the mass of voters have no opportunity to make. The duties of the county Superintendent are no set routine of official acts which any man of sufficient ability, may perform, without having any special fitness for the task, but like the work of a teacher, they vary and change with every day and every district, and can only be successfully met by that personal tact and power which nature and ripe experience alone can give. His business is a vocation rather than an office, and I would as soon expect good Schools when the teachers were nominated at a political caucus and elected at a township election, as a successful superintendency with a Superintendent chosen in the same way.

As the Constitution requires that one School Inspector shall be chosen annually in each township, the number of Inspectors might be reduced to one, and his duties be made simply concurrent with those of the Superintendent. I would suggest that these township Inspectors be required to meet once in two years at the County Seat and elect a Superintendent of Schools who should be required to be a man of competent learning and of practical skill and experience in the art of teaching. They might also be allowed to fix the salary, under the requirement that it should not be less than \$600 a year in counties having 16 organized townships, nor less than \$400 in counties having at least 10 organized townships. For smaller counties the salary to be paid might be left to their discretion, while in the largest counties, provision might be made for two Superintendents.

Should it be required that the officers thus selected should be

commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as in Pennsylvania, and be made subject to removal by him on complaint of the citizens of the county, and on proof of incompetency or unfaithfulness, a still further safeguard would be thrown around the office.

2. *The Powers and Duties of the Office.* The chief duties of the County Superintendent would be to examine and license teachers, and to visit and examine schools, and he should have the sole power to grant and revoke licenses. He may also have concurrent power with the township Inspectors, in the duty of establishing or changing the boundaries of Districts. He should receive and transmit the township Inspectors' reports, and should also himself report annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. A careful and plain adjustment of his authority will be important to the success of his work.

DISTRICT AND TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

Reports of Libraries were received the past year from 573 townships: or 36 more than reported libraries the previous year. Of these townships 178 report township libraries, containing in the aggregate 57,535 volumes, being an average of 323 volumes in each library. District Libraries are reported in 395 townships. The number of District libraries reported is 2,287, having an aggregate of 99,979 volumes, an average of 48 volumes to each District. In the townships reporting District Libraries, many Districts fail to report. The whole number of volumes in the libraries reported is 157,514, an increase of 14,006 volumes over the number reported the preceding year.

Only 133 townships report any appropriation from the two mill tax for libraries. The amount thus appropriated was \$5,985 17. The amount reported as received from fines, &c., for the support of libraries, was \$6,375 77.

This department of our educational interests will require the especial attention of the Legislature. By the law of 1859, the townships were required to vote at the township elections held in the Spring of that year, on the question of the division of

the township libraries among the Districts. The law was approved the 15th of February, and the election was held the first Monday in April following. The interval was too brief to permit a thorough notification of the townships, and in many the vote was not taken while in others the vote was extremely light, and the result not satisfactory to the majority of the people.

Considerable difficulty arises from the prevalence of this mixed system, partly township and partly District. Many fractional Districts belong to adjoining townships having the different systems, the one, township libraries, and the other District, and it has been difficult to adjust equitably the rights of such Districts. As the voice of the people of the State has been given largely in favor of District Libraries, and as this system is certainly more in consonance with our School system, and better adapted to the educational purposes for which these libraries were mainly intended, I would recommend that the township Inspectors be required by law, whenever the majority of the Districts in any township shall so decide by vote, at any annual District meeting, to divide the Township Library among the several Districts of the township.

In changing the mill tax to a tax of two mills, the Legislature of 1859 directed that instead of the \$25 for each township annually set apart by law, from the former tax, for the support of libraries, only so much of the proceeds of the two mill tax should be used for this purpose, as the voters of each township should annually determine at the township meeting. It is evident that our library system must soon go to decay and final extinguishment if left to so uncertain and precarious a support. Even the Schools themselves would soon fall in many cases, into ruin, if left to depend for maintenance on such a contingency.

Sound policy requires that some certain and sufficient portion of the school moneys shall be designated annually, for the purchase of books for the libraries, unless we would see this im-

portant arm and branch of our educational system become extinct. While some of the towns have voted a liberal appropriation for the libraries, amounting in some cases to nearly \$300, in other cases they have voted farcical amounts; but in the great majority of the townships, nothing at all was voted, and in very many no vote was taken.

At least one-tenth of the income from the two mill tax should be set apart for the libraries, and each district might be allowed to vote an additional amount, after providing for at least three months of free school. Many districts the past year would have gladly made such an appropriation from their surplus funds if the the law had permitted it.

Great complaint is made that the proceeds of fines and penalties collected for the breach of the penal statutes, and which the Constitution itself devotes to the libraries, are either illegally retained by the officers collecting them, or misappropriated to other purposes. The Supreme Court has decided that the "clear proceeds" of such fines, &c., which the law appropriates to the purchase of books, means and includes the total amount collected, and that this amount cannot be legally diminished by the costs of suits, or the cost of collection. Should all the fines collected in the State be scrupulously devoted as the law and the Constitution require, there would be little need of providing any other library fund.

Although many districts seem still indifferent to the use or fate of their libraries, there is evidently a great awakening of public interest in the matter within the past two years, and the Department is in the receipt of numerous letters showing that a much more healthful public sentiment is beginning to prevail. No reflecting mind can doubt the usefulness and importance of good libraries. The very abundance of the light literature that floods the country in the shape of trashy novels and novel like papers and magazines, renders the diffusion of goods books the more important and necessary. The old master-pieces of thought and learning, the standard histories of the language, the tales of the great travelers, the genial and elegant literature of our

most refined authors, the poetry and eloquence and song, the great lessons in simple words written by our ablest writers for children, in short, all the purer and more permanent, all the instructive and ennobling, all that inspires the heart with better purposes and the soul with higher aims,—all this is in danger of being lost sight of and forgotten amid the never ending crowd of serials of which no man can tell the end from the beginning, and of wonder books of which the chief wonder is that any one should ever be so foolish as either to write or read them, and of which the readers are but little more benefitted than the asses in the prophet's fable, which snuffed up the east wind.

But while the villages and adjacent districts need good libraries for the reason just given, in a large proportion of the rural districts there is a real dearth of books. In all the newer counties is this especially true. The pioneer does not often go near the book store, and counts that books are less necessary than bread. Till his farm is paid for and cleared, he feels scarcely able to indulge in the luxury of a library, however small. He considers it much if he can get for his children the brief schooling afforded at his District School, and does not, perhaps, reflect that their minds must be fed with knowledge as well as exercised with study, if they are to grow in wisdom and strength.

This dearth of good books is more to be deplored on the account of the children than on that of the adult population. With no attractive books at hand, their evenings are spent in amusements that do not improve either manners or morals, or in tale telling that fosters the superstition without enlightening the understanding. And what is equally to be regretted, their youth passes without their having formed that taste for reading which is at once the surest source and pledge of a life-long intelligence, and the ever ready means of a pure and enduring pleasure. It is a great misfortune to child or man, not to have formed the habit or gained the ability, to sit down quietly with a good book, and find in its pages all needed and pleasant companionship for the hour, to long for the time when he may

return to it as to a feast, and forget, amid its tales or teachings, the busy cares and manifold anxieties of his lot.

I am aware that many of our people prefer that the proceeds of the School taxes shall be all appropriated to the payment of teachers' wages ; but this is because they do not reflect that books, too, are teachers, the cheapest, and, oftentimes, the best of all teachers. They have not considered that the ten dollars laid out annually for good books, may perhaps contribute as much towards the real education of their children as the hundred dollars spent to employ a teacher ; or rather they have not yet learned that the teacher and library are co-workers and necessary helpmeets. The teacher teaches to read, and the library furnishes reading—the teacher teaches to think, and the library furnishes the richest food and the widest fields for thought—the teacher awakens the intellect, disciplines its powers, and develops the childish mind into manly stature and strength ; the library furnishes that intellect the readiest tools and richest materials for its work—the knowledge from which it may weave its opinions, the facts upon which it must found its arguments and the reasonings by which it may correct its judgments. Our Schools might not unwisely abridge their terms one of the six months during which they are now taught, in the average, and expend the month's wages in books for the libraries, rather than permit those libraries to go un replenished. The five months of School, with a good library in the School-house, or not too far away, would make better scholars, even in reading, spelling, and arithmetic, than the six months of School without it.

I subjoin some of the opinions and statements collected from letters received at the office.

An intelligent Director in one of the older Counties writes:

"There is a general apathy on the part of parents. Young persons and children manifest a great anxiety to read, and would still more, if we had an interesting variety."

After stating that the township meeting refused to make any appropriation, he says :

"With respect to the other fund for libraries, viz.: the fines in the County, there is just reason to complain. I find almost universally, in the County where Justices of the Peace collect fines, they appropriate the money to pay costs directly, (robbing Peter to pay—themselves,) because, forsooth, it saves so much trouble and cost. It is a robbery of the library funds, and should be corrected. For two years past, there has accumulated about seventy-five cents for this district, by way of fines.

"I think the District system preferable, and better calculated to create an interest generally."

A Director in Hillsdale County presents the following conclusions :

"1st. It will require (in our district) an expenditure, annually, of about ten dollars to keep the library sound and new.

"2d. If the fine money (of which we get none) will not, when faithfully applied, amount to that sum, other appropriations should be made ; and the two mill tax is, perhaps, the appropriate fund.

"3. To feel pecuniarily the expense of maintaining the library, will very materially enhance the interest of the joint owners of the same ; as all Yankees are bound to get the worth of their money in *some way*.

"4th. To keep the library at the school house would promote reading by the scholars, and a consequent greater waste, from use."

A Director in Saginaw county says :

"Forty-seven volumes have been added [District Library] this year, at a cost of \$80 00 ; and better books than fifty dollars worth ever selected by the Inspectors of the township, under the former arrangement.

"Our library is kept at the School-house, and we are better pleased with its locality than to have it at the Clerk's office, to be handled and hauled every year, or four times a year, around the outskirts of the township.

"As far as I am personally acquainted with these matters, I

think that the district library system is far the most convenient, economical and beneficial, of any which has heretofore been in use. As fast as we need books, a part of the two mill tax may be voted, say one hundred dollars, every three years, or oftener, if it should be thought advisable by the electors at township meetings. In a few years trial, the people can better judge of the utility of the present system. The opposers are always against building new School-houses, or raising money for any improvement, in townships or school districts. Hence, they tell you a small log hut "is as good for a school-room as any that can be built," and that "children can learn as fast in a small, uncomfortable room, as in the best mansion." And furthermore our district cannot pay a librarian for keeping the books in his house, and the School-house is not convenient, all the room being occupied by a few scholars and stove.

"Now I would simply remark that our books are worth four times as much as any which have been selected by the School Inspectors of our township at the same cost. And lastly, but not least, every person can have a book by traveling not more than two miles, while many travel seven miles to get to the Clerk's office."

An active Director in Ingham county, writes :

"We regard books—good books—as one of the best means of promoting intelligence among the young, and would suggest the propriety of allowing each School District, at its annual meetings, to set apart such a share of the two-mill tax for library purposes, as the voters at such meeting shall think proper."

A Director, in Kalamazoo county, writes as follows :

"In regard to the comparative interest in the township and district libraries, I would state that, under the township system, in our district there was no interest at all. The Director would not exchange the books sometimes for a year, and when he did, but very few were drawn and fewer read.

"But under the district system, quite an interest is taken. The best illustration I can give, is the vote of our last annual

meeting, with but one dissenting voice, to raise ten dollars for library books, and I might say, that last year it was nearly the same.

"In regard to the two mill tax, I should think, from the interest shown at the annual meetings, they would be in favor of a certain portion of the tax to be expended for library purposes.

"The support of the library, in my estimation, should be left entirely to the districts themselves. Then the money is expended where it is raised, and the people will take more interest in it. Leaving the subject to the voters at town meetings, is leaving it in poor hands; at least it is in our town, for there was no vote upon it the present year."

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

This periodical has continued to be sent to the district Directors, during the year, at an expense of sixty cents for each district. A large amount of official matter has been published in its pages, and has reached the School officers much more certainly and cheaply than it would have done, if issued in separate circulars. Some failures in the regular circulation and receipt by the directors, have unavoidably occurred among so large a number, but these failures bear no comparison to those that would have occurred in sending the same number of circulars to the districts by mail. The district officers have come to look regularly for the Journal, and much interest is manifested in it by all those who feel any interest in their duties as School officers, and the multiplied letters of School directors, asking answers to be sent through it, evidence a steady increase of interest in its receipt.

The correspondence through its pages, of the Superintendent with the School officers, has proved a great relief to the Department, while it is believed to have been of great use to the public School interests. The circulars sent through it, if sent in separate form, would, with the postage, have cost the State one-third of the entire expense of sending the Journal, and if the cost of other valuable official matter sent out, be added, the

amount would swell to full one-half of the entire State subscription. The amount for each district is so small, and the convenience to the Department, in having a means of constant and ready communication with the 12,000 district officers, is so useful and important, that the Superintendent would earnestly deprecate any repeal of the provision for this public service.

It should, perhaps, be remarked that the Journal is the property of the State Teacher's Association. It was edited the past year, gratuitously, by several prominent educators, and the entire net proceeds went into the Treasury of the Association, to be paid out again for lectures and publications promotive of the educational interests of the State.

SCHOOL APPARATUS.

The reports of outline maps and other school apparatus are much more complete than for previous years, but there are, probably, considerable numbers of districts having apparatus which do not report it. A portion of the districts in 408 townships, report apparatus and maps of the value of \$14,793 69. The amount reported last year was \$8,000 55. No provisions of law are made for the purchase of apparatus in districts having less than fifty children of legal school ages. It is difficult to say whether it was thought that smaller districts than this do not need apparatus, or that they are too poor to pay for it. The former supposition would be as absurd as the latter is unjust. The law now allows districts having over fifty children, to vote fifty dollars in any one year, for apparatus. I can see no good reason why this permission should not be extended, with, perhaps, a diminished amount, to all the districts of the State. No School should be without some illustrative apparatus, and the many important additions made, of late years, to the apparatus manufactured for Schools, as well as its greater cheapness, which brings it within the means of the smaller and less wealthy districts, render it increasingly desirable that those districts shall be permitted the same privileges accorded by law to the larger ones.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

For all information as to the condition and increase of the Educational Funds, the Superintendent is indebted to the several financial officers of the government.

The Primary School Fund derived from the sale of the Primary School Lands, amounted, the 30th day of November last, to \$1,684,394 38, being an increase of \$28,067 15 during the financial year. There were sold within the year 5103.50 acres of Primary school lands, in excess of the forfeitures. Of the Primary School Fund, \$697,625 97 are held in trust by the State, and the balance \$986,769 41 is due from purchasers of the lands.

The income from the fund for the year was \$115,813 30.

There were sold during the year, of the University lands, 484.44 acres. The income from the fund for the last year was for interest and penalty \$18,908 48; interest due from State \$17,989 99; total \$36,898 47.

The sales of Normal School lands in 1860 was 160 acres. The total income from the Normal School Fund for the year was \$4,385 75.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The annual reports of the Board of Control and of the officers of this institution, will be found among the documents appended to the Superintendent's report. Reference is made to those reports for the annual statistics. From a personal observation of the condition of the School, I am happy to state the belief that it is doing its humane and reformatory work with much efficiency and success. A similar institution for girls is much needed.

EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION.

I have indicated, under their appropriate heads, the several principal changes needed in our school laws. Among these the establishment of the county Superintendency is the only radical reform. The other changes are designed to perfect and give efficiency to the school system already in operation.

It is left to the Legislature to determine how many of these changes are at present practicable, and how many may be perfected at the present session. In conclusion, I would express the hope that these topics will receive that share of time and attention at the hands of the Legislature, which their great importance to the whole people of the State demands. It has too often happened that merely private claims and local legislation have, by their importunity, engrossed day after day of the sessions of our legislature, while not more than six or ten hours out of the whole forty days have been devoted to maturing this great system of educational institutions and agencies which lie at the root and nourish the growth of all the grand interests of society and the State.

Several other topics, touching the general condition and progress of the Schools, in their interior workings, had been assigned a place in this report, but the length to which the report has already extended, and the pressing demands of other official duties, require their adjournment to another occasion.

JOHN M. GREGORY,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Lansing, Dec. 15, 1860.

NOTE. Since the foregoing report was in type, Inspectors' reports from several additional townships have been received. The summary of Statistics reported by them will be introduced in the abstracts at the close of the volume, and will vary the figures in these abstracts from those given in the Superintendent's report.

APPENDIX.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The State Board of Education, though not thus commanded by law, deem it due to the Institutions under their care and to the people of the State at large, to make an annual report of their doings, and of the condition and progress of the Schools committed to their trust. The meetings of the Board during the year 1860 were seven in number, and were held as follows, viz: At Lansing, February 1st; at Ypsilanti, April 10th; at Lansing, July 3d; at Ypsilanti, July 18th; at Detroit, October 4th; at Lansing, October 30th*, and at Detroit, December 4th.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The work of the Normal School has gone on steadily and successfully. The number of students in attendance during the several terms of the year ending the first day of October, 1860, as shown by the report of the Principal, was as follows: in the Normal Department, winter term, 293; summer term, 270; in the Experimental Department, winter term, 50; summer term, 48. The number now in attendance is, in the Normal Department, 292; in Experimental Department, 50; total, 342. The number graduated during the year from the full course was 18. About 100 went out from the lower classes to teach in the Primary Schools of the State.

The Normal Building, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1859, just after the opening of the year embraced in this report, has been entirely refitted, the walls having been found, on a careful inspection, still sound and stable. On the 10th day of April last, less than six months after the fire, the house was

reopened with appropriate dedicatory exercises, and is now again occupied by the School.

In reconstructing the building, it was deemed advisable to make some changes from the former plan, by which both its durability and convenience were increased. In place of the flat roof, which was found to require frequent and expensive repairs, a good shingle and trussed roof, surmounted with a tasteful cupola, was constructed, adding very much both to the strength and beauty of the building.

By remodeling the interior, a larger number, and more convenient distribution, of rooms were made. Several large and much needed recitation or class rooms were secured, and a spacious museum room, for collections in Natural History, and models of illustrative School apparatus.

The cost of rebuilding, with the exception of the alterations and additions, was covered by the amount received from the Insurance Co. The furniture and ventilating apparatus were not included in the insurance, and had, of course, to be replaced from the funds of the Institution. The heating furnaces, which were also without insurance, were so much injured by the fire as to require resetting, and as the experiment of their use has proved far from satisfactory, the Board cannot recommend their restoration. The expense of restoring them, would cover more than half the cost of a more efficient and economical warming apparatus. The building is at present warmed with stoves rented for the purpose. An appropriation of \$3,500 will be needed for warming apparatus.

The library, which contained about 1,500 volumes, was totally destroyed by the fire and was not insured. The interests of the School strongly demand that this shall be replaced. An appropriation of \$2,000 is asked for this purpose.

The subject of physical education, happily for the Schools and school children of our country, is at length receiving the earnest attention of the prominent educators of many of the States. Many of the oldest institutions of learning have recently erected buildings for physical training, and in the better managed of

our Public Schools, regular and systematic exercises for the development of the bodily strength and the preservation of the health of the pupils, have been incorporated into the daily routine of the Schools. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this movement. Thousands of valuable lives have been sacrificed, and scarcely any one has passed uninjured through the terrible ordeal of close and crowded rooms, long sittings, excessive mental effort and deficient exercise. Most of the graduates of our High Schools and Colleges carry with them as mementoes of their School days, disordered stomachs, curved spines, enfeebled bodies or some nervous weakness, to embitter their lives and to rob education itself of much of its value. Nor can study be prosecuted with due success while the health and vigor of the body are so little cared for. Hour after hour is daily wasted in our Schools, in listless and futile efforts at study, when, through mere weariness of the body, the sympathizing mind has lost its power of steady application. A skillful gymnastic drill of a few minutes would awaken the energies, quicken the sluggish circulation, and lend a new life and interest to the whole mental action. We owe it to our children, to the cause of popular education, and the humane spirit of our Christian civilization to remedy this too long neglected defect in our educational institutions. But to introduce any systematic and proper physical exercise into the Schools, we must have our teachers trained to their knowledge and use. The Board of Education, in view of these considerations, have felt the importance of erecting upon the Normal School grounds a gymnasium with the necessary apparatus for giving to the pupils a thorough knowledge of gymnastics and calisthenics. More than one hundred teachers go forth annually from this institution to the care of our Public Schools. Could they be thoroughly trained in the art of physical education, how speedily might a knowledge of this art be diffused among all the teachers of the State. But for the disastrous fire which destroyed the Normal School building and rendered necessary such heavy expenditures for furniture and repairs, the Board would have had a surplus am-

ply sufficient for the erection of a building such as will be required. They would respectfully ask that an appropriation of \$1,000 be made for a gymnasium, competent estimates showing that it can be erected and furnished for that sum.

From the Treasurer's report, hereto appended, it will be seen that the receipts for the past School year, ending October 1st, 1860, were as follows :

Cash on hand October 1st, 1859,.....	\$ 1,645 60
Received for tuition,.....	1,022 00
“ from Normal School fund and appropriatn,	14,000 00
“ proceeds of concerts for piano,.....	199 00
“ from Hartford Insurance Co.,.....	8,000 00
Total receipts,.....	<u>\$24,866 60</u>

The expenditures for the same time were as follows :

For salaries and ordinary expenses,.....	\$ 1,321 30
For alterations in building, refurnishing and other expenses incurred on account of fire,.....	5,161 54
Paid insurance money for restoring building,.....	8,000 00
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1860,	383 76
Total,	<u>\$24,866 60</u>

As the Board were obliged to chronicle at the opening of the year the loss of the School building by fire, so, with a deeper sadness, they were compelled to record, near its close, the loss of one of the most excellent and faithful of the instructors. George E. Dudley, the Professor of Mathematics, died in Detroit, September 7th, after an illness of three weeks. Of eminent ability and christian integrity, he was a scholar of ripe and accurate learning, and a teacher of rare tact and fidelity. His genial and kindly spirit, united as it was with the strictest purity of mind and manners, had won for him the affection of both friends and pupils, while his steady and reliable devotion to duty commended him to the strong regard and confidence of his colleagues and the Board of Education. The Board have

felt it due to his eminent worth and services to make this expression of their esteem for a true teacher, and of their sympathy with his bereaved friends.

Prof. E. L. Ripley, late Principal of the Union School at Jackson, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Prof. Dudley.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College was established to furnish "instruction in Agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith," and to contribute to the improvement of the science and practice of Agriculture. The important art of land culture, slowly developed by centuries of toilsome and blind experiment, is now seen to rest upon certain great facts and forces in nature, which govern its processes and determine its products. It has been found that the natural sciences which investigate the properties of matter, and the chemical and vital laws which govern it, afford the rational explanation of all the operations and phenomena of successful cultivation of the soil. It has, therefore been reasonably concluded that agriculture might be learned as a science, and that a practical knowledge of the natural sciences connected therewith would prove of great value to the agriculturist; and certainly no other human employment is more intimately dependent upon science, or presents a wider field of study and thought, than this. A School of Agriculture, therefore, was the most natural suggestion of modern improved farming—a School where the young farmer might study those mysterious laws and agencies by which he is able to transmute his scattered seed into the hundred-fold harvest, and change the crude and unpalatable native of the forest into the delicious peach, or the abundant and various apple. It was not, perhaps, sufficiently inquired whether the farmers of the State were demanding such a professional education for their sons, or whether its importance had come to be so generally appreciated as to insure the School a supply of students. There must be not only a need, but a strong and intelligent feeling of that need, before

men will make great sacrifices to gratify it. This obstacle to the usefulness of the institution may, doubtless, be expected gradually to disappear. Offered opportunities will awaken desire for professional training. Let but a few intelligent and skillful agriculturists go forth from its walls to take positions of high rank among the farmers of our State, and prove by their eminent success, the value of scientific agriculture, and many will come to seek the same advantages, and reap the same benefits.

The second great object of the School, the *improvement of agriculture*, was also a natural and reasonable deduction from the discovered scientific character of this art. It was certainly reasonable to expect that experiments conducted by scientific men, and under the most favorable circumstances for an examination of processes and results, would contribute largely to the store of ascertained facts and established principles of correct tillage. Agriculture needs such aid, and who shall estimate the countless wealth which even a few improvements in our modes of cultivation would add to the country? The improvement which should increase the product of our wheat fields a single bushel for each acre, would add to the product of the farms half a million of bushels annually. A discovered and available remedy for the midge, or the weevil, would save annually to the State far more than this College has cost from the outset. And why should not such improvements be made, and such remedies discovered? There lie hidden in the fields of science richer and grander discoveries than these. Agriculture is yet in its infancy as a science. Its great triumphs lie all in the future. What so reasonable as to expect a School of Agricultural science, with an experimental farm attached, should prove a very seed plot of agricultural discoveries and improvements?

The difficulty of finding masters of agricultural science and art, men of profound learning and yet of eminent practical skill, to conduct such an institution, was perhaps not fully appreciated, but this obstacle, like that lack of candidates for agricul-

tural learning, which impedes the usefulness of the School as a School, will soon, doubtless, work out its own remedy. Scholarly minds, turning earnestly to the wide fields of agricultural science, and busy in watching the working of the model farm, will soon come to be fit leaders in the enterprize.

It is not surprising, however, while these two difficulties shall last,—the lack of a supply of proper agricultural students and the lack of practical skill and hence of deep engagedness in the real agricultural work of the College among the instructors,—that there should be developed a tendency to drift away from the great objects of the institution as defined in the constitution and the law. The desire for a fair show of numbers would lead to a less rigid demand for the necessary preparatory scholarship, and to the addition of studies which might be thought more attractive than those of the professional course.

Against this tendency to make the institution either more or less than a genuine School of Agriculture, the Board of Education have felt called upon to watch with assiduous care, and they congratulate themselves in the belief that the present organization of the College is in strict conformity with the requirements of the Statute and with the design of its founders. They are also happy to announce that the faculty have, in general, very fully concurred in the plan of organization adopted in November, 1859, looking to a more thoroughly professional character for the School.

The year closing the 30th day of Nov. 1860, was in several respects the most prosperous in the history of the institution. The whole number of students has been somewhat less than in previous years, but the number of proper agricultural students has been greater. The change in the organization, while it increased the professional value of the School, rendered it less desirable for students who were seeking a mere general education, and who attended for the High School or academic advantages afforded, without any especial regard for the agricultural studies. The students in attendance the past year have numbered fifty, mostly in the preparatory year. Their attention to

study has been earnest and successful, and they have exhibited a very commendable zeal in the practical operations of the garden and farm.

THE FACULTY.

Under the new organization of the college, adopted in Nov. 1859, the Board appointed the following instructors and officers :

——— President and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Agriculture.

LEWIS R. FISK, A. M., Professor of Agricultural Chemistry.

T. C. ABBOT, A. M., Professor of Civil and Rural Engineering, and Treasurer.

GEORGE THURBER, M. D., Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

MANLY MILES, M. D. Professor of Zoology and Animal Physiology.

JAMES BAYLEY, Superintendent of Farm.

J. C. HOLMES, Superintendent of Horticulture, and Secretary.

Besides these, R. H. TRIPP was employed a part of the year as tutor in the preparatory department.

Partly on account of the difficulty of getting money on the appropriation made for the College, and partly on account of the difficulty of finding a competent person to fill the position, the Professorship of Theory and Practice of Agriculture has been permitted to remain vacant during the year. The Board still regard it as essential to the success of the institution that this vacancy shall be filled as early as practicable. A competent head for the College, a man who shall fully grasp its great idea, and devotedly labor to realize it, is absolutely essential to its final triumph.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of professional instruction embraces two years. There is also prescribed a preparatory course of one year, designed to meet the wants of students from rural districts, who may not find it convenient to pursue elsewhere the necessary preparatory studies, or may desire a longer residence at the

College. The preparatory course has immediate reference to the professional or agricultural studies. No student is admitted to this course unless he is fifteen years of age, and can pass a thorough examination in Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar. The studies of the Preparatory year are Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Physical Geography, Elementary Chemistry and Book Keeping. These studies can ordinarily be found in the Union Schools.

The *Agricultural Course*, of two years, embraces the following Departments and topics of instruction. Candidates for this course must be sixteen years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the studies of the Preparatory year, and in the common English branches.

I.—THE DEPARTMENT OF THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AGRICULTURE

Is not yet filled, and the course of instruction is not definitely arranged. It is designed to embrace the theory of the general conduct of a farming estate, in its scientific, practical, and economical aspects. It will include the general laws of tilth, the choice, rotation, management, and harvesting of crops, feeding, rearing, fattening and working of stock, with whatever pertains to the laws and operations of general or special husbandry; the relations of Agriculture to markets and commerce, and the principal laws of Political Economy.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

1st Year.—Analytical Chemistry, embracing general analysis; analysis of soils, manures, and plants, and the preparation of artificial manures.

2d Year.—Agricultural Chemistry, including formation and composition of soils; composition of the air and its relations to vegetable growth; connection of heat, light and electricity with the growth of plants; nature and sources of the food of plants; chemical changes attending vegetable growth; exhaustion of soils, &c.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND RURAL ENGINEERING.

1st Year.—Plain surveying and drawing ; land surveying with chains only ; land surveying with compass ; geometrical drawing, maps, plans, &c. ; leveling for drains, roads, &c. ; topographical surveying and drawing ; mensuration of surfaces and solids, casks, bins, mows, stacks, excavations, embankments, &c.

2d Year.—Mechanics, embracing composition and resolution of forces, effects of gravity, mechanical powers, farm implements, strength of materials, roads, bridges, walls ; general principles of Hydrodynamics, drainage ; Machine drawing ; Perspective and Landscape drawing.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

1st Year.—Structural Botany ; the parts of the plant and their modifications and offices.

Vegetable Physiology ; the laws of vegetable life and growth, germination, causes which promote or retard growth, flowering and fertilization, formation of fruit and seed, ripening and decay.

Systematic Botany ; The grouping of plants in genera and families according to similarity in structure, illustrated by native and cultivated plants.

2d Year.—Applied and Economical Botany ; principles involved in the operations of Agriculture and Horticulture, theory of the various modes of propagation and cultivation, influence of culture, production of new varieties ; especial study of grasses, forage plants and cereals, forest trees and plants of economical value. Plants injurious to agriculturists ; weeds, their habits and methods of exterminating ; rust, smut and similar diseases. Geographical Botany, or distribution of plants, distribution by natural agencies and by the aid of man, effect of climate on vegetation, influence of forests on climate, &c.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

1st Year.—Principles of classification of animals ; systematic Zoology, including zoological anatomy.

2d Year.—Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology of the organs of digestion, circulation, respiration, &c.; breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals ; mammals and insects injurious to vegetation ; veterinary surgery and veterinary medicines.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

The instruction in this department is given by field lectures and practice in the garden and nurseries, and by text books.

1st Year.—Seed sowing, seed saving ; propagation of plants by eyes, leaves, cuttings, layers, budding and grafting ; pruning, training, transplanting ; preservation of races by seeds, improvement of races by seeds.

2d Year.—Continuation of studies of first year ; also construction, warming, ventilation and management of green-houses, graperies, and other horticultural structures ; pomological nomenclature ; landscape gardening.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

The department of Practical Farming is under the immediate charge of the Farm Superintendent. The students in the course of their daily labors, witness and take part in all the various operations of the farm. They thus make a practical application of their studies, and acquire the strength and skill so necessary for the successful agriculturist.

In adopting the foregoing courses of instruction and practice, the Board believe they have not only fulfilled the requirements of the law, but have organized a true school of Agriculture, in which the young farmers of the State may acquire an intelligent mastery of their noble and most useful art. And they would confidently invite those who wish to gain, with reasonable despatch and in their ripest scientific forms, the knowledge

and art of a true land culture, to visit this school and test the benefits of its teachings.

While the Board cannot admit that mere general education is one of the legitimate objects of the Agricultural College, any more than it is of the Medical College or Law School, they would, nevertheless, remark that the course of studies prescribed, will not be found wanting in disciplinary or educating power. This remark is needful in answer to some who have feared that the mere students of Agriculture would be found wanting in general education and intelligence, and that the graduates of the College would not adequately represent its high character, or successfully diffuse its teachings, and who would therefore make the institution to some extent literary, in order to make it more educational. But it should be remembered that true discipline of mind depends not so much upon the subject matter of study, as upon the manner in which that study is prosecuted. The wide and various fields of natural and mathematical science embraced in the Agricultural course, offer no narrow ground on which to build up scholarly habits of thought and study, and the thorough mastery of this course cannot but add largely to the mental power and culture of the faithful student. But still this discipline is the fortunate and valuable incident of the course of study, not one of its organic objects. The great purpose of the School is to teach Agriculture—to make scientific farmers, not merely fine scholars. The Board of Education appreciate as fully as any persons can, the value and importance even, of a good, and liberal education for farmers. A full College course of classical study, and all the power and refinement it brings, would prove as valuable often, on the farm as in the forum. But the State has already provided for general education in its other institutions of learning, open alike to farmers and all other classes, and they cannot consent to divert this single School of Agriculture from its high and legitimate uses to make it a mere high school for farmers' sons, in order to afford to a few of them, at such vast expense, the education which the Union Schools and Colleges and

University offer so freely to all. They dare not endanger its success as a professional school by seeking to make it remedy the deficiency of general and preparatory education which its pupils can so easily obtain elsewhere. To answer the promise of its friends and founders, and to re-pay the State for the large outlay it has already cost, as well as for the continual outlay to come, it must concentrate its labors on its own appropriate work, and push, with an undivided zeal, its efforts to discover truth and diffuse its light among the great farming population of our State. Whatever may be done by the private and voluntary efforts of faithful teachers, in extra classes or otherwise, to promote the literary growth and spirit, of their pupils, the Board would not only allow but commend. But the mission of the School, as such, is higher and more important than to add another to the ordinary High Schools or Colleges of the State. Such extra classes have been voluntarily organized and instructed by some of the Faculty during the past year, and will, doubtless, be hereafter, as occasions offer and as other duties permit.

THE FARM.

The working of the College farm for the past year will be best exhibited by the following tabular statement of the crops raised, and the cost of production, compiled from the Secretary's books :

NAME OF CROP.	Number of Acres.....	Cost of Seed.....	Cost of Cultivation, harvesting, &c.....	Product in Bushels, &c.	VALUE
*Wheat.....	25	*	*\$89 15	556	\$556 00
Corn.....	30	\$ 7 60	298 57	1787	446 75
Oats.....	15	15 75	84 08	742	185 50
Potatoes.....	3	8 25	62 73	351	70 20
Hay.....	40		115 75	tons 63	325 00

*The cost of Seed Wheat and Sowing is unknown.

The receipts and expenditures for the Farm from Feb. 29th to Nov. 1st, 1860, were as follows. Several items, such as pasture, work of teams, increase of stock, &c., do not appear:

Receipts.

From crops as shown above,.....	\$1,583 45
For milk sold,.....	151 20
For stock sold,.....	109 99
Total,.....	<u>\$1,844 64</u>

Expenditures.

Cost of seed and work on crops,.....	\$681 88
Care of stock,.....	92 44
Shed for wagons and carts,.....	22 87
Building board fences, repairing tools, &c.,.....	41 11
Farm improvements,	375 74
Splitting rails,.....	43 45
Miscellaneous work,.....	89 88
Total,.....	<u>\$1,347 37</u>

It is due to the Farm Superintendent to say that a great amount of valuable improvement, in proportion to the laboring force and the means at his disposal, has been accomplished during the year. With such management, and with some additions proposed to be made to the clearings, the farm will soon begin to yield a considerable revenue.

The present condition of the Stock Department will be seen from the subjoined tabular statements.

PURCHASED STOCK NOW ON THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

HORSES.

	NAME	Bought of	Date of purchase	Cost.	Present Val.
1	Bay Horse,	D. B. Hibbard, of Jackson,	June, 1857,	\$175 00	\$100 00
1	" "	" "	" "	175 00	100 00
1	Black "	Prof.	" "	225 00	150 00
1	" "	S. Rappleye, of Lenawee Co.,	Aug. 1857,	225 00	150 00
1	" "	" "	" "	225 00	75 00
1	" "	Blucher,	" "	" "	" "

WORKING OXEN.

	"Tiger," "John," Jerry,	S. Rappleye, of Lenawee Co., . . .	May 1857,	
1 yoke dark red,	1 red and white ox,	A drover, by J. Shearer,	Nov.	130 00
1 light brindle ox,	1 light brindle ox,	" " " " " "	"	40 00
1 yoke dark brindle,	"Brock," "Brin,"	" " " " " "	"	80 00

COV8.

	S. Rappleye, of Lenawee Co.,	May 1857.	
1 dark red cow,	" "	"	30 00
1 light red " " " "	" "	"	30 00
1 dark red " " " "	" "	"	30 00
1 dark red " " " "	Mr. Ingersoll, of Delta, Mich.,	"	30 00
1 red and white cow,	Joseph R. Williams,	" 1859.	25 00

SWINE.

1 Essex boar,	Snowball,	J. S. Tibbitts, Plymouth,	Sept. 1858,	12 00
1 Essex sow,	Cleopatra,	"	"	"

ВНЕДР.

47 sheep, mostly wethers, .	James Bayley,.....June 1860,	67 50 141 00
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HORTICULTURE.

The labors of this important and interesting department of the institution have been prosecuted during the past year under the efficient direction of J. C. Holmes, the Superintendent of Horticulture, aided by Prof. Geo. Thurber, the Botanist. Much has been accomplished in starting nurseries, in gathering varieties of useful vegetables and in laying out and planting the botanical garden and ornamental grounds.

The expenditures for this department have been as follows :

For seeds, pear, apple and quince stocks, &c.,.....	\$ 54 92
Labor of students, including work in kitchen garden, nursery, orchard, ornamental and botanical grounds, laying out grounds, making roads and walks, saving seeds and planting ornamental trees and shrubbery,.	545 70
Total,	<u>\$600 62</u>

The receipts were as follows :

For articles sold from garden,.....	\$ 86 14
Value of garden vegetables on hand, and of budded stocks, plants and seeds,.....	422 60
Total,	<u>\$508 74</u>

There are now belonging to the Horticultural Department of the estate, an apple orchard of 245 trees planted in 1858, and a small peach orchard of natural fruit, planted in 1860. The Horticulturist also reports several varieties of smaller fruits from which he is now propagating, and vines of the Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana and Clinton grapes under cultivation, from which he is also propagating, in order to have a stock of grapes for vineyard culture and for sale.

There have been budded this season 300 pear on quince stocks, a few cherry and about fourteen hundred apple stocks.

It will henceforth be practicable to raise all our stocks from seed, and thus raise all our own fruit trees.

We have this season experimented with about forty varieties of Potato, the most of them new, in order to test their qualities.

as to health, time of ripening, productiveness, table qualities, &c., and noted the results.

There have also been under cultivation, several varieties of corn, beans, squashes, and other garden products, with a view to test their value for table use.

It is proposed to establish at the College a kitchen garden, nursery orchards, and ornamental and Botanical grounds, where will be grown fruit and ornamental trees, plants, and other vegetables, of the best kinds, and of which the nomenclature will be correct, so that persons wishing to purchase trees, shrubs, seeds, vines or scions, can be furnished from the College grounds with such as they may desire, and students may have an opportunity to study and practice the science and art of Horticulture in all its branches.

During the past year Doct. Asa Gray donated to the Horticultural department of the College, from the Botanical Gardens at Cambridge, Mass., a large box containing shrubs and perennial herbaceous plants.

Isaac Buchanan, Esq., seedsman and florist, of West 17th street, New York, also donated a large and valuable collection of green-house and hardy plants, bulbs, shrubs, &c., also a collection of choice flower seeds.

Messrs. Thomas Hogg & Sons, of Yorkville, N. Y., a collection of shrubs and trees, including Magnolias, Paulonia, Weigelia, Salisburia, &c.

There were also collected from the forest a large number of evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs and climbers, all of which were planted upon the College grounds and are now in good condition. The tender plants have been taken up and placed in their winter quarters.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The reported indebtedness of the College on the 1st day of January, 1859, was \$13,472 73.

The receipts from January 1st, to November 30th, 1859, were as follows, viz :

Balance in College Treasury, Jan. 1st, 1859,.....	\$ 144 45
Rec'd from State Treasurer on appropriation,.....	17,676 45
" for rent of houses and board of students, as shown by annual report of College Treasurer,	4,182 56
Total receipts,	<u>\$22,003 46</u>

The expenditures for the same time, including payment of indebtedness, were as follows :

Paid by College Treasurer, on warrants, as per annual report, for 1859,.....	\$14,230 08
Paid by certificates on Auditor General,	7,676 45
Total expenditures,.....	<u>\$21,906 53</u>
Bal. in the hands of College Treasurer, Dec. 1st, 1859,	<u><u>\$96 93</u></u>

Received from Dec. 1st, 1859, to Nov. 30th, 1860, as follows, viz :

Balance as above,.....	\$ 96 93
Rec'd warrants on State Treasurer, on appropriation, ..	13,219 48
" from other sources as shown by Treasurer's report,.....	669 40
Total receipts,	<u><u>\$13,888 88</u></u>

The expenditures for year ending Nov. 30, 1860, were as follows, viz :

Paid by College Treasurer on warrants, as shown in : annual report for 1860,.....	\$13,185 72
Paid by certificate on Auditor General,.....	219 48
Paid by Treasurer on part paid warrants, and not in- cluded in his report,.....	259 25
Paid by Treasurer for postage,.....	11 04
Total expenditures for 1860,.....	<u><u>\$13,625 44</u></u>

Balance in hands of College Treasurer, Dec. 1, 1860; \$268 89
There was appropriated to the College by a vote of both

branches of the Legislature in 1859, to pay indebtedness and meet the wants of the College for the years 1859 and 1860, the sum of \$41,500. By an error in the engrossment, this sum was reduced to \$37,500.

The present indebtedness of the College is as follows :

Outstanding and part-paid Warrants,.....	\$1,345 87
Audited and unpaid accounts,.....	241 87
Due Members of the Board of Education,.....	301 44
Balance of salaries due Jan. 1st, 1861,	921 73
Total,.....	<u>\$2,810 41</u>

To meet these debts there is an unexpended balance of the appropriation, amounting to.....\$6,604 12
Balance in hands of Treasurer,.....\$263 39

Total,.....\$6,867 51

There will remain, therefore, after paying all the debts of the College, a balance of.....\$4,067 20

From this there is to be deducted about \$700 00, which will be due the 15th day of January, for the work not yet finished, of re-plastering the Boarding Hall.

The Board are much gratified in being able to present the Agricultural College thus virtually free from debt.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation will be needed as soon as it can be received from the State Treasury, for payment of demands before enumerated as now due, for a library of books treating on agricultural sciences, and for general reading; for needed improvements of buildings and of the farm, and for drainage and other purposes already authorized by the vote of the Board.

Appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862, are asked for the following objects :

Salaries for two years,.....	\$15,000 00
Horticultural buildings, tools, team, &c.,.....	1,000 00

Farming tools, clearing land, improving farm, fencing,	
&c.,.....	\$2,800 00
Purchase of stock, and teams,.....	2,000 00
Barn for farm,.....	2,000 00
Museums, laboratory, botanical grounds, &c.,.....	400 00
Bridge across the Cedar river,.....	1,000 00
Expenses of Board of Education, or other Trustees,	
for two years, and incidentals,.....	800 00
Total,.....	<u><u>\$25,000 00</u></u>

The Board have steadily looked forward to making the Agricultural College finally, to a considerable extent, a self-sustaining institution. They have believed that the people of the State would ultimately demand this. But to accomplish so desirable a result, it will be necessary to add very considerably to the cultivated land on the farm. At least one hundred acres should be cleared within the next two years, and experience has amply demonstrated that it is poor economy to do this by the labor of students. An appropriation to this object will be more than repaid by the crops yielded the first year. The farm will soon pay for all expenditures made on its account. When its full extent of tillable land is brought under cultivation, it will afford a large income to sustain other departments of the Institution.

By a law passed in 1858 the swamp lands situated in the four townships of Lansing, Meridian, Dewitt, and Bath, were reserved for the use of the College and for purposes of drainage and reclamation. Considerable quantities of hay have been obtained for the College from the land, and the Board the past year authorized the expenditure of \$100 in drainage. Owing to the wetness of the season, the work was not done, but it is expected that it will be accomplished the next summer. When drained, these lands will make valuable meadows, and will enable the College to increase largely its amount of stock, which will then become an important source of revenue. Should the Legislature see fit to vest the full title to these swamp lands in the

College, and allow such as are not needed for meadows, to be sold, and the proceeds vested as a perpetual fund, they would yield a very considerable beginning of an endowment, which, increased from other sources, as occasion might offer, would at no distant day, relieve the State from all burdens of taxation for this object. In addition to the farm, the garden and nurseries, will, it is hoped, soon become sources of revenue to the funds of the Institution, while they serve also their appointed uses in the improvement and teaching of horticultural science.

THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

In their last annual report, the Board recommended that the care of the College be transferred to a State Board of Agriculture, believing that such a Board might win for the Institution a fuller sympathy and support of the farming population, and also be able to devote a more special attention to its interests. This recommendation they would now renew, and commend it to the wise and deliberate consideration of the Legislature. The enterprise is as important and promising as ever to the great agricultural interests of the State. The fruits that have been growing slowly through these years of trial, are already ripening, and begin to give promise of the near approaching harvest. To whomever its future control be entrusted, it must, if successful, be kept true to the great arguments and aims which induced to its organization. It must be in fact, as well as in name, a School of Agriculture, an Institution devoted earnestly and exclusively "to the improvement and teaching of the science of Agriculture." Or, if in coming years, it shall be found practicable to extend its sphere, it should seek simply to embrace other of the useful arts in the order of their use and importance. A department of house architecture might be added with great advantage to the people of a State in which so many millions are expended for residences, school-houses, &c. So, too, a department of mechanic arts, with especial reference to the construction and use of machinery, and particularly of that almost universal but complicated motive power, the steam engine, would be valuable to the public interests.

In teaching Agriculture, the Board would also suggest whether there might not be established a lecture term, to be held in the winter, in which courses of lectures should be given by the several Professors, on the topics of their departments. Large numbers of farmers would find leisure in the winter to attend a course of lectures on farming. And while the College was thus extending its usefulness, it would be attracting many students who might conclude to pursue its full course of studies.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

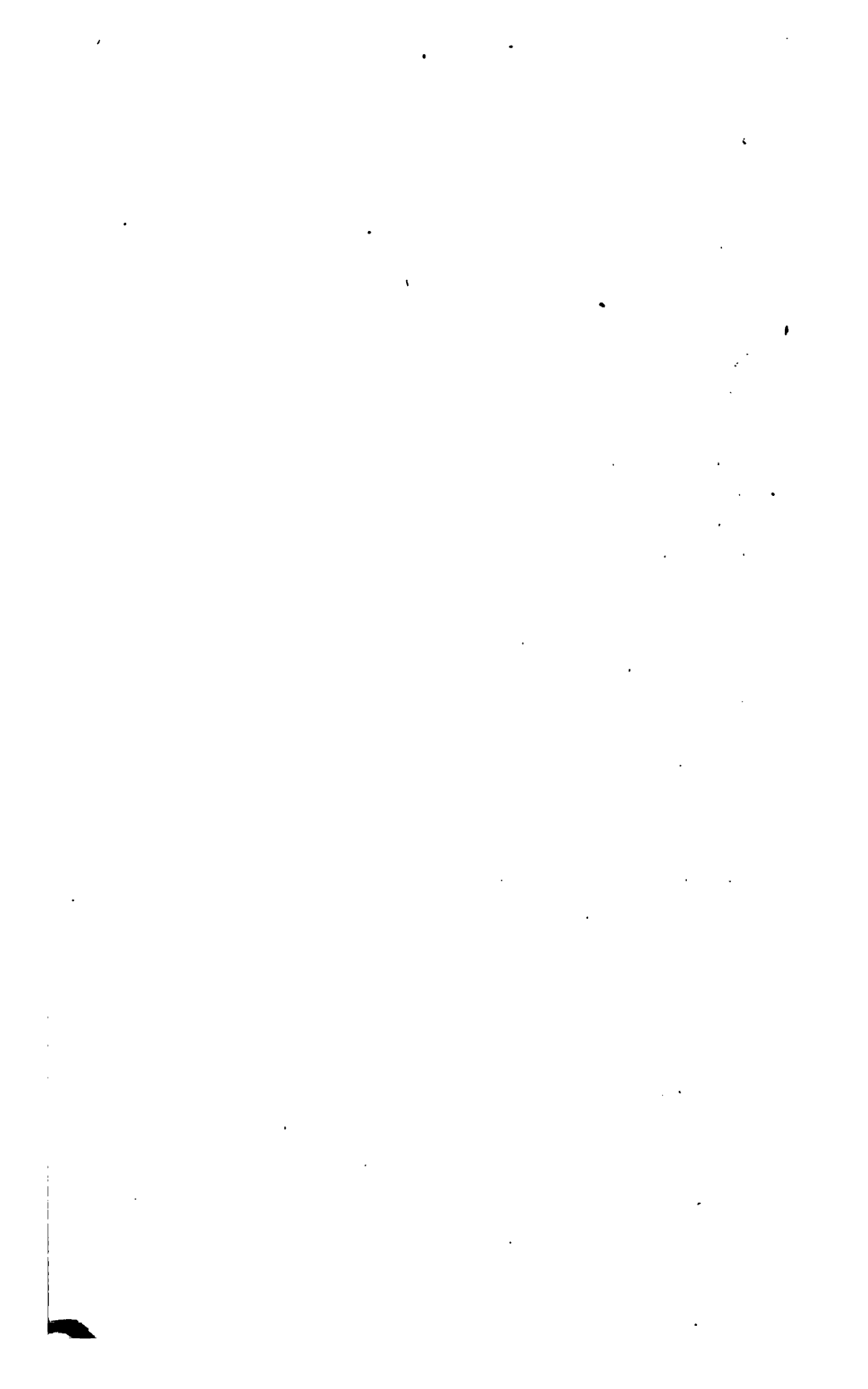
The Legislature, in 1859, made it the duty of the State Board of Education to select a list of books suitable for district or township libraries, and to contract with some responsible persons to furnish the same, when ordered by the district or township school officers, at stipulated prices. This duty the Board have performed, and considerable purchases have been made by many of the districts, under the contract. The plan seems well adapted to the maintenance of the libraries. Some sufficient and regular appropriation should, however, be made to each district for the support of the library, and the Board would suggest the inquiry whether the good of the districts does not require that their officers shall be bound by law to select the books for the district from the list provided. Such a law would abridge only the authority of the district officers, not the privileges or rights of the people. It would act as a safe-guard to the libraries against the bad or inferior books which might otherwise be purchased by careless or incompetent district officers.

J. R. KELLOGG,
GEO. WILLARD,
W. J. BAXTER,

Members of State Board of Education.

JOHN M. GREGORY,

Ex-officio, Member and Secretary of Board.



REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Michigan State Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—I am happy to report that the State Normal School still continues to prosper, and that all the measures which you have taken for its welfare, have proved to be wise and salutary.

Our session rooms, though better furnished with seats than formerly, are filled to their utmost capacity, our students, almost without exception, are studious and earnest, and all the various departments of study in charge of different members of the Board of Instruction, are making sure and steady progress.

The new building, which was opened at the beginning of the last term, is a model of convenience. The changes which were made in the old plan of recitation and session rooms, leave little to be desired in this respect, and nothing is wanting to make us completely comfortable, except a more efficient means of heating than we now have.

The following table exhibits the numbers in attendance during the first term of the present year, and the last term of the past year:

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		
	TERM 14.	TERM 15.
Class B,.....	101	70
“ C,.....	127	126
“ D,.....	36	49
“ E,.....	17	25
“ F,.....	18	...
Totals,.....	294	270

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Term 14,.....	50 Pupils.
Term 15,.....	48 "
Present number in Normal Department,.....	292
" " Experimental Department,.....	50
Total of present term,.....	342

The course of study pursued in the Normal School, is as follows :

Class B.—Arithmetic, (Mental and Written;) Geography, (Local and Descriptive;) Grammar, (Synthetical;) Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, and Drawing.

Class C.—Advanced Arithmetic; Grammar, (Analytical;) Physical Geography; Elocution; Vocal Music.

Class D.—Algebra; Natural Philosophy; Botany; Elocution.

Class E.—Geometry; Geology; Rhetoric.

Senior Class.—Intellectual Philosophy; Trigonometry; Chemistry.

Greek, Latin, French and German, at the option of the student.

The professional instruction given in the Normal School embraces substantially the following topics:

Class B.—Methods of teaching Spelling, Reading and Penmanship.

Class C.—Methods of teaching Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar; Lectures on Schoolroom Duties.

Class D.—Methods in Teaching; Lectures on Primary Education, and on Means of Teaching the Virtues.

Class E.—Methods; Practice in teaching in the Model School.

Class F.—Methods in Chemistry; Lectures on the Philosophy of Education.

The professional course of instruction will be better understood by a more detailed account of it.

There are in the Normal School five classes, designated respectively by the letters B, C, D, E, F, and the studies assigned

to each class occupy, generally, a single term, or half-year. A diligent student may, consequently, complete the entire regular course in two years and a half. The B class being the lowest, is composed of the applicants for admission, who present themselves at the beginning of every term. Such applicants are admitted on passing an examination in Elementary Grammar, Local Geography, Arithmetic as far as decimal fractions, Spelling, Reading and Penmanship, and on signing a declaration of intention to teach in the Schools of this State. If the Board of Instruction find anything in the mental or moral habits of the candidate which unfits him to become a teacher, he is rejected, even if he passes an examination in the studies required.

Throughout the course we insist on an accurate and thorough knowledge of the various branches pursued as an indispensable condition to giving successful instruction in the best method of teaching them.

It is for this reason that the amount of professional training increases as the pupil advances in the course. Those who join the B class come to us with loose intellectual habits, and feeble powers of application. They have, indeed, sufficient knowledge of the elementary studies to gain admission, but that knowledge having been acquired by accidental processes, is exceedingly unsystematic. They must, consequently, spend one term in a rigid review of Geography, Elementary Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Spelling, Reading, &c., and they do well if, in that time, they become proficient in these branches, and gain systematic habits of study and thought.

Under such circumstances, one would think that nothing could be done in the way of pedagogical training ; yet, something is attempted. They are taught, in the first place, by methods which are uniform and rigid, and these same methods are, from time to time, made the subjects of special explanation. In Orthography, for example, not only are words presented uniformly to the eye, but the pupil is taught how to use the same process in giving similar instruction. In addition to this, a course of familiar lectures on personal habits and acquirements,

requisite to success in teaching, is given in each class; and thus they gain a genuine *ideal* which they are exhorted to strive to realize in their own characters. I may add that careful notes are taken of these lectures, and that the class is examined at the close of the term on the topics which they embrace.

In the C class pedagogical training is made more systematic and thorough. During the term, advanced Grammar and Arithmetic (Mental and Higher) are finished, and Algebra and Natural Philosophy begun. Instruction is also given in Singing, Drawing and Elocution.

The pupil recites by topics, and is required to give, unaided, a strict analysis of the topic assigned him. Under this system he is enabled, from outlines which the teacher supplies, to form methods for himself, which are afterwards made more familiar and practical by special discussion. Under this system, too, he becomes so familiar with the subject of study that the order and processes by which they should be presented to others, are learned with little difficulty.

In this class, as well as in all the higher classes, every instructor regards method teaching as his special duty, and endeavors to secure for his pupils such proficiency that it may be successfully imparted. Moreover, the methods and processes thus taught are in each class made the subjects of a separate examination at the close of the term.

But instruction which is entirely special, is given to the C class in the form of a full course of lectures on the "Art of Teaching," "School-room Duties," &c. In these lectures are presented the characteristics, manners and personal habits which are requisite to eminence in teaching. They also embrace such topics as "Organization of District Schools," "Means of securing steady attendance," "How to secure an interest in studies," "Government," "Discipline," and numerous others of a similar nature. All of which topics are, also, made the subjects of special examination at the close of the term.

The studies of the D and E classes are, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Geology and Geometry. These two classes

are carefully and rigidly drilled in the best methods of teaching the studies they pursue. They also listen to a course of lectures on Ethics and the "Means of Moral Training." The E class has practice in experimental teaching according to a regulation which requires that each pupil shall teach at least one term in the Model School.

The studies of the Senior class, which occupy twenty-four weeks, are Trigonometry, Chemistry and Mental Philosophy.

In Chemistry, instruction is given with reference to two objects. First, to give the student such accurate knowledge of the elements of the science, as will serve as a proper basis for his future acquisitions; and secondly, to render him practically familiar with the best modes of teaching the rudiments of this study. The recitation is conducted with both these objects in view. To facilitate the former, numerous experiments illustrating the principles of the science, are made before the class. To promote the latter, familiar lectures are given on the making of apparatus, on manipulation, and modes of illustration and on the best methods of classifying the various topics. Each student is required to make some five hundred experiments in the action of chemical reagents.

The class occupy twelve weeks of the senior term, in studying Haven's text-book on Mental Philosophy. The object sought in this study is accuracy and precision, rather than extent of knowledge, and the seniors are thus prepared for listening to a course of lectures on the philosophy of education, which occupies the remainder of the term.

The lectures referred to, embrace the following topics:

1. The order of development of the various faculties.
2. The order of studies which corresponds to the order of development.
3. Errors of present system in this regard.
4. Cultivation of the powers of observation by object lessons and by the study of objective sciences.
5. Cultivation of the powers of reflection by study of subjective sciences.

6. The order of development and modes of cultivating the sensibilities.

7. Religious instruction.

RESULTS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

There can be no question that the Normal School has contributed largely to the educating forces of the State. It has sent out over seventy-five graduates, most of whom are engaged in actual teaching. Some of these have charge of Union Schools, others hold responsible positions as assistant teachers, and others still are conducting Primary Schools of the better class. Nearly all are successful teachers, intending to give to their profession the labor of a lifetime. The most satisfactory evidence of their efficiency appears in the fact that the demand for Normal graduates, is greater than the School can supply.

But while its graduates are thus sustaining the reputation of the Normal School, a large number of District Schools are supplied with teachers from its undergraduating classes. No pupil is permitted to teach until he has passed examination in the studies of the C class. This class usually numbers about a hundred, and it is believed that an average of about half its members go out every term to teach in the Primary Schools. Consequently, the Normal School annually furnishes, from this class alone, a hundred teachers for the Schools of the State. Of course, the value of this contribution does not lie in its numerical force, but rather in the fact that these teachers are earnest workers, familiar with the studies they teach, and assiduous in putting into practice the precepts which they have learned here.

It is for this reason that while we hear rarely of any failures, we receive, from all quarters, the most gratifying evidence that their labors are generally successful.

WANTS.

It seems to me that the Normal School stands in pressing need of a Gymnasium for the physical training of its pupils.

Physical education is, at last, receiving the attention which

its importance calls for. Many of the prominent Schools and Colleges of the East, have already suspended some of their usual routine in order to give their pupils opportunity for systematic manual exercise. The fact is being recognized everywhere that mental discipline cannot fit its possessor for permanent usefulness, without a degree of health and physical strength. No man, however finished his scholarship, can be an efficient laborer in any of the professions, if his digestive and nervous system have been ruined by hard study without proper exercise. Yet it is an alarming fact that multitudes of young men, in this country, finish their course of study with a broken constitution.

Our State Normal School is peculiarly liable to suffer from this evil. Our pupils are mainly the sons and daughters of farmers, and no better material for our purpose, can be found in the State. They bring with them to the School the soundness of body which farm-life is wont to beget. When, however, they enter upon the professional studies here, their habits of life are inevitably changed. Under the pressure of daily recitations, they are apt to neglect out-of-door exercise altogether, or to take it in a form too mild for the requirements of health. The consequence is that many are compelled on account of illness to leave School before the close of the term, and often to abandon, forever, the idea of preparing to teach. This evil could not find its remedy in ordinary muscular exertion however systematically pursued. By reason of the short time that students remain with us, our Normal course is necessarily so severe that after preparing for recitations, they have not time enough left for exercise if taken in walking or ordinary manual labor.

The only means, under the circumstances, by which their physical vigor can be preserved, is by a regular muscular drill, under the direction of a competent teacher ; for a half hour of gymnastic exercises, properly conducted, is worth three hours of exercise taken in the usual way.

But we cannot give our pupils such exercises without means. We have already a teacher in Prof. Miller, who is a practical

gymnast. We want a plain building, of moderate cost, with the proper apparatus. The estimates show that the whole will not cost over \$1,000, and I am assured that the entire expense shall not exceed the estimates.

As a further argument I will add, that inasmuch as physical education is receiving increased attention in our best Schools, it is essential that those who are preparing to teach should have a practical knowledge of its principles.

Both the faculty and the students feel urgently the need of a *library for reference*. Our old library, which contained about fifteen hundred volumes, was, as you are aware, entirely consumed by the fire which destroyed our building last fall. Since that time we have been entirely destitute of those works which the students ought to consult in the various topics connected with their future labors. A professional library is indispensable to the complete success of a professional School, and we are sure that our institution is no exception to the general fact.

The books wherein are treated topics relating directly or indirectly to the teacher's profession are very numerous, but we think that a library adequate to our wants would not exceed a cost of \$3,000.

The following items embrace the more important of our regulations :

All the pupils of the Normal School are required to sign the following

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

" We, the subscribers, do hereby declare that it is our intention to devote ourselves to the business of teaching in the Schools of this State, and that our object in resorting to this Normal School is the better to prepare ourselves for the discharge of this important duty."

EXAMINATIONS.

Candidates for admission must pass an examination in the following studies, viz: Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Ele-

mentary Grammar, Local Geography, and Arithmetic through compound numbers, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Students may enter any advanced class by passing an examination in all preceding studies of the course.

Examinations for admission are held on the Monday previous to the opening of each term, commencing at 9 A. M.

ATTENDANCE.

Applicants for admission are not received after the commencement of a term, unless they have been detained by sickness, or actual service as teachers.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The terms of the Normal School commence, respectively, on the first Tuesday of April, and the first Tuesday of October, and continue, the former sixteen weeks, and the latter twenty-four weeks.

The exercises of the School are suspended during the winter holidays.

THE EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

This School, which was established for the purpose of affording to advanced students in the Normal School an opportunity for practice in teaching, is in successful operation. The classes are mainly instructed by members of the E class, under a system of strict supervision by the Principal of this department.

There are seats for fifty pupils, which is the limit of the number received. Applicants for admission must be between the ages of eight and sixteen years. None are admitted for less than an entire term—the year being divided as in the Normal Department.

A tuition of two dollars for the summer, and three for the winter term, is charged. Intention to teach is not made a condition of admission. It is the design in this department to make the course of study correspond to the natural order of mental development.

First, the senses are trained to the study of objects and objective sciences, and afterward the reflective faculties are de-

veloped by means of studies adapted to this end. In pursuance of this design, the course is arranged as follows: First, object lessons and the Elements of Natural Science, and afterwards Arithmetic, Grammar and Elementary History. Thorough training in Reading, Penmanship, Spelling, Drawing, Composition, Singing and Moral Lessons, is also included in the course.

All the above is respectfully submitted.

A. S. WELCH,

Prin. State Normal School.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER OF STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

State Board of Education in account with Benjamin Follett, Treasurer of State Normal School.

DEBIT.

1860.

Oct. 1.	To am't of expenditures as per warrants paid by me from Sept. 30th, 1859, to Oct. 1st, 1860,	\$16,482 84
	Balance,	385 76
		<u>\$16,866 60</u>

CREDIT.

1859.

Oct. 1.	Balance on hand,	\$ 1,645 60
	Am't received for tuition, from Sept. 30, 1859, to Oct. 1st, 1860,	1,022 00
Nov. 7.	Warrant on Auditor General,	1,000 00
8.	" " " "	2,500 00

1860.

Mar. 19.	" " " "	2,500 00
May 30.	" " " "	3,500 00
July 16.	" " " "	2,500 00
Oct. 27.	" " " "	2,000 00
	From Prof. Foote, proceeds of Piano Concert,	199 00
		<u>\$16,866 60</u>
	Balance,	<u>\$383 76</u>

*State Board of Education Building Fund in account with Benj.
Follett, Treasurer of State Normal School.*

DEBIT.

1860.

April 15. To warrant to B. Follett, contract for re-
building State Normal building, \$8,000 00

CREDIT.

1859.

Nov. 15. By am't received from Hartford Fire Insu-
rance Co., policy on building, \$8,000 00

*STATEMENT of Warrants drawn on account of Normal School
for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1860.*

1860-60.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Oct. 14	49	Benj. Follett,	Insurance,	\$ 62 50
" 14	50	J. M. B. Sill,	Expenses for Board,	13 55
" 14	51	Moore & Jenness,...	Curtain fixtures,..	7 38
" 14	52	Robt. Morton,	Janitor,.....	28 75
" 14	53	J. M. B. Sill,	Expense for Board,	1 00
" 14	54	Yost, Tisdale & Co.,	Curtains,.....	16 30
" 14	55	Barnhart,.....	Rent of piano,....	4 00
" 14	56	Kinne & Smith,.....	Goods, laboratory,.	26 53
" 14	57	David Coon,	Work & materials,	4 08
" 14	58	Chas. Wheeler,	Soap,.....	2 50
" 14	59	J. Showerman,.....	Pump,	5 50
" 14	60	E. Samson,	Rent of melodeon,.	4 00
" 25	61	Wm. Watts,	Soap,.....	3 63
" 25	62	D. Hayes,	Benches and work,	29 00
" 25	63	Rev. L. D. Chapin,...	Services as Visitor,	13 00
Nov. 4	64	A. Couse,	Piano,.....	300 00
" 4	65	D. Hayes,	Desks and seats,..	75 00
" 8	66	Benj. Follett,	Apprais'g damages	5 50
" 8	67	Flower & Hand,	Fitting up rooms,..	50 00
" 8	68	J. M. Gregory,.....	Exp. to Nov. 1st,..	44 04
" 28	69	Flower & Hand,	Repairs on hotel,..	88 72
" 28	70	Conklin & Co.,	Lumber,.....	75 01
" 28	71	J. M. B. Sill,	Pd. for work, &c.,.	29 76
" 28	72	M. N. Littlefield,...	Hardware for rep's,	21 53
" 28	73	H. Jacobs,	Janitor,.....	30 00
" 28	74	C. Day,	Painting,.....	4 88
" 28	75	Kinne & Smith,.....	Materials for rep's,	18 85
Dec. 3	76	J. R. Kellogg,	Ser. & exp. to date,	102 63
" 5	77	A. S. Welch,	Salary to Dec. 20.,	375 00
" 5	78	Rev. W. P. Pattison..	Exp. as Visitor,..	10 00
" 5	79	J. M. B. Sill,	Incidental expens's	25 00
" 7	80	Mark Norris,	S. pipe, lumber, &c,	31 05
" 10	81	E. J. Mills,	Stove-pipe, &c.,...	69 78
" 10	82	D. Hayes,	Making 130 desks,	145 77
" 20	83	J. M. B. Sill,	Salary to date,....	250 00
" 20	84	J. F. Carey,	" "	250 00

STATEMENT OF WARRENTS DRAWN—CONTINUED.

1889-90.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Dec.	20	85 D. P. Mayhew,	Salary to date,	\$250 00
"	20	86 A. Miller,	" "	250 00
"	20	87 G. E. Dudley,	" "	250 00
"	20	88 E. M. Foote,	" "	250 00
"	20	89 Mrs. A. D. Aldrich, . .	" "	162 50
"	20	90 Susan G. Tyler,	" "	112 50
"	20	91 Miss E. A. Hurlbut, . .	" "	112 50
"	20	92 Benj. Follett,	Telegraphing,	1 25
"	26	93 Henry Jacobs,	Janitor to Dec. 4th.	44 00
"	26	94 David Hayes,	Lumber and work, . .	14 62
"	26	95 J. Goodison,	Teacher,	50 00
Jan'y	4	1 Wm. Barkley,	130 seat castings, . .	123 19
"	4	2 J. M. Gregory,	For expenses,	16 10
Feb'y	3	3 W. J. Baxter,	For serv. and exp., . .	75 85
"	16	4 F. Morley,	B'k checks for N. S. .	8 00
"	20	5 R. Kame,	Settees,	50 00
"	20	6 Shutts & Farrier, . . .	130 seat castings, . .	131 50
"	20	7 Henry Jacobs,	Janitor,	30 50
"	20	8 Prof. J. M. B. Sill, . . .	Expenditures,	31 47
"	20	9 Mr. Knapp,	16½ cords wood, . . .	32 50
"	20	10 Benj. Follett,	Insurance,	25 50
"	20	11 Benj. Follett,	3 tons coal,	15 75
"	20	12 M. C. R. R. Co.,	Freight,	9 01
M'ch	14	13 Henry Jacobs,	Janitor,	25 00
"	16	14 Prof. A. S. Welch, . . .	Salary,	375 00
"	16	15 " J. B. Sill,	"	250 00
"	20	16 " J. F. Carey,	"	250 00
"	16	17 " D. P. Mayhew,	"	250 00
"	16	18 " A. Miller,	"	250 00
"	16	19 " Geo. E. Dudley, . . .	"	250 00
"	16	20 Mrs. A. D. Aldrich, . . .	"	162 50
"	16	21 John Goodison,	"	50 00
"	16	22 E. M. Foote,	"	225 00
"	16	23 Miss Susan G. Tyler, . .	"	112 50
"	16	24 Ellen A. Hurlbut, . . .	"	112 50
April	10	25 J. R. Kellogg,	Services,	45 80
"	27	26 R. Kame,	106 settees,	295 25
"	27	27 Henry Jacobs,	Services,	27 00
May	2	28 Prof. Geo. E. Dudley, . .	1 coal stove,	20 00
"	24	29 Benj. L. Baxter,	Services,	31 50
"	24	30 Mark Norris,	Rent,	5 00
"	24	31 Prof. J. M. B. Sill, . . .	Expenses,	7 69
"	24	32 A. Showerman & Co., . .	Gas fitting,	89 40

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN—CONTINUED.

1800.	No. Warrant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
May	24	33 M. N. Littlefield,	Expenses,	\$ 72 55
"	24	34 H. Oakley,	Bill extra,	5 25
"	24	35 B. Follett,	Services,	3,455 11
June	1	36 Henry Jacobs,	Salary,	53 00
"	20	37 Prof. A. S. Welch,	"	375 00
"	20	38 " J. M. B. Sill,	"	250 00
"	20	39 " Geo. E. Dudley,	"	250 00
"	20	40 " D. P. Mayhew,	"	250 00
"	20	41 " E. M. Foote,	"	250 00
"	20	42 " A. Miller,	"	250 00
"	20	43 " J. F. Carey,	"	250 00
"	20	44 Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,	"	162 50
"	20	45 Miss E. A. Hurlbut,	"	112 50
"	20	46 Miss Susan G. Tyler,	"	112 50
"	20	47 John Goodison,	"	50 00
July	19	48 "	Balance on salary,	50 00
"	24	49 Henry Jacobs,	Services,	26 00
"	24	50 S. B. McCracken,	Printing,	2 50
"	24	51 Robt. Morton,	Bal. for services,	5 00
"	24	52 M. W. Ferris,	Bible,	3 00
Aug.	4	53 E. J. Mills,	Hardware,	43 18
"	4	54 J. M. Gregory,	Piano,	285 00
"	4	55 Shutts & Ferrier,	Seat ends,	114 00
"	4	56 Conklin, S. & Co.,	Bill sundries, &c.,	68 97
"	6	57 Prof. J. F. Carey,	Salary,	100 00
"	6	58 " J. M. B. Sill,	"	100 00
"	6	59 " Geo. E. Dudley,	"	100 00
"	6	60 " A. Miller,	"	100 00
"	6	61 Henry Jacobs,	Services,	26 00
"	6	62 Kinne & Smith,	Goods,	124 87
"	6	63 D. Coon & Co.,	Furniture,	46 12
"	23	64 Prof. A. S. Welch,	Salary,	125 00
"	24	66 Ellen A. Hurlbut,	"	100 00
"	23	65 Susan G. Tyler,	"	50 00
Oct.	9	67 A. S. Weleh,	"	250 00
"	9	68 J. F. Carey,	"	150 00
"	9	69 Geo. E. Dudley,	"	150 00
"	9	70 J. M. B. Sill,	"	150 00
"	9	71 A. Miller,	"	150 00
"	9	72 D. P. Mayhew,	"	250 00
"	9	73 E. M. Foote,	"	250 00
"	9	74 Mrs. A. D. Aldrich,	"	162 50
"	9	75 Susan G. Tyler,	"	62 50

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS DRAWN—CONTINUED.

1800.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn.	Object.	Amount.
Oct.	9	76 Ellen A. Hurlbut, . . .	Salary,	\$ 12 50
"	9	77 Henry Jacobs,	Services,	30 00
"	9	78 A. S. Welch,	Incidentals,	25 00
Nov.	1	79 M. C. R. B. & Co., . . .	Freight,	13 35
"	1	80 Benj. Follett,	Interest,	105 25
		79½ " "	Insurance,	130 50
		80½ Yost, Tisdale & Co., .	Account,	112 52

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TREASURER'S REPORT.

AG'L COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
December 1, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Education :

GENTLEMEN—I herewith enclose my report as Treasurer of the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, for the year ending December 1, 1860.

In accordance with a resolution passed by you, I collected from students, to be held as a deposit, to apply on board and contingent expenses, the sum of \$813 91. Of this sum \$122 64 was returned in cash to the students, \$137 66 was paid to Mr. Lane on their orders. For fifty-three dollars and sixty-one cents only of the amount is credit given in the following report, students' orders to that amount having been accepted by the Board of Education in settlement with Mr. Lane.

T. C. ABBOTT,
Treasurer.

*Agricultural College of the State of Michigan in account with T.
C. Abbot, Treasurer.*

CREDIT.

1859.

Dec. 1. By am't brought from last account,.....\$ 96 93

1860.

Dec. 1. By cash rec'd from Board of Education, as
follows :

Dec. 31, 1859. From Board of Education,..... 2,000 00

Feb. 9, 1860. " " " 1,000 00

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1900.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
M'ch	2 185	Geo. Beaman, butter,	\$ 19 89
"	2 186	H. Goodby, salary,	134 97
"	2 153	A. Turner, on Goodby's salary,	36 14
"	2 184	A. Turner & Co., materials,	42 51
"	2 188	J. Chapman, mason work,	8 00
"	2 183	J. Preston, seed barley,	12 00
"	2 257	C. Tracy, salary,	862 84
"	2 204	Bloss & Co., seeds,	83 90
"	2 66	Mead & Robison, meat,	42 80
"	2 157	W. N. Lewis, lumber and saw,	63 30
"	2 166	J. Whiteley, groceries,	24 19
"	2 147	Tompkins & Co., iron, &c.,	17 88
"	2 148	S. Ostrander, groceries,	42 55
"	2 149	Tompkins & Co., labor and iron,	26 85
"	2 152	J. Rishardson, ditching, &c.,	100 56
"	2 159	Joy & Co., thrashing wheat,	23 00
"	2 162	C. Hosmer, butter,	9 87
"	2 178	G. Waldbaur, crackers,	7 53
"	2 179	Mead & Robison, supplies,	31 92
"	2 160	J. Moore, butter,	34 27
"	2 177	J. Dredenbacker, butter,	7 49
"	2 165	B. Fraugh, sausages,	1 75
"	2 171	Bertch & Brother, meat,	91 02
"	2 164	Geo. Beaman, butter,	49 23
"	2 167	G. Crittenden, potatoes and eggs,	7 77
"	2 174	L. Ives, apples,	36 00
"	2 168	A. Stevens, beef,	12 45
"	2 176	E. W. Van Auker, butter,	10 24
"	2 170	Vail & Brother, crackers,	8 33
"	2 173	C. Mosely, flour,	32 25
"	2 175	G. M. Tower, butter,	15 65
"	2 197	J. Blakely, flour,	48 52
"	2 187	E. Walker, flour,	49 56
"	5 221	J. P. Reed, beef,	28 20
"	5 219	J. Wisner, butter,	4 81
"	5 180	S. Lansing, blacksmithing,	39 25
"	5 217	John Ruby, eggs,	30
"	5 228	H. D. Benham, labor,	5 60
"	5 231	Ball, Sprang & Tobias, wagon-work,	20 00
"	5 240	S. Lansing, blacksmithing,	12 28
"	7	Cash refunded N. Blakeslee,	0 09
"	10	" " A. H. Doty,	12 43
"	7 198	L. R. Fisk, salary,	400 00

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1890.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
April 10	240	E. P. Benham, labor,	\$ 2 74
" 16	225	Moir & Hunter, cultivator,	20 00
" 16	163	W. H. Rayner, butter,	7 63
" 17	255	L. Lewis, lumber,	20 00
" 17	95	T. D. Billings, goods,	7 33
" 17	68	A. H. Billings, goods,	4 25
" 17	279	J. C. Holmes, salary,	30 00
May 7	202	J. M. Griswold, printing,	3 00
" 7	280	A. J. W. Thompson,	28 97
" 10	209	E. J. Abbott, postage,	2 30
" 10	281	Austin & Tomlinson,	84 50
" 10	285	M. Miles, laboratory,	22 93
" 10	284	Manly Miles, salary,	222 22
" 10	286	Geo. Thurber, freight, &c.,	44 66
" 10	283	Hubbard & Davis,	23 00
" 10	282	R. F. Johnstone, balance due,	17 30
" 10	243	Moore & Feote, groceries,	158 03
" 10	287	M. J. Daniels, team,	4 50
" 10	206	Humphrey & Hibbard, freight,	3 00
" 16	291	W. W. Preston, labor,	20 78
" 16	223	S. G. Ives, oats,	20 00
" 16	288	Burr & Grove,	41 46
" 16	289	J. Chapman, mason work,	15 70
Aug. 3	300	T. C. Abbott,	27 96
" 3	299	Wm. Webster, vinegar,	10 10
" 3	298	Geo. Thurber, salary,	250 00
" 3	297	R. H. Tripp, salary,	80 00
" 3	301	V. & A. Bailey, labor,	18 34
" 6	241	U. D. Ward, meat,	3 84
" 6	303	W. S. Penfield, seeds,	15 12
" 6	302	H. K. Messinger, roofing boarding hall, ..	212 02
" 6	304	F. Raymond, blank books, &c.,	31 64
" 6	000	Moneys advanced by B'd of Ed'n in 1859, ..	1,287 43
" 28	111	H. H. Smith, merchandise,	25 58
" 28	306	P. B. Peck, labor,	59 00
" 28	229	E. P. Benham, beef,	5 56
" 28	216	Mary Harmon, butter,	9 28
" 28	292	Joy & Calkins, chopping,	43 75
" 28	290	I. H. & H. D. Bartholomew, alcohol,	23 38
" 28	210	Chas. Smith, vinegar,	2 00
" 28	305	Geo. Thurber, salary,	5 00
Sept. 1	155	Hovey & Co., plaster,	19 80

WARRANT STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

Date of Payment. 1860.	No. War- rant.	To Whom Drawn and Object.	Amount.
Sept. 14	222	R. Bircher, teaming,	\$ 5 25
" 14	233	Chas. Foster, butter,	4 77
" 14	296	J. C. Holmes, salary,	375 00
" 14	298	J. Bailey, salary and expenses for farm,	445 75
" 14	305	Geo. Thurber, salary,	83 33
" 14	295	T. C. Abbot, salary,	500 00
Oct. 4	294	L. R. Fisk, salary,	430 00
" 4	242	A. Turner & Co., hardware,	6 50
" 4	205	L. & H. Plankroad Co.,	3 33
" 4	235	W. Johnson, milkpans,	2 82
" 4	220	M. D. Chatterton, honey,	6 75
" 4	250	Peck & Merrifield, butter,	4 60
Nov. 2	307	R. H. Tripp, salary,	100 00
" 2	311	Geo. Thurber, salary,	250 00
" 2	309	Geo. Thurber, microscope,	85 00
" 2	312	S. A. Lane, boarding students,	430 04
" 2	313	A. A. N. Bailey, labor,	23 78
" 2	314	T. C. Abbot,	7 98
" 6	315	J. C. Holmes, purchases,	11 29
" 6	324	" " "	51 92
" 6	247	J. Whiteley, groceries,	2 97
" 6	320	J. Rhale, hay,	2 00
" 6	331	R. Bercham, timber,	2 00
" 6	326	S. A. Lane, labor of students,	500 00
" 14	325	P. C. Ayers, museum cases,	197 75
" 14	212	P. Thompson, butter,	99
" 14	238	H. Thayer & Co., goods,	1 00
" 14	215	H. Biglow, eggs,	87
" 14	329	J. Bailey, salary,	187 50
" 20	330	Wm. Dwelle, on Lane's account,	80 00
" 22	335	J. C. Holmes, incidentals,	10 00
" 22	334	M. J. Danicls, teams,	12 00
" 22	322	J. Van Husen, freight,	3 75
" 22	192	Barns, French & Way, printing,	5 00
Dec. 1	336	B'd of Educa'n, int. on State Warrants,	434 20

Total amount of payments, \$3,135 72

Cash to balance, carried to new account, 533 68

\$13,669 40

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

In compliance with the law, we hereby lay before you our report for the current fiscal year, as members of the Board of Control of the Michigan Reform School, embracing the annual statement of its fiscal affairs, its management and condition.

The Board, in the performance of this duty, feel the assurance that their efforts to make this Institution what its name imports, a Reformatory for houseless and wayward youth, have not been unavailing.

It is a fact not unknown to all intelligent citizens of our State, that this Institution from the very commencement, has been a target against which a certain portion of the partizan press has hurled its most envenomed missiles, yet its course has been steadily and constantly onward to popular favor, until it now stands acknowledged by many who were first and fiercest in denunciation, as not only a necessary, but a truly benign Institution, challenging alike the sympathy of the humane for this unfortunate class, and the co-operation of all who have the best interests of society at heart.

The rapidly increasing number of inmates and the apparent necessity for increased accommodations, impelled the Board in the spring of 1859, in anticipation of the appropriation made at the session of the Legislature for that year, to contract for the erection of an additional wing to the school edifice, which was completed and delivered to us by the contractor, M. Elder, Esq., about the 1st of July, 1860, at the cost of \$18,863 78, as

appears in detail by the report of our Treasurer hereto appended. For the exact statistics of the School and many very valuable hints and suggestions, we beg leave to refer to the highly interesting report of our Superintendent, subjoined. For the educational improvement and intellectual advancement of the boys, we would also refer to the report of Rev. Chas. Johnson, Teacher, which is also appended. They present a subject of sincere gratification not only to the Board, but to all who have felt an interest in the welfare and improvement of the inmates.

All the boys except those engaged in the kitchen, dining room, &c., and in the manufacture of shoes and clothing for the inmates, are employed from the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. by the contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, in the manufacture of chairs ; their proficiency in which is very gratifying to the Board. On the night of the 2d of October last, the machine shop took fire from the boiler room, and nearly all the combustible portion of that building was destroyed; also the water tower which was constructed of wood. These buildings have been repaired at an expense of near \$1,600, and are now better than those destroyed. We cannot here refrain from expressing our sincere thanks for the alacrity with which the Fire Department of the city of Lansing came to our assistance. To their energetic efforts the State is mainly indebted for the preservation of the other buildings. The enthusiastic energy with which *all our* boys worked is also worthy of all commendation.

We would especially call the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of so amending the existing law in relation to the introduction of Female offenders as to prevent their being sent here until some arrangement shall be made for their accommodation, and proper management and instruction. This would involve the necessity of additional buildings and apartments.

The rapidly increasing number of inmates renders it necessary that provision should be made for increased accommodations before the next Biennial session of the Legislature, after the present, as there are only about twenty unoccupied dormi-

tories now, and the increase is more than thirty per year, as will be shown by the tables appended.

We would also recommend a more rigid scrutiny into the ages of persons sent here, as several have been received as inmates who had nearly attained their majority, and who have been almost the only participators in acts of insubordination.

During the year some changes have been made in the officers of the Institution: Mr. Crosby, the Teacher, left about the 1st April; Mr. Foster, Superintendent, 1st July; Rev. Mr. Fisk, Chaplain, 1st August, (the present Superintendent acting as Chaplain;) Mrs. Hibbard, Matron, 1st Sept., all having performed the duties of their several positions with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the Board.

Owing to his election to the Legislature, Dr. H. B. Shank found it necessary to resign his position, very much to our regret, as he has taken, ever since his appointment, a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of the Institution, and much of the success of the management, and the present prosperity of the School, may be attributed to his efforts.

We would also take this opportunity to acknowledge the untiring zeal and assiduous care of our present Superintendent, Rev. D. B. Nichols, in promoting the great and humane object of the Institution; also the continued interest manifested by our efficient Assistant Superintendent, Mr. C. B. Robinson, in its welfare. His management of the various departments of duty assigned him, and especially his success in instructing the boys in vocal music, merit our warmest approbation. The labors of the Teacher, Rev. Charles Johnson, have been faithfully performed, and with an evident desire to do all that duty or the success of the Institution could demand. To Assistant Teacher, Carr, and all the employees of the Board, as well as to our gentlemanly contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, we tender our thanks for their praiseworthy efforts to encourage a spirit of energy on the part of the boys to overcome the various unfortunate circumstances which led to the commission of errors, which placed them here.

The subjoined report of our Treasurer exhibits the *entire* expenditure on account of the erection of the South wing of the main edifice, the construction of the kitchen, bakery, steam cooking apparatus, additional chair shop, repairs and alterations in the dining room, &c., together with the expense of repairs of the machine shop and water tower, destroyed by the fire before mentioned. A portion of these expenditures were referred to in our last annual report, to which we refer, that those amounts may not be considered as additional expenditures. The balance shows that the appropriation of 1859, of \$20,000 00, has been overdrawn, to the amount of \$1,494 28, in consequence of the fire making the expenditure necessary, and for which we ask the Legislature, at its next session, to make the necessary appropriation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES TURNER,
GEO. W. LEE,
Board of Control.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

State Reform School in account with George W. Lce, Treasurer.

DEBIT.

1860.

Nov. 17.	For cash paid for provisions for 12 months,	\$3,556 66
"	" clothing for 12 months,...	1,464 22
"	" fuel for 12 months,.....	872 73
"	" lights for 12 months,.....	216 25
"	" bedding for 12 months,...	465 62
"	" books, printing and station- ery for 12 months,.....	351 17
"	" postage 12 months,.....	27 46
"	" hospital for 12 months,...	223 82
"	" domestic help, 12 months,	131 21
"	" night watch,.....	517 54
"	" salaries of officers, 12 mos.,	2,937 91
"	" Board of Control for 12 mos.	319 00
"	" impts. and repairs, 12 mos.	2,303 39
"	" furniture, 12 months,.....	707 31
"	" • farm expense, 12 months,.	1,411 32
"	" disch. of inmates, 12 mos.,	52 10
"	" incidental expenses, "	442 29
	Cash on hand,.....	45 60

\$16,045 60

CREDIT.

By cash of State Treasurer,.....	\$16,000 00
By cash for hogs sold,.....	35 00
By cash for 10 cords wood,.....	10 00
By cash for 6 barrels,.....	60

\$16,045 60

*State Reform School in account with George W. Lee, Treasurer,
for Receipts and Disbursements in erecting South Wing, &c.,
under Act No. 193, Laws of 1859.*

DEBIT.

1859.

Aug. 19.	To paid John Van Husan, for freight, \$	21 88
" 26.	" Dunham, for boiler and fixtures, . .	255 00
Sept. 1.	" Turner, Bros., boiler front & grates,	72 30
" 17.	" " shaft for force pump and fixtures,	15 71
" 17.	To paid H. L. Thayer, for copying Elder's contract and specification,	3 50
" 17.	To paid G. H. Gassimere, erecting kitching,	715 05
" 17.	" building com. for sup. of S. W., . . .	100 00
" 17.	" Turner & Bros., for 2 hot air fur- naces and fixtures,	332 70
" 17.	To paid R. C. Crane, for lot for water ram,	50 00
" 17.	" expenses to Jackson, on water works investigation,	16 25
" 19.	To paid J. Van Husan, for freight,	2 00
" 19.	" Asahel Nichols, for tank and tub, .	55 61
" 19.	" Turner, Bros., for boiler stand, . . .	6 90
Oct. 13.	" " " for bars for furnace and smithing,	5 73
" 13.	To paid Geo. E. Dudley, for steam fitting and pipes for cooking apparatus,	409 13
" 29.	To paid M. Elder, for erecting water tower,	514 17
" 29.	" " for setting boiler,	67 75
1860.		
Jan. 20.	To paid M. Elder, for plans & specifications,	50 00
" 20.	" Burr & Grove, for hardware, S. W.,	94 11
May 12.	" S. R. Green, on account of seating school-room,	50 00
" 12.	To paid John N. Bush, for erecting boiler house,	165 00

May 25.	To paid M. Elder, for erecting South Wing, as per contract,.....	\$17,700 00
" 25.	To paid M. Elder, for extra work on S. W.,	863 78
" 25.	" " for int. on ext. of pay'mts,	300 00
Nov. 22.	" Woodhouse & Butler, for materials to repair burnt shops,.....	761 11
" 22.	To paid Woodhouse & Butler, for erecting South Wing on main shop,.....	710 95
" 22.	To paid Woodhouse & Butler, for materials and repairs,.....	27 15
" 22.	To paid J. C. Bailey, for interest,.....	201 50
" 22.	" Turners Bros., iron work on build'g,	8 00
" 22.	" Van Husan, for freight,.....	12 33
		<u>\$23,587 61</u>

CREDIT.

1859.

Nov. 15.	By cash on Ingersoll's note, boy labor,....	\$ 134 66
" 15.	" of T. Foster, bal. acct. "	389 88

1860.

Sept. 26.	By cash of Woodhouse & Butler, boy labor,	138 07
" 26.	" one hog sold to Elder,.....	10 00
Nov. 22.	" of Woodhouse & Butler, boy labor,	1,499 21
" 22.	" of State Treas'r on appropriation,.	12,175 00
" 22.	" " " acc'pt. not matured,	1,000 00
" 22.	" outstanding acceptance of Board of Control,.....	8,033 65
" 22.	By cash received for discount on acceptance paid before maturity,.....	21 51
" 22.	By cash borrowed,.....	185 63
		<u>\$23,587 61</u>

Excess of disbursements over appropriation,.....	\$3,587 61
Less amt. rec'd for labor of boys,.....	\$2,161 82
" " 1 hog sold,.....	10 00
" " discount on acceptance,..	21 51
	<hr/> 2,193 33
	<hr/> \$1,394 28
Due building committee,	100 00
Bal. for which an appropriation is asked by the Board,	<u>\$1,494 28</u>
Amount paid by State Treasurer on appropriations	
made by Act 193, laws of 1859,.....	\$12,175 00
State Treasurer acceptance, not matured,.....	1,000 00
Outstanding acceptance of the Board, due February	
1, 1861,.....	8,033 65
Cash borrowed,.....	185 63
Due Building Committee,	100 00
	<hr/> \$21,494 28
Amount of appropriation,.....	20,000 00
Excess of expenditures made necessary by the fire,.	<u>\$1,494 28</u>

GEO. W. LEE,
Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Control of the Michigan State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith present to you the following, as the fourth Annual Report of this Institution:

TABLE I.

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School, for the year ending Nov. 16th, 1860.

Number in School at commencement of the year,.....	96
Number received during the year,.....	61
Number to be accounted for,.....	157
Number apprenticed during the year,.....	1
Number returned home as reformed,.....	14
Number pardoned by the Board of Control,.....	1
Sent to prison for assault upon an officer,.....	2
Number escaped during the year,.....	0
Number died,.....	1
Number who have served out their time under the old law,.....	1
Whole number disposed of,.....	20
Number now in the School,.....	137
	—157

TABLE 2.

Showing the Counties from whence the Inmates have been received, the past year and previously.

COUNTIES.	PAST YEAR.	PREVIOUSLY.	TOTAL.
Wayne,.....	21	54	75
Washtenaw,.....	4	10	14
Monroe,.....	1	4	5
Calhoun,.....	3	10	13
Kalamazoo,.....	5	3	8
Shiawassee,.....		4	4
Ottawa,.....		6	6
Ingham,.....	7	3	10
Lapeer,.....		3	3
Hillsdale,.....	1	2	3
Cass,.....		4	4
Macomb,.....	1	2	3
Jackson,.....	2	9	11
Oakland,.....	4	3	7
St. Clair,.....		6	6
Lenawee,.....	2	4	6
Ionia,.....	1		1
Eaton,.....		1	1
Kent,.....	1	3	4
Clinton,.....		2	2
Livingston,.....	2	1	3
Berrien,.....	2	2	4
St. Joseph,.....		1	1
Van Buren,.....	1		1
Gratiot,.....	1		1
Branch,.....	1		1
Genesee,.....	1		1
	61		*201

*Two of these have been recommitted.

TABLE 3.

Shows the Courts by which the Commitments have been made.

NAME OF THE COURT.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Justice's Court,.....	29	48	77
Police Court,.....	13	21	34
Circuit Court,.....	12	57	69
Recorder's Court,.....	7	14	21
Total,.....	61	140	201

TABLE 4.

Shows the Admissions and Discharges for each month in the year.

NAMES OF MONTH.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Average No.
November,	7	1	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
December,	2	1	83
January,	4	1	85
February,	0	6	80 $\frac{2}{3}$
March,	11	0	99
April,	5	1	99
May,	7	1	101 $\frac{3}{4}$
June,	5	3	108
July,	7	1	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
August,	3	0	120
September,	4	1	126 1-7
October,	6	0	134

TABLE 5.

Causes of Commitment.

CRIME.	NUMBER.
Larceny,	52
House Breaking,	1
Burglary,	1
Burglary and Larceny,	1
Horse Stealing,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Vagrancy,	2
Malicious Trespass,	2
	61

TABLE 6.

Shows the Nativity of the Inmates and their Parents.

INMATES.

AMERICAN STATES.	No.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	No.
Michigan,.....	32	Ireland,.....	5
New York,.....	6	Canada,.....	4
Ohio,.....	6	England,.....	3
Indiana,.....	1	Scotland,.....	1
Virginia,.....	1	Germany,.....	1
		Holland,.....	1
Total Americans,.....	46	Total Foreigners,.....	15

PARENTS.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	NUMBER.
America,.....	29
Ireland,.....	15
Germany,.....	5
Canada,.....	5
England,.....	3
Scotland,.....	2
Holland,.....	2
Total number of Americans,.....	26
“ “ Foreigners,.....	35

TABLE 7.

Showing the Age of the Inmates when Committed.

NUMBER.	Age.	NUMBER.	Age.
Two of,.....	7	Four of,.....	13
Eight of,.....	10	Eight of,.....	14
Three of,.....	11	Seventeen of,.....	15
Eight of,.....	12	Eleven of,.....	16
Average age of boys sent during the year, is a fraction over.....			

TABLE 8.

Shows the Occupation of the Inmates and their Parents before the Committal of the boy to this School.

PARENTS.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Laborers,	14	Pilot,	1
Farmers,	11	Wood Sawyer,	1
Blacksmiths,	3	Shiploader,	1
Carpenters,	4	Vagrant,	1
Shoemakers,	4	Surveyor,	1
Expressmen,	2	Engineer,	1
Draymen,	2	Basket Maker,	1
Butchers,	2	Merchant,	1
Sailors,	2	Masons,	2
Weaver,	1	Wagon maker,	1
Physicians,	2	Miller,	1
Collector,	1	Preachers,	2

INMATES.

No work,	24	Basket Makers,	1
Farmers,	25	Mason tenders,	1
Teamsters,	1	Worked in a Tobacco	
Sailors,	1	Shop,	2
Drivers on the Canal, ..	1	Butchers,	1
Worked on the river, ..	1	Chore boys,	3
Total,			61

TABLE 9.

Shows the Social Condition of the Inmates' Homes prior to their commitment to this School.

Number of Inmates who had relatives convicted of crime,...	17
Number of Inmates who had lost their father,	22
Number who had lost their mother,	15
Number who were orphans,	7
Number who had step-parents,	21
Number who had been profane,	53
Number who had been untruthful,	58
Number who have been Sabbath-breakers,	49
Number who have been in the habit of gambling,	26

Number in the habit of going to the theatre or circus,.....	47
Number who have slept out in barns, merchandize boxes and under sheds,	46
Number who have been habituated to the use of intoxicating drinks,	38
Number who have been drunk,.....	26
Number who have been in the habitual use of tobacco,.....	35
Number who have been disobedient to parents,.....	54
Number who have been in prison from one to seven times, ..	36
Number who have been guilty of theft,	61
Number included in the above table consists of those com- mitted during the year,	61

TABLE 10.

*Shows the Labor performed by the various Departments of the In-
stitution, except Contracted Labor.*

TAILORS' SHOP.

ARTICLES MADE.	NUMBER.	ARTICLES MADE.	NUMBER.
Caps,.....	97	Striped Shirts,.....	253
Coats,.....	235	Over Shirts,.....	60
Pantaloons,.....	277	Overalls,.....	151
Vests,.....	7	Suspenders, pairs of...	150
Fine Shirts,.....	72	Towels,.....	103
Bed Quilts,.....	53	Sheets,.....	119
Pillow Slips,.....	151	Mattresses,.....	56
Handkerchiefs,.....	186	Carpets,.....	3
Table Cloths,.....	20	Bed Spreads,.....	9
Aprons,.....	4	Pillows,.....	9
Pieces repaired,.....			4,220

WASH ROOM.

Number pieces washed and ironed during the year,.... 35,817

SHOE SHOP.

Commenced Sept. 24th, 1860, with two boys and a man.

Shoes made for the boys, pairs of,.....	65
Boots, pairs of,.....	1
Pairs repaired,.....	8

GARDEN AND FARM.

Articles Produced.	Amount.	Work Performed.	Number.
Bushs. potatoes raised, .	554	Rods of carriage drives	
“ peas “ .	6	made,	250
“ beans “ .	9½	Rods of foot paths made,	150
“ carrots “ .	8	No. of fruit trees set out,	275
“ tomatoes “ .	8	Number of forest trees,	
Dozens of sweet corn, .	471	including Am. Larch,	
Bushels of onions,	9	spruce, white and	
Number of cabbages, . .	225	yellow pine, hemlock,	
Pumpkins and squashes,	594	and Arbor Vitae, . . .	4231
Bush. rutabaga turnips,	119	Number of ornamental	
“ round turnips, . . .	10	desiduous trees from	
“ of corn,	225	nursery, set out, in-	
Barrels of cucumbers, . .	7	cluding ornamental	
Loads of melons,	4	shrubs,	28
Radishes, dozen of. . . .	12½	Total No. trees set out, .	4534
Corn fodder, loads of. .	12	No. feet of sewers made.	162
No. lbs. of pork fatted,	2750	No. mounds constructed,	4
		One Rustic grape arbor	
		made.	

Remarks.—All the above improvements have been accomplished since the first of July, and have been performed mostly by the Inmates of the School.

The foregoing tables teach a lesson both instructive and impressive. The history of any sixty boys who are proper subjects for reformatory training, cannot but contain facts pregnant with interest to every well wisher of the human family. To know of their home education, the enticing cause from virtue's paths, to number the wounds in the human soul which have been laid open by words of unkindness; to behold the scars which tell of parental neglect; to watch the progress of the tempted and neglected one in the paths of vice and crime, is a history which commends itself alike to philanthropists, moral teachers and law makers as a book of facts, which should be calmly considered and attentively studied.

I regret that these tables are not more complete. My appointment to the responsible post of Superintendent of the School being of so recent a date, more than half of the year

having expired before I entered upon the duties of my office, and even after I did enter upon my work, I found it a work of such magnitude in regulating the discipline of the School, planning for the moral elevation of the boys I had been called to care for : in fine, I found myself afloat upon a perfect sea of business, care and anxiety of mind, yet every moment I could command from the necessary and pressing calls of duty, I have devoted to enlarging my compass of facts to spread before your honorable Board.

But apart from these tables which give so much important and useful information in regard to the workings of the School for the past year, there are a few suggestions which we wish to offer which cannot be reduced to the tabular form. These thoughts will pertain to the general condition and prosperity of the School, which, for the sake of convenience, we shall consider under separate topics, as follows :

LABOR DEPARTMENT.

It is a fact universally recognized that labor is an indispensable agency in the reformation of wayward youth. Many, if not a majority of the proper subjects of reformatory training, have found their way to these Institutions because destitute of well formed habits of industry.

This doctrine, that labor is an indispensable agency in the reformation of wayward youth, has long since passed into a proverb. The Roman adage was written of old, "*Nihil agendo male agere discimus*," (by doing nothing we learn to do mischief,) is a truth as generally believed, as it is widely circulated.

There is but one question as regards labor, upon which reformatories have divided, and that has been as to the manner in which these boys should be employed. What kind of labor pays the best, morally? Is there any kind of labor which does not contribute towards the reformation of the delinquent?

All these questions must be fairly met and carefully considered by the friends of Juvenile Reform.

As to the fact whether there is any species of labor which

does not contribute towards the reformation of the delinquent, we desire to quote the views of a distinguished philanthropist living in Bristol, England, and who has been for years interested in Reformatory education, and has written largely upon the subject of Juvenile Reform, whose views, therefore, are entitled to the greatest respect. In her evidence which she gave before the committee appointed by the House of Commons to take evidence upon the subject of CRIMINAL AND DESTITUTE JUVENILES, page 96, question 819, she speaks as follows : " Now we have heard from Lieutenant Tracy, that he found picking oakum a very useless occupation for the boys ; that their minds are not enlisted in it, that they do not take pleasure in it ; if they did they have no object in doing it ; but when a boy is engaged in labor which calls out his varied powers, in which besides he has an object in view, and where his excitability is worked off, his will is enlisted in the work."

Now the above views are worthy of all deference, not only because they are spoken by one deeply versed in Reformatory education, but because of their agreement with experience upon this subject.

I am aware that different views have been expressed and acted upon by persons who have been reputed wise ; yet I cannot but believe that the intelligent and common-sense views expressed in the above extract, by Miss Carpenter, will be *heartily* acknowledged by every Reformatory Teacher.

As to the question, " What kind of Reformatory labor pays the best, morally ?" I would answer, that it has been my settled conviction for more than three years past, based upon such facts from the experience of others and my own, as I have been enabled to gather, that no species of labor tends more rapidly to develop the whole man, physically, intellectually, and morally, than Agricultural employment. It is congenial to a boy's nature to work on a farm. There is no kind of work which suits equally well the activities of boyhood. But in order to do this kind of work successfully, ample room must be provided, a farm of ample dimensions should be furnished, large enough

to furnish every 20 or 40 boys with a building spot for a dwelling house, thus making a neighborhood of Reformatories, where schools and church privileges are furnished in common for all. Wherever this plan has prevailed it has been a success.

Successful experiments of this kind of Reformatory labor may be found at the Red Hill School, near London, Metray, near Tours, in France, and the Rough House, near Hamburgh, Germany.

But in case the Institution is located in a large city where land cannot be obtained, unless at a vast outlay of expense, or where the facilities for extensive farming are not furnished, of course the managers of Reformatories must look in other directions for employment for the inmates of these schools.

Next to be preferred to Agricultural is Mechanical labor.

Here again there is a choice as to the best mechanical labor for Reformatories. Some branches of mechanical labor as reformatory agencies are greatly to be preferred to others. For example, take that kind where machinery is used, and where there is no machinery, and the former is greatly to be preferred to the latter, nor is the reason of this preference groundless, for it has its foundation in the peculiar constitution of boyhood. Boys are fond of noise and bustle. Life is all astir in the earlier days of childhood. The more stir and noise, the better pleased the child. With this understanding of things, we see why a boy who is placed in a tailor's shop or on a shoemaker's bench, feels all the burdens of labor, while a boy amid spindles and wheels, urged on by the puff of steam, feels that his work is but a pleasant pastime.

The reason for this difference is apparent; the one has an employment congenial to his nature, where his boyish activities have full scope, while the other has not.

In connection with our own shops, more than once I have had occasion to mark this difference. Let our machinery stop to repair a belt, to lessen or increase the friction, and how soon is the magic power of machinery felt—how soon seen in the labor of the boys. Their motions are less rapid, enthusiasm dies,

interest in labor flags, and that employment which was but a moment since regarded in the light of an agreeable pastime, now becomes burdensome ; but the belt is repaired or friction is increased or lessened, the well known puff of steam is heard, the wheels move, the din of machinery resuscitates the dying zeal and ardor of the boys, enthusiasm is rekindled and the accustomed cheerfulness restored. Our boys love to work in the shops, and I know of no better mechanical labor, as a reformatory agency, than that in which our boys are employed.

We have, at present, five shops where the inmates are employed in the manufacture of chairs, under a contract of Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler. Besides the chair shops, we employ two boys in a shoe shop ; these two boys, together with the shoemaker, have furnished shoes for the inmates of the school. In our tailor's shop we have six boys, who, under the direction of a tailor, do all the sewing, making and mending for the school. For the results of the labor of the two shops last spoken of, see Table No. 10. We have, also, employed about a dozen boys about the establishment in the dining hall, kitchen, dormitories, bake room and laundry. Within the last two months we have also employed a number of boys outside, on the farm and in fitting up the ornamental part of the front yard.

I cannot close the topic without bearing testimony to the general spirit of industry which has prevailed among the inmates of this school since my connection with it.

A willing spirit has pervaded nearly the whole mass, to do according to their ability, and to do what they do with cheerfulness. These boys, even after their days work in the shop is completed, are ever ready and willing to engage in any species of labor which the exigencies of the case may require. The State of Michigan, for all its care and outlay of expense in the education of these boys, has reason to look forward to the time when she will receive an ample reward for all her care, in receiving them into society as industrious members of the same.

GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

Our model for imitation in government and discipline is the *Family*. The motto of the house, which, displayed in a conspicuous manner, in all of our most important rooms, is, "*We are all one family.*" In accordance with this motto, the Superintendent and his family, and the resident officers and helpers of the School, eat with the boys in a common dining hall. Our boys are graded into seven classes; each class has its chief, who presides at the table during meals. Each class has its motto, except the fifth, which has a motto in common with the sixth class. The motto of the MOST HONORABLE class is, "*Honor to whom Honor is due.*" That of the first class is, "*Excelsior.*" That of the second class is, "*Onward and upward.*" "*Perseverance conquers all things,*" is the motto of the third class. The fourth class is the one in which each new comer is graded. The motto of this class is, "*Virtue, Honor, and Happiness—Vice, degradation, and Misery: Choose ye.*" This class is called the choosing class. The classes in the downward grades are the fifth and sixth. The motto of these two classes is, "*The way of the transgressor is hard.*"

The grades are read on the first Sabbath of each month, connected with appropriate religious exercises, at which times boys are received into the "most honorable grade," when their names are recorded in the red book, entitled the "*Book of Honor.*" Boys, on the other hand, who go down to the sixth class, their names go into the "*Black Book.*"

The greatest familiarity exists between the Superintendent of the School and the pupils. My room is at all times accessible to those who desire counsel and sympathy.

Complaints from the work-shop, school-room, and from every other source, are recorded by the principal teacher, in a *Complaint* book kept for this purpose, and at morning prayers on each day of the week, except the Sabbath, these cases come up and are disposed of, according to their respective merits. The disposition made of these cases is also a matter of record in the Complaint book.

The punishments used in this Institution are deprivation of privilege, sending the offender to his room, or restricting his diet. Corporal punishment has not been inflicted since my term of service has commenced. We have no dungeons in the Institution. Our dormitories are arranged with separate rooms. In the new dormitories the Most Honorable class, and first, and a portion of the second class, have their rooms. These rooms are not locked, nor have they been locked for the last three months past. In the *lower tier* of rooms in the old dormitory all those boys in the second class who are not in the new dormitory, and the members of the third class have recently had their locks taken off, and the same privileges of freedom are granted to these classes which are enjoyed by the new dormitory boys. Our rewards for good conduct are an extension of privilege.

My door-keepers have been chosen from among the inmates of the school from the second day after I entered upon the duties of my office. Since I have been on the ground, no less than 62 boys have worked on the outside with their superintendent at the *same time* with no other guard except inmates. Numbers of boys have visited the town alone and sometimes after dark. The trees which adorn our front yard have been obtained by the boys from 6 to 25 miles distant, with a teamster to drive the team, leaving the 8 or 10 large boys to look after themselves.

This principle of trust has infused itself into the whole school. The officers trust the boys and find that they have *trustworthy* boys to confide in.

At first, for the sake of the *doubting ones*, for they were many, we used great caution in the liberties we gave our boys. Many were the timely remarks which were quietly whispered in my ear, "you don't understand the character of the material with which you deal." "These boys are not like your Chicago boys, they are older and more experienced in crime." One trial after

another has removed the doubts of this one, and strengthened the faith of that one, and I cannot but hope that day will come when the inmates of the Michigan State Reform School will enjoy all the privileges that are enjoyed by any well regulated family in our land. God speed the day, when these doubts as to the fact whether words of kindness, and acts of sympathy are better suited to reform these poor unfortunate boys who have been set afloat upon life's rough sea, with no one to give them a friendly hint as to the course they ought to steer, or counsel them how the ship of life is to be manned, than are stern looks, acts of cruelty, whips, reproof without sympathy, dungeons and words of unkindness.

Experience has reiterated the truth of the words of a distinguished American philanthropist, again and again, "that which blows, bars, and dungeons have failed to do, has been easily accomplished by kind words and acts of sympathy."

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Morning and evening the whole family assemble in the school room for prayers. At these morning and evening gatherings, addresses are often made suited to the condition of the school. A bad habit is pointed out, and the way it is to be rooted up explained; praiseworthy acts commended and their influence upon the future life of the inmate foretold. Besides all this, each day is commenced with a watchword, given at the close of morning prayers, to the school.

This watchword is a sententious saying of the ancients, chosen with reference to its adaptability to the wants and condition of the school. For example, some boy has done a wrong and has not the manliness to come out boldly and confess it, thinking that he will not be found out. Thus the motto of the day runs thus: "*Daylight will peep through a small hole.*" Is the boy disposed to be wasteful? if so, the watchword of the day would be: "*A small leak will sink a ship.*" A boy runs away and is brought back, and the motto of the next morning would read as follows: "*Haste trips up its own heels.*"

These mottoes are repeated after the Superintendent, in concert, by the school. If by chance the motto should be forgotten, many voices cry out "THE MOTTO ! THE MOTTO !"

Besides all this instruction given at morning and evening prayers, we have our chapel, school room, dining hall and work shops adorned with appropriate mottoes, so that the eye may all the time come in contact with moral truth. Some of these mottoes read as follows : "*Opportunities are passing.*" "*The diligent hand maketh rich.*" "*God's eye is upon me.*" "*Wisdom is the principal thing—therefore get Wisdom,*" &c.

It has been my experience that this class of boys are influenced very much by the eye ; thus those Reformatories in this country and in Europe have been the most successful in planting truth in the heart where the eye has been appealed to by placards, statues, minerals, cabinets and flower gardens.

Upon the Sabbaths we have preaching in the forenoon and Sabbath School in the afternoon. The Superintendent of the School officiates in the morning, while Mr. Johnson, our principal teacher, conducts the afternoon service.

Addresses are often made to the School at the conclusion of the lesson. But I will refer your Honorable Board for further information upon this subject to the accompanying report of our principal Teacher, who has the Sabbath School under his particular supervision. But we must not omit in our enumeration of moral teaching, vocal music. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the commendable efforts of Mr. C. B. Robinson, the Assistant Superintendent, in his efforts to instruct the inmates of the School in vocal music. I think I never saw a company of boys who were better trained in vocal music, understanding the different parts, and the science of the thing, than are these boys. All who hear them sing are willing to bear this testimony in their behalf. Mr. Robinson certainly has reason to congratulate himself that he has not spent his strength for naught in his efforts to instruct these boys in this useful and delightful science.

Our moral instruction is not confined to the Sabbath, to morning and evening prayers, but it is given on play-ground, in the school-room, work-shop, at the table, in the field, by the wayside, here a little, there a little. In fine, this instruction is but a "continual dropping." Bad habits are held up and exposed. The good are encouraged—the weak are strengthened—the timid are emboldened—the smoking flax is not quenched. The faintest aspiration in the direction of right is rewarded. All feel that life is real, that life should be earnest, that each has his part to perform in life's drama; that each should stand in his appointed lot. Why, then, should not our faith gather strength as we look towards the future? Who has a right to forbid us to hope much for the future, trusting in God's blessing.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Upon this topic it is not necessary for me to enlarge, for the report of the Rev. Chas. Johnson, our principal Teacher, gives you the needed information. Yet it will not come amiss for me to say in this connection, that I consider the School exceedingly fortunate that the services of a christian gentleman in every respect so well qualified for the duties of his office, has been secured to this Institution. I have often visited the school-room during School hours, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to the desire manifested on the part of the pupils, to acquire knowledge, and the aptness of our teachers to communicate instruction.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

We are under the necessity of recording the second death which has occurred in the school since it opened, four years since.

The boy who died, was Elijah Lathrop; he had been in the school for about a year, and was about prepared to go forth to the world when he was taken sick. At the time of his death he was in the *First Class*. We had no thought of his leaving us so soon, for he was out in the yard but a week previous to

his death. His disease and the particulars connected therewith, are fully set forth in the report of the Physician.

Apart from this case we have had no very serious sickness since my residence here, although a large number of ague cases and chills and fever have appeared amongst us in the season for the recurrence of this miasmatic difficulty. All of the officers and helpers of the school have suffered with the ague in common with the inmates.

It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the attention of Doct. I. H. Bartholomew, our Physician, to the wants of the sick, in promptly answering our numerous calls during the sickly season.

All of our cases have, under the care of our skillful Physician, readily yielded to treatment, and in very many cases the patients have not required a second visit of the physician.

But I must not further enlarge upon this topic, for a full report will be given you upon this subject by the Physician of the Institution. Let me conclude, therefore, by offering my grateful acknowledgments to the Physician for his kind and considerate attention to the wants of the sick, and his promptness in responding to all of our calls.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is well known that the framers of our law have had it so constructed that both male and female juvenile delinquents could have the advantage of this school. Now, however desirable it may be to have the same privilege extended to girls which is now given to boys, yet with the present arrangement and construction of our buildings, such a state of things would be wholly impracticable. In the first place it has been the experience of Reformatory men, that these two classes cannot be safely educated together unless the most thorough separation be had.

Even where the buildings have been so constructed as to admit a most perfect separation, yet having the two sexes in the immediate neighborhood, has, in many cases, resulted in great

trouble to the managers of these schools, an increase of care to House Officers, and has been, in many cases, attended with great hindrance to the cause of reform in both sexes who have thus been brought near each other. But our buildings have been so constructed, whether by design or not, I cannot tell, that girls could not be taken into our school, unless it be to the peril of the Reformation of the boys. Under our present system of government, where the moral elevation of the boy is sought for, by moral means, even one girl might imperil the reformation of fifty boys.

Again, another item to which we desire to turn the attention of your Honorable Body, is the necessity of the State of either building cheap tenements or purchasing those that are already built in the immediate vicinity of the Reform School for the use of such officers who have families and cannot be comfortably accommodated in our Reform School Buildings. At the present time some of our most efficient help live at such a distance from the Institution, that in case of fire or any other disaster in the night time occurring, we could have no advantage of their immediate help, to say nothing of the great inconvenience we put these officers to in going to and fro from the Institution to their homes.

The purchase of land with a house upon it, in our immediate neighborhood, large enough, with a small addition, for two families, might, I think, be obtained for the school on such terms as would greatly result to the advantage of the State. We need a few more acres of land to add to our domain, which, if we had, we could add very much to our self support and thus lessen the burdens of the State in our support, while at the same time we might derive more advantage from the officers and helpers of the school.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In our remarks upon this topic, we shall not be able to date back to a period prior to the time when the present Superintendent entered upon the duties of his office.

The number of boys which I found in the School when I came, and the gradual additions made to their number, soon made it apparent that our eating room was becoming too strait for our numbers; thus, our dining hall has been enlarged by the removal of the bathing tank from the small room adjacent to the dining hall, and the connecting two other rooms with the original dining hall. This addition to the dimensions of our eating room makes us a most pleasant and comfortable hall. The room thus enlarged gave us an opportunity to carry out our cherished views upon the family system. The room once prepared, received the table of the Superintendent, his family, and the other officers and helpers of the School. The effect of this change upon the inmates is most hopeful for the future, indicating that this means as a Reformatory agency, is one not to be lost sight of in seeking to reform wayward youth.

The old wing has also been undergoing a renovation, and much of its gloomy appearance has been dispelled, by paint, white-wash and plaster.

The old school-room has been changed into a reading room, for the privileged class of boys, where, at proper times, they may resort to read secular and religious journals, and such periodicals as are furnished for the School. Another fine room has been fitted up as a medicine room, where all the things are kept which the sick room requires in the line of medicinal agents.

Corresponding changes have been made through nearly all the rooms of the old building. These improvements have been accomplished at a moderate expense to the State, while their advantage to us in enabling us to carry out our system of government has been of first importance.

After the recent fire had demolished one of our work-shops, and that one where the machinery was principally located, a large number of boys were suddenly thrown upon our hands for us to provide with labor. At first it appeared to be a task to provide labor outside for 75 boys, who had been so long accustomed to confinement, many of whom had never been out-

side the fence since they had come inside; yet the necessity was forced upon me, and I resolved to lay out and fit up the front yard, with proper ornamental trees and shrubs.

The front yard (a five acre lot) was first divested of its corn crop, and then laid out with appropriate drives, foot-paths, mounds and lawns, adorned with a great variety of deciduous and ornamental trees. The 4,000 trees, referred to in table 10, were obtained from our neighboring forest, the evergreen specimens, hemlock, spruce, white and yellow pine, with the arbor vitæ, were obtained by our boys from 6 to 25 miles distant.

After the completion of our front yard improvements, we commenced to lay out and adorn our fruit garden, an adjacent five acre lot. We have, by the help of our boys, been enabled to construct our carriage drives and foot-paths, adorned by a good selection of apples, pears, peaches, plum, cherry, quince, grape, currant and gooseberry.

In this outside work a vast amount of labor has been performed by the boys. They have manifested in these improvements the greatest zeal and interest, and have worked with a will for their accomplishment.

In all of these outside improvements, notwithstanding the amount done, the State has not been taxed. The grounds have been immeasurably improved, while there has been, it is to be hoped, a corresponding improvement in the physical, intellectual and moral being of the boys. Thus while the State has suffered no loss as regards pecuniary consideration, the inmates of the Michigan State Reform School have been gainers by the operation.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot close this report without referring to the very pleasant, although short acquaintance, we have had with each of the members of your Board. Your courteous bearing towards me and mine, since my arrival in my new home, and the sympathy you have expressed in my plans, and the encouragement and confidence you have given me, has bound me to each of you by a cord which I hope will never be less strong than it is to-day.

I could not but deeply regret that one of your body, Dr. H. B. Shank, has felt that he was called upon to resign his charge as a member of the Board, when his views upon reformatory subjects seem so *peculiarly* to fit him to serve his country and the cause of common humanity, in this capacity; yet, while he does go forth from your Board, I rejoice that he goes not forth to rest from his well earned toil in the reformatory work, but to serve his country in a still more public capacity, as one of her law-makers. The Doctor will carry to the State Legislature the best wishes of the officers and inmates of the Michigan State Reform School.

I cannot close without noticing the fact that a most hearty concurrence of feeling and action has existed between our gentlemenly contractors, Messrs. Woodhouse & Butler, in seeking to promote the welfare and Reformation of these boys, and the officers of the school. Notwithstanding their pecuniary interest may suffer by the removal of boys from the shops to send them forth, when reformed, to the world, yet they have always manifested to me a most hearty co-operation in the designs and plans of this school, and have put forth commendable efforts to encourage and elevate the boys in their employ, by exciting within them aspirations after complete manhood. In contracting the boys to such gentlemen, I think you have manifested great wisdom, and that the State has reason to congratulate her good fortune in having her children employed by gentlemen whose sympathies so perfectly harmonize with the officers of this school in promoting the ends of reformation.

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion, I cannot but devoutly wish that our kind and indulgent Father in Heaven will still continue to give us indications of his presence and grace in our midst, and that these hopeful indications of future good, now so clearly seen in a large majority of these boys, may be fully realized in days to come. Gentlemen, the work in which your sympathies are enlisted, and in which your energies are embarked, is a paying work; it will pay the State well for all her care, it will pay the Board well for all their solicitude, it will pay the faithful

worker for all his pains. It will pay well in time, and in the day of eternity it will be said to the faithful laborer in the Reformatory field: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. B. NICHOLS,
Supt. of Mich. State Reform School

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN—Table 1st shows the literary attainments of the 60 boys received into the School Department of this Institution during the year ending Nov. 16, 1860 :

Sec. 1st—Reading.

No. who do not know the alphabet,.....	1
“ can read easy words,.....	25
“ “ “ sentences,.....	25
“ “ sentences generally,.....	9
Total,.....	<u>60</u>

Sec. 2d—Writing.

No. who cannot write,.....	32
“ can write their names,.....	13
“ “ sentences generally,.....	15
Total,.....	<u>60</u>

Sec. 3d—Arithmetic.

No. entirely ignorant,.....	30
No. who have studied primary,.....	17
“ “ some acquaintance with fundamental rules of written,.....	9
No. who have studied fractions,.....	3
“ “ through written,.....	1
Total,.....	<u>60</u>

Sec. 4th—Geography.

No. entirely ignorant,.....	47
No. who have studied primary,.....	8
“ “ “ intermediate,.....	5
Total,.....	<u>60</u>

Two of this number have received some instruction in Grammar.

Table 2d shows the literary attainments of the one hundred and thirty-seven now connected with the School :

Sec. 1s—Reading.

No. who do not know the alphabet,.....	1
“ can read in the primer,.....	20
“ “ 1st Reader,.....	21
“ “ 2d “	36
“ “ 3d “	38
“ “ 4th “	16
“ “ 5th “	10
Total,.....	<u>137</u>

Sec. 2d—Writing.

No. who cannot write,.....	42
“ can write their names,.....	32
“ “ sentences generally,.....	63
Total,.....	<u>137</u>

Sec. 3d—Arithmetic.

No. who have received oral instruction,.....	39
“ “ studied primary,.....	48
“ “ “ intermediate to multiplication,....	19
“ “ “ through division,.....	15
“ “ “ practical, (fractions,).....	14
“ “ “ “ proportion and int,....	5
“ “ “ “ through,.....	2
Total,.....	<u>137</u>

Thirteen have studied Grammar ; twenty-one have studied History. Our instructions in Geography are given in general exercises.

The foregoing Table, while they show a certain condition of the scholastic attainments of the boys connected with this Institution, are very far from presenting the school in the true interest which is apparent to the Teachers, and all others who are intimately acquainted with it.

Receiving an assistant very soon after I became connected with the school, I deemed it best to deviate somewhat from the excellent classification instituted by my predecessor, Mr. Crosby. On his Arithmetical classification, boys might be intelligent readers and yet be but little advanced in Arithmetic. While this afforded more time for the study of the branch in which he was most deficient, it seemed to lessen his interest in others, because he had not text books and subjects suited to his attainments. We thought it best to so classify the boys that each should be assisted in advancing upon each attainment as much as possible without retarding any ; so that they are now classed as such scholars would be classed in our public Union Schools.

The new and convenient school-room, with its annexed recitation rooms, has very much increased our capacity for comfortably seating, and facilities for instructing the increasing numbers which are being gathered together here. And the assemblage of the boys, when convened, has more the appearance of a cheerful family, devoting a few hours to mental acquisitions than the stiff, rigid, mewed tyroes, which our memory calls up as being presented by many a school of our youthful days.

We are often asked the question, " Do they seem to learn as fast as other children ? " In reply, we repeat the words, "*other children !*" Has our heavenly Father made a difference ? and has he stamped an inferior mental impress on these boys ? Let a man, cherishing this impression, look in upon us assembled together, and mark the bright countenances which will greet him as he enters, and while he is searching for inferiority, he

will be as closely noticed and as intelligent conclusions will be drawn of his character as he will form of these boys.

Another question is mooted. "Do you find it difficult to manage these boys?" Perhaps it is more fit that the Superintendent should answer this question, as the management of all the departments of the Institution rests upon his hands. But it is put to us apparently in direct reference to the School-room, as if it implied difficulty at the outset. And we reply, that about the same difficulty occurs here, that generally occurs with the "*other children*" mentioned above.

Yet the word *difficulty* is not the expression that rules supreme in this school-room. Among the mottoes that adorn the walls of our rooms is this: "ONWARD AND UPWARD." This expresses the spirit of the school-room. A very large class of boys show this. With the moral persuasives which usher in each day's exercises, it could not be otherwise. And then, the presence of our Superintendent, repeatedly, each day, in the school-room, during our school sessions, taking a deep interest in the advancement of the scholars, asking a leading question, giving an incidental illustration, or leaving an encouraging remark, helps very much to infuse a cheerful and earnest spirit in all our exercises.

It is evident that a marked change has ruled here for the past few months. A change appreciated by the boys, and shown by earnest efforts on their part to meet the wishes of the Superintendent, and to deport themselves so as to show that confidence placed in them has not been misapplied. Kindness, confidence, and hope have reached us, and done as much for this department as any other department of this Institution.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School continues to be carried on, through the kindness and efforts of friends from the city of Lansing; and though frequent changes have taken place during the year, some of those who labored last year are still with us, and others have joined, so that we feel especially indebted to the fol-

lowing friends for their services during a part of all of the year in this labor of love and mercy: Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Thayer, Mrs. Upson, Mrs. D. M. Bagley, Mrs. Horace Baker, Mrs. Hibbard, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Mary Lewis, Misses Cuddie, Shaw, Durand, and Lane, Prof. Fisk, Mr. W. W. Middaugh, Mr. R. Turrill, and others. Many of these teachers have frequently supplied S. S. publications, which have afforded interest and profit to the boys.

LIBRARY.

Our boys are always ready when the time for changing library books comes, and it is at present a source of regret that we have not a larger supply for them. The only fund in our hands for this supply, is a small fee, taken at the door, of ten cents, from visitors who reside out of Lansing.

A few weeks ago, Messrs. Putnam, Smith & Co., generously donated forty volumes to the Library. The eyes of the boys brightened as they saw the books brought into the school-room. We are also indebted to Mr. A. J. Viele, book-seller of this city, for valuable books; to Mr. H. L. Holden, and to Mr. Zug, of Detroit, for a box of miscellaneous books and papers, for which they will please accept our thanks, and the thanks of the boys. We assure these friends that every new book is eagerly sought.

On the occasion of the mass meeting of the 6th of September, a large concourse of visitors thronged our school, accompanied by the Charlotte Brass Band. These were assembled in the chapel and the Superintendent explained to them his system and its results. At the instance of Prof. Tenney, of our city, a collection was taken up, which, with the receipts at the door, amounted to twenty-eight dollars and eighty cents. The Band enlivening the occasion by contributing for the entertainment of the boys.

The financial condition of the Library for the year, is as follows :

Cash on hand Nov. 17, 1859,.....	\$ 22 58
Cash received during the year,.....	103 97
Total,	<u>\$126 55</u>

Cash paid for books during the year,	\$111 44
Cash on hand Nov. 16, 1860,	15 11
Total,	<u>\$126 55</u>

We are indebted to the Publishers of the following journals for copies furnished through the year to the Reading-room, for the use of the boys : Lapeer Republican, Romeo Argus, Wolverine Citizen, Livingston Republican, Niles Enquirer, Battle Creek Journal, Ingham County News, Marshall Expounder, and Chicago Weekly Democrat.

From the General Fund have been supplied the New York Evening Post, (semi-weekly,) Detroit Advertiser (semi-weekly), Michigan State Journal, Lansing State Republican.

From private individuals : The New York Independent, Puritan Recorder, Congregational Journal, Oberlin Evangelist, Chicago Press and Tribune, (tri-weekly), Sunday School Times, New York Tribune, American Missionary, and various pamphlets.

These journals are gladly received by the boys, and the intelligence which they thus gather respecting the affairs of the outer world will assist materially in fitting them to mingle creditably in whatever sphere they may be cast.

I would respectfully acknowledge the kind assistance I have received from all the officers of the school in the performance of my duties here, and especially my predecessor, Mr. H. B. Crosby, for his valuable aid as I entered this department, and also, Mr. A. W. Carr, my assistant teacher, for his earnest co-operation in every effort to advance the mental interests of the boys committed to our care.

In the hope that the good Father above will permit great good to be accomplished through the efforts of your Honorable Board, I respectfully submit this report.

CHARLES JOHNSON,
Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Control of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN — During the first eight months of the past year, the inmates of the School enjoyed excellent health. About the middle of July, however, malarious diseases commenced, and continued for some three months with great severity. Heretofore, although the boys have not been exempt by any means from this class of diseases, they have suffered less than the inhabitants of the surrounding country. This fall, on the contrary, the boys have been twofold the greater sufferers. Malarious diseases have been severe in this portion of the State, but proportionally much more severe in the Reform School. I am happy, however, to be able to point out with confidence the cause of this great change in the sanitary condition of the school.

Last spring, on the completion of the new wing, it became necessary to enlarge the yard. In this enlargement was included a large quantity of seasoned wood and a mass of vegetable matter, which, exposed to the rain and sun, generated the miasmatic poison within the yard. And now the high fence which had heretofore protected the boys, confined the malaria and prevented the winds from distributing it as it was generated. This, without doubt, was the cause of the increased sickness in the school. I have called your attention to this matter partly as an explanation why so much sickness has existed in the institution, and partly to record in my report the lesson it has taught us for the benefit of the school in future.

One death, the second one since the school was established, occurred this fall. E. Lathrop, a boy from Ann Arbor, early

in the fall began to decline, and finally died, with chronic spinal meningitis. His disease was obstinate from the first, and pursued its course with but little disposition to yield to treatment. At present there is but one boy in the hospital who is seriously sick, and his is a chronic case. Before he was admitted to the school, I understand, his health was poor. With this exception the boys—and officers of the school, for they too have suffered—are I believe rapidly regaining their former good health.

Since the completion of the new wing, a convenient room has been set apart and fitted up for a hospital. The Superintendent has also fitted up and supplied an office with furniture and medicine for the use of the physician, an improvement which will tell to the advantage of the school, and for which he has my thanks. And here let me express my gratitude to him for his sympathy and his active interest in the care of the sick. Mrs. Nichols, too, although almost daily suffering from the ague herself, has rendered me valuable assistance and bestowed on the boys that attention and kindness which only a good nurse can bestow. In fact, so many were in the hospital, at times, that all the officers in the school, in turn, were required to assist in caring for them, and I thank them all for the kind manner the assistance was rendered.

I. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
Physician.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MICHIGAN STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

SECTION 1. Two members shall be necessary to form a quorum of the Board of Control for the transaction of business. In cases where a less number shall be in attendance, the meeting may be adjourned for the purpose of procuring the attendance of a sufficient number to form a quorum.

SEC. 2. The Annual Meeting of the Board shall be held at the State Reform School, on the third Wednesday of November, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

SEC. 3. The Board shall also meet once in three months on their own adjournment, and as much oftener as a majority of the Board shall deem advisable.

SEC. 4. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman.

SEC. 5. The officers of the Board of Control shall be a Chairman, Clerk and Treasurer, who shall be severally elected at the Annual Meeting of the Board, and hold their offices for one year, and until others shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board, but in case of his absence a Chairman may be elected *pro tem.*

SEC. 7. The Clerk shall keep accurate minutes of the transactions of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose,

to which the members of the Board shall have access at all reasonable times.

SEC. 8. He shall record at full length, in a separate book to be provided for that purpose, all the Regulations and By-Laws passed by the Board of Control, to which the members of the Board, and the officers of the State Reform School, shall have access at all reasonable times.

SEC. 9. He shall file and preserve all papers relating to appointments for office, and all other papers relating to the business of the Board, and shall allow the members of the Board to have access to them at all reasonable times.

SEC. 10. The Treasurer shall have the charge of and be responsible for all moneys belonging to the Institution.

SEC. 11. He shall pay all orders drawn on him by the Board, properly signed by the Chairman and Clerk.

SEC. 12. He shall keep a book in which all moneys which may come into his hands shall be debited, and in which shall be credited all moneys which shall have been properly disbursed by him, which book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the members of the Board.

SEC. 13. He shall execute, when required by the Board, his bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Board, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as Treasurer of the Institution, and for the payment to his successor of the balance which may be found in his hands at the expiration of his term of office.

SEC. 14. The account of the Treasurer shall be audited by the Board at each annual meeting.

CHAPTER II.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the State Reform School shall be a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, a Teacher, and a Matron, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Board, and a Physician and Chaplain, who shall be appointed annually.

SEC. 2. Such officers shall be elected at an annual or stated meeting of the Board.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent may provide temporarily for such vacancies as may occur in the offices of the State Reform School.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of all the officers of the State Reform School, except the Physician and Chaplain, to remain constantly in the Institution, and none of the subordinate officers shall leave it without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 2. In case any officer or employee of the Institution shall be absent, or otherwise incapacitated to discharge the duties of his station, so that the Superintendent is obliged to procure a substitute, the expense of such substitute shall be deducted from the salary of such officer or employee.

SEC. 3. All the subordinate officers, except the Physician and Chaplain, in addition to the appropriate duties of their respective offices, shall act as aids to the Superintendent in preserving order and quiet among the inmates, in guarding against escapes, and in maintaining the rules and discipline of the Institution. They shall also perform such other services as shall be required of them by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER IV.

DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the interests of the Institution, shall conduct the correspondence, preserving files of the letters received and copies of important ones sent.

SEC. 2. He shall enter, in books provided for that purpose, the name and age of every inmate, with a brief description of his person, the time when he was received, the place from which he was sent, the offense for which he was committed, and the time when he was discharged, and if apprenticed, the name

and place of residence of the person to whom he was apprenticed ; and in case of death, the time and cause of his death, together with such other facts relating to his history as he may think worthy of preservation.

SEC. 3. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall record daily, everything deemed worthy of notice, which journal shall at all times be open to the inspection of the members of the Board of Control.

SEC. 4. He shall procure the necessary supplies for the State Reform School.

SEC. 5. He shall keep an accurate account of the current expenses of the Institution, and all moneys received from contractors or others for the services of the Inmates, and shall pay over the same to the Treasurer.

SEC. 6. He shall lay before the Board of Control all applications for apprentices, or servants, and the names of such of the inmates as he thinks may properly be discharged from the Institution.

SEC. 7. He shall at least once a day, visit all departments of the Institution, and shall see that the officers are prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and shall report to the Board of Control any deficiency in this respect. He shall endeavor, by being present as frequently as may be, in the school-room and work-shops, to encourage the Teachers and Overseers in the discharge of their duties, and to assist them in preserving good order, and in securing diligence on the part of the inmates.

SEC. 8. The Assistant Superintendent shall aid the Superintendent, under his direction, in the discharge of his duties, and in case of his death, absence or inability, shall fill his place for the time being.

CHAPTER V.

SECTION 1. The Teachers shall instruct the inmates in such branches as may be required, and shall use all proper means to inspire them with a love of study.

SEC. 2. They shall take charge of the inmates at all times when in the school rooms, except when relieved or excused, and shall require them to be in their places at the appointed time, unless they are absent by permission. They shall also attend to the cleanliness, and ventilation, and order of the school-rooms, and shall be responsible for the care and preservation of all books, furniture, and apparatus provided for the same.

SEC. 3. In conjunction with the Assistant Superintendent they shall have the oversight of the recreation of the boys ; see that they go properly to bed, rise punctually upon the ringing of the bell in the morning, make their beds in a proper manner, attend to their morning washings, see that they are properly in their workshops at the appointed hours for labor, and also wait on visitors and show them through the Institution at the hours allotted for the same.

SEC. 4. The principal Teacher shall also act as Librarian, and shall keep a regular list of the books and maps belonging to the Library.

CHAPTER VI.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

SECTION 1. The Physician shall visit the State Reform School and inspect the inmates with a view to ascertain the state of their health, at least once in two weeks, and shall make such suggestions to the Superintendent as he shall think needful, in regard to the regimen of the inmates, and the best methods of preventing disease.

SEC. 2. He shall attend promptly in all cases of sickness, and shall repeat his visits as often as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. The Chaplain shall perform religious services at least once a day on the Sabbath, at the State Reform School, at such hours as the Superintendent shall direct.

SEC. 4. It shall be his duty to visit and converse with the inmates at least once in two weeks, especially in dangerous illness, and to perform funeral services in case of death.

CHAPTER VII.

WATCHMAN.

SECTION 1. A person, to act as watchman, may be employed by the Superintendent, and under his direction, shall perform a regular patrol throughout and around the buildings.

SEC. 2. He shall exert his utmost diligence to guard the buildings against fire; and if fire is discovered, he shall forthwith notify the Superintendent, but shall not give a general alarm until so ordered by the Superintendent.

CHAPTER VIII.

DUTIES OF MATRON.

SECTION 1. The Matron shall have the general supervision of the hospital, laundry, kitchen, dining-room, bakery, dormitories, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE LIBRARY.

SECTION 1. A Library of well selected books, maps and periodicals, shall be kept at the State Reform School, for the use of the inmates.

SEC. 2. An entrance fee of ten cents shall be paid to the door-keeper by every person visiting the State Reform School, excepting such as may be exempted from the payment of the same by the Superintendent.

SEC. 3. Moneys so collected shall be paid to the Librarian, and shall constitute a fund for the maintenance and increase of the Library.

SEC. 4. The Librarian and Superintendent shall be a Standing Committee on the Library, and shall report to the Board at each annual meeting, the condition of the Library, and the state of the funds appropriated for its increase and maintenance.

CHAPTER X.

PROVISIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

SECTION 1. No spirituous liquor or intoxicating drink shall be brought into the State Reform School, without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 2. No tobacco shall be furnished to the inmates.

SEC. 3. Sports and innocent amusements may be freely allowed among the inmates, but no species of gaming, either for amusement or otherwise, shall be permitted at the State Reform School.

SEC. 4. Each inmate, on being discharged from the State Reform School, shall be furnished with a Bible or Testament.

SEC. 5. No visitors shall be allowed to hold any communication with the inmates, or to address them, without permission from the Superintendent.

SEC. 6. No inmate shall be permitted to receive any money or presents from any person whomsoever, except by consent of the Superintendent.

SEC. 7. Every inmate of the School will be required, when in health, to employ a portion of the hours of each day, except the Sabbath, in some department of manual labor; thus when a boy has been placed in a particular department of labor, he shall, on no account, be detained from his appropriate work by any person, without an order to that effect from the Superintendent.

SEC. 8. All persons employed in the Institution shall attend the daily devotional exercises and religious services of the Sabbath, unless special leave of absence be granted by the Superintendent.

SEC. 9. All persons employed in the service of the School, in whatever capacity, should feel it incumbent upon themselves to see that all the rules and regulations of the School are strictly observed, and should report promptly to the Superintendent any failure therein.

SEC. 10. No person employed in the service of the Institu-

tion shall, at any time, absent themselves from the premises, without permission from the Superintendent, and in *no case shall more than two persons be absent at one and the same time.*

SEC. 11. All persons employed in the service of the School will be required to rise at the ringing of the morning bell, unless disabled by sickness.

SEC. 12. No light, except it be contained in a lantern, shall be carried into any of the work-shops, dormitories, cellars, boiler-room, or any of the out buildings.

SEC. 13. Citizens may visit the Institution, and be shown through the establishment, on any day of the week, *except the Sabbath*, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEC. 14. Divine service will be held at the chapel of the Reform School every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School exercises, or familiar lectures on the Bible, in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

SEC. 15. The time for rising, for school, for refreshment, for recreation, and for sleep, during the several months of the year, shall be as stated in the annexed table.

DIVISION OF TIME.

MONTH.	Time for Rising.	Time for Breakfast.	Time for School.	Time for Work.	Time for Dinner.	Time for Work.	Time for Supper.	Time for School.	Time for Bed.	Numbr of working hours.	Numbr of hours for School.	Number for of hours for play.
January,.....	6½ o'clk	6½ o'clk	7 o'clk	9 to 12	12 o'clk	1 to 4	4½ o'clk	5 o'clk	8 o'clk	6	5	2½
February,.....	6½ "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	2½
March,.....	6 "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	3
April,.....	5½ "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	3½
May,.....	5 "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
June,.....	5 "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
July,.....	5 "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
August,.....	5 "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	4
September,.....	5½ "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	3½
October,.....	6 "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	3
November,.....	6½ "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	2½
December,.....	6½ "	6½ "	7 "	9 to 12	"	1 to 4	4½ "	5 "	8 "	6	5	2½

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, }
December 20, 1860. }

HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction* :

SIR—I herewith present you the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860.

Very respectfully,

D. L. WOOD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.*

To the HON. JOHN M. GREGORY, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan :

The Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, in compliance with the requirements of law in this respect, would respectfully submit the following exhibit and report of the affairs of the University, for the year ending June 30th, A. D. 1860.

For a statement of the present condition of the University, and also of the number of students in the several departments, and in the different classes, we would respectfully refer to an abstract of the Annual Report of the President of the University, hereto annexed, where the same will more fully appear.

For "the amounts of receipts and expenditures for the year," and also, "an estimate of the receipts and expenses for the ensuing year," we would in like manner refer to the Report of the Finance Committee of the Board, hereto annexed.

"The Professors, instructors, and other officers connected with the University, and the compensation of each," in the past year, have been as follows, to wit :

*[The University Reports having been remanded for amendments after they were first communicated, they are necessarily thrown out of the place they have usually occupied in the volume of School Reports. The Superintendent avails himself of the opportunity afforded by this explanatory note, to second the appeal made for means to provide the University with some additional buildings. A chapel, ample enough to accommodate the large congregation of students which the fame of our University has attracted to its several departments, is a necessity which neither the patriot nor the christian can longer overlook. Society has too large a stake in the character of the six hundred young men gathered here, not to furnish every facility for that moral culture which may inspire them with christian sentiments, and devote their educated manhood to the high uses of private morality and public good.—
SUPERINTENDENT.]

Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., President of the University, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, salary \$2,500.

Rev. Geo. P. Williams, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, salary \$1,500.

Abram Sager, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Physiology, salary \$1,000.

Silas H. Douglas, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Pharmacy and Toxicology, salary \$1,500.

Louis Fasquelle, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literature, salary \$1,500.

Moses Gunn, A. M., M. D., Professor of Surgery, salary \$1,000.

Samuel Denton, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology, salary \$1,000.

James R. Boise, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, salary \$1,500.

Alonzo B. Palmer, A. M. M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Diseases of Women and Children, salary \$1,000.

Alexander Winchell, A. M., Professor of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, salary \$1,500.

Francis Brunnow, Ph. D., Director of the Observatory, not on duty, no salary.

Corydon L. Ford, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, salary \$1,000.

Henry S. Frieze, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, salary \$1,500.

John L. Tappan, A. M., Librarian, salary \$600.

Alfred Du Bois, A. M., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, salary \$1,000.

Datus C. Brooks, A. M., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature, salary \$1,000.

Andrew D. White, A. M., Professor of History and English Literature, salary \$1,500.

Hon. James V. Campbell, Marshall Professor of Law, salary \$1,000.

Hon. Charles I. Walker, Kent Professor of Law, salary \$1,000.

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, Jay Professor of Law, salary \$1,000.

Devolson Wood, M. S. C. E., Professor of Physics and Civil Engineering, salary \$1,000.

James C. Watson, A. M., Professor of Astronomy and Instructor of Mathematics, salary \$1,000.

A. K. Spence, A. B., Instructor in Greek and French, salary \$500.

F. R. Williams, A. B., Instructor in Latin, salary \$500.

William Lewitt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, salary \$250.

Cleveland Abbe, A. B., Instructor in Physics and Civil Engineering, salary \$250.

Henry W. Welles, Treasurer, salary \$200.

D. L. Wood, A. M., Secretary, salary \$200.

J. H. Burlison, Steward, salary \$400.

With regard to the Text Books used in the University, we would say, that while it has been the aim and purpose of all the Faculties of all their various departments, to keep fully up to the spirit and improvements of the times, there has not been, during the past year, any such material change of Text Books, from those of the two preceding years, as to make it desirable again to report, or republish the list.

In addition to what will be found in the abstract of the President's Report and the Report of the Finance Committee, hereto annexed, we would respectfully submit, that while these Reports, as also our Annual Catalogue, shows the past year to have been one of eminent success in all the departments of the University, fully justifying the expectation and rewarding the liberality of the State in its behalf, still there is constantly resting upon the Board of Regents a pressing call, and almost a necessity, for the use of more means in advancing the prosperity of the University, and thereby subserving the substantial interests of Education in the State, than are under their control.

As will be seen by the Report of the Finance Committee, the Board have gone to the extent of their ability, in making additions to the various Libraries of the University, and cannot but feel that, in justice to the University, and the enlightened and liberal educational policy of our State, they ought to be able to more than double the amount of the annual Library appropriations. Large and valuable additions have been made to our collections in the department of Natural History, through the labors of Prof. Winchell, now acting also as State Geologist for this State.

The Board find the University, in many respects, greatly cramped for want of room, and needing, very much, a Law Building, (incipient measures for the building of which, by voluntary subscription if possible, have already been taken,) a Library Building, an extension of the Chemical Laboratory, and a Chapel.

The completion of the Scientific Department, especially the Department of Civil Engineering, although somewhat strengthened during the current year, continues to be a source of solicitude on the part of the Board.

In the Astronomical Department the Board are happy to announce, that during their present session they have perfected the necessary arrangements to secure the return of Dr. Brunnow, and his active connection with the Detroit Observatory, during the coming year.

The establishment of the Law Department is recognized, we believe, by the entire profession throughout the State, as well as by the public at large, as a complete success.

The Medical Department also, under the fostering care of its earnest and efficient Faculty, has continued to sustain, both in numbers and reputation, its well earned prominent position among the Medical Colleges of our land.

Of the Literary and Scientific Departments of the University of Michigan, it is needless here to speak, but we may perhaps be allowed, with a pardonable partiality, to point the citizens of our State to the list of foreign students, drawn thither from

every section of our country by the well known reputation of its instructors, and the advantages of learning to be secured within its halls.

But it must not be forgotten that all this increased prosperity, and increased number of students, and the extension of its several Departments, in our State University, inevitably forces upon the Board of Regents a pressing call, and almost unavoidable necessity, for a prudent expenditure of all the means of the University that can consistently be placed within their reach, and therefore it is, that we would earnestly call the attention of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of our next Legislature, to the importance of such early action as shall secure for the University a speedy sale of all the unsold lands now belonging to it, and the collection of all the outstanding claims belonging to the University fund, and the early designation, by Congress, of the fractional balance of the original two townships of land, which have never yet been properly transferred to the University lands of this State. And we would also renew our request that the proper means may be promptly taken to urge upon the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the desirableness of an early and favorable action of Congress upon the recommendation of a former Legislature of this State, that a further appropriation of land should be made by Congress out of the unappropriated lands of the State, for the purpose of materially increasing the permanent fund of our State University.

By order of the Board.

HENRY P. TAPPAN, *President.*

D. L. WOOD, *Secretary.*

ABSTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Board of Regents :

GENTLEMEN :—The last year has been signalized by the inauguration and successful prosecution of the Law Department. The University of Michigan therefore has reached the compass and dignity of three learned Faculties. This is all that ever was contemplated by its founders, all that has been prescribed in the organic law, and perhaps all that is possible in a State Institution where the predominance of no sect is admissible. Time alone can show whether an unsectarian Theological Faculty, in whole or in part, can be constituted. It is possible, however, that a Theological Faculty may grow up within the atmosphere and under the shadow of the University, as an independent and distinct organization. In this case we should have all the Faculties existing in the same place, and perhaps accomplishing all the ends of learned association, without any union of Church and State.

It is a subject of hearty gratulation that so much has been accomplished in this young State, and in a time so limited. We have collected and are enabled to sustain a very respectable number of professors, while the number of our students is fast approaching that of the oldest and most fully developed institutions in our country.

The following statement will show our condition during the past year :

I.—PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

Department of Medicine,	9
Department of Law,	3
Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	17

From which, deducting two connected with two departments, one Emeritus professor, and one not on duty, and we have a total of twenty-five Professors and Instructors on duty.

II.—STUDENTS.

Department of Medicine,	164
Department of Law,	90
Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	265
Total,	519

Of these there graduated in

The Department of Medicine,	19
The Department of Law,	24
The Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,	37

In addition to which there were

Admitted to the Degree of M. A.,	25
Admitted to the Degree of M. S.,	2

Total admitted to academic degrees,	107
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III.—LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

These, already highly respectable, are steadily increasing.

It affords me great pleasure to announce that the Gallery of Fine Arts will, ere long, be enriched by the beautiful statue of Nydia, in marble, from the hand of our native artist, Rogers—the contribution of citizens of Ann Arbor.

In this place I beg to call the attention of the Regents to the great importance of taking measures to secure, at as early a day as possible the erection of a suitable building for the Library.

This building should be constructed on a plan to admit of indefinite enlargement accordingly as the number of our books and of our students shall increase.

In this building all our books should be collected, and reading-rooms should be provided to accommodate, in the most convenient manner, the students of the various departments.

The building now in part occupied by the Library, might

then be entirely devoted to the Museum. Our collections already require more ample accommodations. By such an arrangement, too, they would be more perfectly secure against the accident of fire. It is painful to contemplate, under our present arrangement, the possibility of a catastrophe involving losses which no amount of insurance could restore.

IV.—ANALYTICAL LABORATORY.

Sixty-seven students received instruction in the Laboratory during the last year. It was thus filled to its utmost capacity. This popular and important branch of the University demands larger accommodations. Applications for admission have to be made in advance. Many, of course, who are desirous of availing themselves of its privileges, are necessarily debarred.

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VIII.—DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of our students has generally been satisfactory and commendable. There have been no cases during the past year requiring severe discipline.

From year to year there has been a manifest advance in scholarly, manly and moral deportment. We may justly claim in this respect not to be surpassed by any other institution of learning in our country. This is to be attributed in part to the fact that a large proportion of our students are young men who have to rely altogether or chiefly upon their own exertions to gain an education. They are drawn here by the love of knowledge; and an education to them is a prize to be won, and not a penance imposed by authority.

Much also is due to the system of discipline which the President and Faculty have, from the beginning of their appointment, carried out. This system is based upon two cardinal principles:

First, that of regulating the conduct of the students through the requirements of the course of education.

Each student is required to pursue studies sufficient to occupy his whole time. His performances in the recitation room con-

stitute the test of his industry and faithfulness. If there be a deficiency here he must account for it. This of course leads to inquiry into his habits and daily conduct. His unexcused delinquencies are marked. When five marks are recorded against him, a communication is made to his parents or guardian. When ten marks are recorded he is considered as no longer a member of the University. He thus dismisses himself by his own act.

A multitude of laws might be enacted defining and enjoining proprieties of conduct, that would only serve to awaken opposition, inspire the student to practice stratagems to elude vigilance, and cause infinite perplexity in their execution. The single regulation above mentioned, connects itself directly with the daily life of the student, makes an appeal to his sense of obligation which he cannot gainsay, encourages him to honorable exertion, binds him to habits of diligence, imposes the necessity of avoiding places of dissipation and evil company, and when he is dismissed leaves him without excuse. It demands of him to be a good scholar; and if he be a good scholar, he can hardly have time, opportunity or taste for dissipation, or any conflicting pursuit. This one regulation, therefore, strictly carried out, contains within itself essential and powerful discipline.

The second principle is that of teaching the student that, in order to become a scholar and a man, he must assume the responsibilities of thought and self government. The education upon which he enters here is not a passive reception of knowledge, but an active self education. He here, indeed, enjoys peculiar advantages in a material of knowledge collected ready to his hand, in the instruction and example of professors in various branches of learning, in the healthful inspiration of generous competition, and in breathing continually the atmosphere of liberal culture. But he is taught that these do not necessarily fashion him into the scholar. Under all these appliances, he alone can make himself the man of science, the man of literature, the man of cultivated intellect and taste.

In like manner, he is taught that he cannot be absolutely shielded against temptations to vice ; that he lives in a world where evil besets him ; and that he possesses within himself a weak and erring nature. But that, on the other hand, he is provided with the light of truth to guide him, and with immortal incentives to virtue, with the encouragement of holy examples, and the promise of heavenly aids ; that, amid the darkness and the light, the evil and the good, the liabilities to err and the possibilities of achieving for himself all that is meant by worth and character, lies his course, and that he must apply himself to the battle of life and acquit himself as becomes a man.

In carrying out this principle, experience has taught us that much more can be done in restraining youth from vice, or, when they have gone astray, in winning them back to virtue, by private, affectionate and paternal admonition and advice, by appealing to their inward sense of truth, honor and rectitude, by addressing their manly fears and hopes, than by threats of enforcing statutes, or the infliction of public disgrace. Teachers gain the most powerful control over their pupils when they inspire them with the conviction, that in their teachers they have found their warmest and most reliable friends.

Young men who are dead to the sentiments involved in such a discipline are already degraded in nature, and cannot long be held in check by the most rigid measures within the province of an institution of learning. They should be simply remanded to their parents and guardians, to whom properly belongs the responsibilities of a severer control.

XI.—THE COURSES NOW PURSUED IN OUR DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, AND THE TIME ALLOTTED THEM.

I.—THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The annual session commences on the first day of October, and continues until the last Wednesday of March.

Four lectures are delivered daily. Previous to each lecture the students are carefully examined upon the subject of the preceding lecture.

The total number of lectures in the term will thus be between six and seven hundred.

In addition to this, the class is divided into sections for examination of various tissues of the body by means of microscopes ; so that each student has repeated opportunities for becoming familiar with the minute structure of parts, and also the practical working of the instruments.

To be admitted to the degree of "Doctor of Medicine," the student must exhibit evidence of having pursued the study of Medicine and Surgery for the term of three years with some respectable practitioner of medicine (including lecture terms ;) must have attended two full courses of lectures, the last of which must have been in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan, and the previous one in this or some other respectable medical institution ; must have been engaged in the study of practical anatomy ; must be twenty-one years of age ; must have submitted to the Faculty a thesis composed and written by himself on some medical topic, and have passed an examination, at the close of the term, satisfactory to the Faculty.

The second course of lectures does not advance to new subjects, but is substantially, if not literally, a repetition of the first. The students in medicine are thus arranged in one class.

It will be remarked that the report of the Committee on Medical Education of the American Medical Association recommends that the students be arranged into two classes—a junior and a senior class—and that two corresponding grades of instruction be instituted.

II.—DEPARTMENT OF LAWS.

The design of the department is to give a course of instruction that shall fit young gentlemen for practice in any part of the country. The course will embrace the several branches of constitutional, international, maritime, commercial and criminal law, medical jurisprudence, and the jurisprudence of the United States ; and will include such instruction in common law and

equity pleading, evidence and practice, as will lay a substantial foundation for practice in all departments of the law.

The course will be continued through a period of two years, with one term in each year, commencing on the first Monday of October, and continuing until the Law Commencement in the last week of March ensuing. Ten lectures and examinations will be had each week during the term. For the first year they will embrace the following subjects :

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

The Origin and History of Equity Jurisdiction ;

The General Heads of Equity Procedure, and Nature and Forms of Equitable Remedies ;

Criminal Law ;

The Laws of Evidence, and their Application in Legal Proceedings.

PROFESSOR WALKER.

Contracts ;

Title to Personal Property by Gift, Inheritance, Sale, Mortgage Assignment, and by Operation of Law ;

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and Commercial Law generally.

PROFESSOR COOLEY.

Estates in Real Property ;

Easements ;

Title to Real Property ;

The Domestic Relations ;

Wills, their Execution, Revocation and Construction.

For the second year, the following subjects :

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

Some Special Heads of Evidence, and Equity Jurisprudence ;

Equity Pleading and Practice ;

Jurisprudence of the United States ;

Shipping and Admiralty.

PROFESSOR WALKER.

Agency ;
Bailments ;
The Law of Corporations ;
Common Law Pleading and Practice.

PROFESSOR COOLEY.

Constitutional Law ;
Partnership ;
Uses and Trusts ;
The Administration and Distribution of Estates of Deceased Persons.

A Moot Court is held at least once a week during the term for the argument of cases previously given out by the professors to students designated to discuss them. They will be presided over by the professor lecturing for the day, who, at the conclusion, will review the arguments and give his decision upon the points involved. Club Courts will also be organized among the students, to be arranged and conducted among themselves, with such assistance from the members of the Faculty as may be desired. These courts, thus far, have been found both interesting and exceedingly useful.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon such students as shall pursue the full course of two years in this department, and pass an approved examination. It will also be conferred on those who, having attended another Law School for a period equal to one year of our course, or practiced law for one year under a license from the highest court of general jurisdiction in any State, shall also pursue one year's course in this department, and pass a like examination.

Candidates for degrees must announce themselves as such to the Dean of the Faculty at least three months before commencement. They must be twenty-one years of age, and each will be required to prepare and deposit with the Faculty, at least one month before graduation, a dissertation, not less than forty folios in length, on some legal subject selected by himself. These theses will be filed and preserved in the library.

It will be remarked that in this department the course of lectures of the second year is in continuation of the course of the first year, and not a repetition of the same.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Classical Course—First Year (Freshmen).

First Semester—Latin; Greek; Algebra.

Second Semester—Latin; Greek; Algebra and Geometry.

Second Year (Sophomores).

First Semester—Latin; Greek; Geometry and Trigonometry.

Second Semester—Latin and Greek; History and Rhetoric; Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry.

Third Year (Juniors).

First Semester—French; Physics; History and Greek.

Second Semester—French; Botany; Latin and Astronomy; Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Fourth Year (Seniors).

First Semester—Philosophy; Greek and Latin.

Elective Studies—Astronomy; Analytical Chemistry and Determinative Mineralogy; Zoology; German; Civil Engineering.

Second Semester—Philosophy; Geology.

Elective Studies—Astronomy; Applied Chemistry, Analysis of Soils, Minerals, &c.; German; Agricultural Science; Lectures on History; Greek and Latin.

Scientific Course—First Year (Freshmen).

First Semester—History; English Language; Algebra and Geometry.

Second Semester—History; Rhetoric; Geometry and Trigonometry.

Second Year (Sophomores).

First Semester—Drawing; English Literature; Surveying and Descriptive Geometry.

Third Year (Juniors).

First Semester—French; Calculus; History and Astronomy.

Second Semester—French; Botany; Analytical Mechanics; Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Fourth Year (Seniors).

First Semester—Philosophy.

Elective Studies—Spherical Astronomy and Use of Instruments; Analytical Chemistry and Determinative Mineralogy; Zoology; German; Civil Engineering.

Second Semester—Philosophy; Geology.

Elective Studies—Astronomy; Applied Chemistry, Analysis of Soils, Minerals, &c.; German; Agricultural Science; Lectures on History; Civil Engineering.

There are four courses of study presented in this scheme:

1. The Classical Course: Those who complete this, graduate Bachelor of Arts.

2. The Scientific Course: Those who complete this, graduate Bachelor of Science.

3. The Course of Civil Engineering: This course embraces the second and third year of the Scientific Course. The studies of the third year are as follows:

Third Year.

Leveling—Theory and Practice.

Road Engineering—Common and Railroad.

Hydrographical Engineering—Surveys of Rivers, Harbors &c.

Draughting—Plans, Elevations, Sections, Tinting and Stone Cutting.

Resistance of Material—Mathematical Theory.

Machines—Transformation of Motion.

Physical Mechanics—Friction, Torsion, Hydraulics.

Architecture—Classifications, &c.

Topographical Surveying; Field-work; Maps.

Constructions; Retaining Walls and Bridges.

Steam and Locomotive Engines.

Hydraulic Motors—Water Wheels.

**Practical Astronomy—Observations and Reductions for Time.
Latitude and Longitude.**

Geology.

Higher Geodesy—Spherical Surveying.

Thesis.

The third year of the course will be pursued in two parts ; one consisting of the more ordinary operations of the practical Engineer, and the other of practical Astronomy, analytical investigations of the resistance of materials, motors, machines and constructions. The former can be profitably pursued by those members of the Senior Class who wish to take engineering as an elective study, and students in select courses who have not a knowledge of higher mathematics.

4. The Optional Course : The course here varies according to the selections of the student. No student, however, is allowed to select a branch which he is not prepared to pursue to advantage. Three branches must be pursued at the same time, unless special permission be obtained from the Faculty to pursue less or more. Students in optional courses do not graduate.

Professors Williams, Boise and Frieze give instructions in the classical course only. Professor Wood gives instruction only in the scientific course and in the course of civil engineering.

Professor Douglas gives instruction in both courses, and also in the Medical College and the Analytical Laboratory. Professor DuBois assists him in all.

The new professorship offered to Professor Watson belonged to the scientific course.

Professor Brunnow gives instruction in both courses, and in the school of civil engineering.

The remaining Professors, namely, Tappan, Fasquelle, Winchell, Brooks and White, give instruction in both courses.

One of the instructors during the past year assisted in Greek and French, one in Latin, and one in the scientific course and in the school of engineering.

In the Senior year there is considerable diversity in the classical and scientific courses arising from the elective studies. At

the beginning of the first semester the students in the former elect one study, and those in the latter, two studies. At the beginning of the second semester they each elect one study. Optional students, of course, may elect at the same time.

The following table exhibits the number of elective students of the past year :

FIRST SEMESTER.

Studies.	Sen. Class.	Opt. Students.	Total.
German,.....	32	3	35
Zoology,.....	7	2	9
Higher Astronomy,.....	1	3	4
An. Chemistry,.....	9	58	67

SECOND SEMESTER.

German,.....	27	7	34
Higher Astronomy,.....	1	3	4
An. Chemistry,.....	9	58	67

* * * * *

I here subjoin a tabular view of the rate of instruction to the number of students in the classical department of several of the leading institutions of our country compared with our own.

TABLE Exhibiting the Number of Professors and Tutors and Students in the Classical Course of Different Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Astronomy.	Greek.	Latin.	Modern Languages.	Rhetoric and English Literature.	Chemistry.	Geology, Botany and Zoology.	Total.	Number of Students.	Number of Students to a Teacher.
University of Michigan,.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	12	135	11
Harvard,.....	1	2	1	4	2	6	2	2	2	23	408	18
Brown,.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	186	18
Columbia,.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	178	17
Dartmouth,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	249	28
Union,.....	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	222	22
University of Virginia,.....	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	12	258	22
University of Mississippi,.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	182	20
Yale,.....	1	5	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	15	473	31

Mean number of students to an Instructor, 21.

* * * * *

As the University increases in the number of its students, the question of dividing the classes and the consequent increase of professors or instructors cannot be avoided.

Whenever compelled to consider this, and if now compelled to consider it, it will be worthy of inquiry whether permanent assistant professors be not preferable to temporary instructors. If we decide upon assistant professors, it may be possible to engage one equally competent to instruct the lower classes in the languages and in the mathematics, and who, therefore, may be employed in both.

FINANCE REPORT.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

The Finance Committee of the Board of Regents, submit the following statement of receipts and expenditures on account of the University of Michigan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, with an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1861.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the Treasury, July 1, 1859,	\$5,620 56
" Received during the year from the State Treasurer,	28,409 78
" Received from all other sources,	5,705 43

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants paid during the year,	\$37,743 08
Cash on hand,	1,992 69
	\$39,735 77
Warrants outstanding at commencement of the year,	\$ 45 00
Warrants issued during the year,	39,125 08
Warrants paid during the year,	\$37,743 08
Warrants outstanding now,	1,427 00
	\$39,170 08

Outstanding Warrants.

The following list contains the amounts and numbers of outstanding Warrants:

No.	Amount.
893,.....	\$ 30 00
1,155,.....	375 00
1,156,.....	312 50
1,160,.....	250 00
1,161,.....	250 00
1,168,.....	125 00
1,169,.....	75 00
1,174,.....	5 00
1,175,.....	4 50
	<u>\$1,427 00</u>

Estimated Receipts for the ensuing year.

Interest on proceeds of lands sold,	\$35,000 00
“ last year, not yet received,	6,000 00
Rents of dwelling houses,	950 00
From all other sources,	4,000 00
	<u>\$45,950 00</u>
Balance cash on hand,	1,992 69
	<u>\$47,942 69</u>

Estimate of Expenses for the year ending June 30, 1861

Salaries of President, Professor, and other employees,	\$30,400 00
To pay outstanding Warrants,	1,427 00
“ unpaid appropriations of last year for Law Li- brary,	1,000 49
“ other appropriations for which Warrants have not yet been issued,	1,145 00
“ Regents' and Visitors' expenses,	700 00
“ postage,	100 00
“ printing and binding,	1,000 00
“ insurance,	600 00
For Miscellaneous Library,	3,000 00
For Law Library,	500 00
For periodicals,	350 00

For ordinary incidental expenses,	4,000 00
For extraordinary "	1,500 00
	<hr/>
Balance,	2,220 00
	<hr/>
	\$47,942 29
	<hr/>

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents, marked A, shows the numbers and amounts of the several Warrants issued during the year, and the object for which, and the names of the persons to whom they were issued. The accompanying report of the Treasurer of the University, marked B, shows the numbers and amounts of the several Warrants paid during the year, and the items of receipts and the sources from whence received.

The committee have recommended an unusually large appropriation to the general Library for the ensuing year, and all that the present means of the University will allow. They only regret that it cannot be made larger, and they deem it quite unnecessary to make any other apology for this, than to state that there are many important American works, indispensable to a well selected library, which are not in this Library; and it needs strengthening very much in this respect. All which is respectfully submitted. Dated at Ann Arbor, July 1, 1860.

In behalf of the Committee,

DONALD McINTYRE,
Chairman of Financial Committee.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

To HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Sup't Public Instruction*:

It is with great reluctance that I make the following report, as an individual member of the Board of Visitors to the University. The reason why it does not come from the full Board is *this*, and seems unavoidable. The Hon. Cha's Noble, one of the Members, informs me by letter, in reply to my request that he should assist in its preparation,—that he was totally unable to be present at the examinations, and therefore could not join in the report. The Hon. M. A. Patterson, the other Member, in a similar manner informs me that he is at present not in such a situation as to attend to business of a public nature on account of a severe domestic bereavement. This is the more unfortunate because the former gentleman having heretofore occupied a position upon this Board, could bring to his aid a ripe experience and mature judgment in matters connected with the University, while the latter, having already been a Member of the Board of Regents, and also on account of a personal examination which he has made of the Medical Department, could speak from his eminent professional knowledge in that respect, of the wants of that department better than any Member of the Board. Both request *me* to make this report. I comply, with deep regret that I have not the assistance of their maturer judgment, but not without the hope that you may yet receive their opinion upon the subjects embraced herein.

The law of our State which provides for the appointment of a Board of visitors to the University—C. L. Chap. 26 ; § 21,—also defines their duties. These duties are “to make a personal

examination into the state and condition of the University in all its branches, at least once a year, and to report the result to the Superintendent, suggesting such improvements as they may deem important." Thus the Board of Visitors seem to have been constituted as an independent body, responsible to neither the faculties of the University, nor the Regents, and for the purpose—acting thus independently—of examining into the necessities of the various departments composing the University, and suggesting relief when required.

Upon the threshold of our investigations we were met by the fact that the State of Michigan possessed a great and free Institution of learning within its borders, which was rapidly becoming a crowning glory to our people. Its influence is no longer circumscribed by the the border of our State, but cities and hamlets to the east, west, north and south, have heard of the new temple erected to Minerva, and their sons are already seeking its halls and cloisters. With its present efficient and able corps of Professors, and a Board of Regents, who have managed its financial matters with ability, the University of Michigan is to-day a monument of the intelligence and liberality of the people of the State whose name it bears.

PROFESSORS AND INSTRUCTORS.

The following is the number :

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,.....	17
" " Law,.....	3
" " Medicine,.....	9

The total number of students in attendance during the past year was five hundred and nineteen. They were divided as follows :

Department of Science, Literature and the Arts,.....	265
" " Medicine,	164
" " Law,.....	90

Some of this number were necessarily absent a portion of the year engaged in teaching or other occupations, which the American student often finds necessary while acquiring his collegiate education.

The number of graduates in the Department of Science, Literature and the Arts, was thirty-seven, in the Department of Law, twenty-four, and in the Department of Medicine, nineteen. The degree of A. M., was conferred upon twenty-five, and that of M. S., on two young gentlemen.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In both the Medical and Law Department, the course has been strictly, and we think quite successfully, carried out. The Department of Literature, Science and the Arts, has three prescribed courses of study—the Classical, the Scientific, and the course of Civil Engineering. This involves three different graduation degrees; Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and that of Civil Engineer. In the Medical Department, but one course of study is prescribed. The same is true of the Law Department. The Board of Regents have also introduced a course of elective studies, by which the student can select particular studies and pursue them to greater extent and far greater proficiency, than the time allotted in the regular course of study would allow. This feature of the course we regard as an advancement upon the idea of limiting all the studies by four arbitrary years. It has ever been the aim and object of the Regents and the Faculty, to make the course of study in the undergraduate department not only as complete as possible, to answer the immediate object of mental development and cultivation; but to have another, and at the same time, more practical bearing upon the studies and pursuits of after life. For this purpose the optional or partial course of study was introduced, that students might have a better opportunity to perfect themselves in those particular branches which would be of practical utility in after life.

The Scientific course has a somewhat similar object. It is limited to four years, and embraces the same number of classes as the Classical course. Mathematics of greater range—English language and Literature and History, take the place of the Classics. Both these courses—the optional and the scientific—seem to be fully accomplishing the object of their adoption.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, the course of instruction consists of lectures and examinations. Four lectures are delivered daily. The term begins the first of October, and ends the last Wednesday in March.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The course embraces Commercial, Maritime, Criminal, International and Constitutional Law; with instructions in Common Law, Evidence and Practice. The full course for graduation is two years, of one session each. The year begins the first Monday of October, and ends the last week of March. Ten lectures and examinations are had each week. Moot courts are held each week.

The organization of this department completes the organization of the faculties as originally contemplated. We have had, as yet, but one year of practical working, yet we feel happy in saying it has fully met the expectation of all in its supplying a long felt necessity. We regret exceedingly not having been present at the annual examination of the first class in March last. This being its first year, no regular time was fixed for the examination, and your committee depended upon a special notification from the Professors in this department, and made arrangements accordingly with them. From some misapprehension of their understanding, we failed to receive such notice, and consequently cannot speak of it. It is to be hoped that some method may be hereafter adopted to obviate this difficulty.

EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations in this department of under graduates took place in February and June. During this year of great importance, we were personally in attendance at the following exercises :

February 6th. Examination of Seniors, (of res-graduates,) in Civil Engineering—Prof. Wood. This was conducted in a

thorough manner. The students drew a demonstrated proposition from the board, without the use of the text book. Propositions were given at random, and the examination convinced us that no previous special preparation had been had, but that the class understood the principles of the science. Mr. Wood being one of the Sons of the Institution in which he is now engaged, it gives us pleasure to say, we consider him well qualified to conduct his department with efficiency and success.

February 7th. Examination of the Junior class, in French—Prof. Fasquelle. This class we found very large, being a union of both the classical and scientific Juniors. The class evinced the greatest proficiency. The exercises consisted in reading, and translation, and rendering into French, (without the text book,) sentences given by the Professor, in English. While the ground over which the class had gone during the term, was considerable, nothing appeared to have been neglected. The examination was, in every respect, highly successful. The University is fortunate in its Professor of Modern Languages.

Two o'clock P. M. Examination of the Sophomores in Spherical Trigonometry—Prof. Williams. This examination was well sustained. The students, with few exceptions, evinced a good knowledge of this science. There was the usual number of the class who, upon examination day, are very modest, (whether this study of trigonometry has a tendency to develope modesty, we will not hazard an opinion,) and show an extreme reluctance to parade their knowledge of the subject, or their talent for chalk sketching; rather preferring, by a careful selection of retired seats, to be quiet spectators of the exercises, than active participators. We were amused by the quiet way in which the Professor, without seeming to notice the modesty of his class, would call upon the most retiring, at the same time expressing regret at the ineligibility of their position. All participated, even those who remembered very pressing business engagements, and sustained themselves well.

11 o'clock, A. M. Examination of the Seniors in Latin—Prof. Frieze. This examination was conducted by asking general

questions regarding the *Agricola*; the construction of the sentences, with a series of historical questions propounded to each, to which the students returned written answers, which were afterwards examined. Of the correctness of their answers we could not judge, as we made no examination of them, but that portion of their examination which we witnessed was excellent. We were particularly pleased with the good order which prevailed.

February 8th, 9 A. M. Examination of the Sophomores in Greek—Prof. Boise. Each member as called, drew a slip of paper on which was inscribed a series of questions on Grecian history, customs and manners. They replied orally to such questions. The peculiar manner of this examination, together with the fact that answers were prompt and *generally* correct, showed a thorough knowledge of the subject.

11 o'clock, A. M. Sophomores (Scientific) examination in English literature—Prof. Brooks. This exercise consisted in written essays on the history of England. English prose written and Poets. It was very creditable.

2 o'clock, P. M. Examination of the Sophomores in Latin—Prof. Frieze. This examination was excellent. It was conducted in a manner similar to that of the Sophomore's in Greek.

3.30 P. M. Examination of the Sophomores (Scientific) in descriptive Geometry—Prof. Wood and Instructor Abbe. With *two* exceptions this class passed a fair examination. The demonstrations were from the board and without the book.

February 9th, 9 A. M. The Freshmen were examined by Instructor Spence, in the *Anabasis*. The exercises consisted in translation, written prose composition, and translating into Greek, and writing on the board English sentences given at random by the Instructor.

11 o'clock A. M. The examination of the Seniors by Dr. Tappan in Philosophy. The Essays were well written, and the young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit.

2 o'clock P. M. The examination of the Freshmen class in Latin under Prof. Frieze and Instructor Dunning, was conducted

similar to that of the Sophomore, in Greek, (on the 8th). We particularly noticed the knowledge the students seemed to have of the geography and history of the subject under review. Their instruction has evidently been good.

8½ o'clock P. M. We attended the examination of the Freshmen (Scientific) in history, under Prof. White. The Students drew slips containing five or six questions each, and replied orally, giving in their own language a brief sketch of that particular portion of English History covered by the questions. Your Committee had the opportunity of questioning this class, as indeed they did in nearly all of the examinations, and the answers were generally correct. The three or four failures were attributable mainly to the short time the class had been engaged in the study. We rejoice to report the progress already made in this branch of study. We regard it as one of the most important of the studies in this course. The University has too long been without this branch; and we would be pleased to see it still further extended.

Feb. 10th. The examination of the Freshmen, under Prof. Williams, closed the week, and with few exceptions, a week of as rigid, thorough, and satisfactory examination we will venture to say, as we ever found at any Institution in our Union. At the close of the 2d Semester, in June, your Committee likewise attended four examinations in the under-graduate department, which were equally good.

Thus during the year we have been personally in attendance at seventeen examinations. We are led to this conclusion—the method of instruction followed, by a non-confinement to text books, a free discussion of the author outside of the book-covers, combines more advantages and attains more fully the object sought than any system which has heretofore prevailed. The following seem to be some of the results: An accurate knowledge of the author's meaning is acquired; the geography and history of the country under examination is obtained; the student investigates the history of his characters and places; his powers of composition are constantly being exercised, and consequently

improved ; accurate composition leads to accurate thinking ; his memory is strengthened. Then the student, combining these various methods of mental investigation, thinks of his subject in all its relations. He learns to record events and occurrences of which he has already obtained a proper and just appreciation ; he thinks strongly ; his faculties are invigorated and disciplined, and he lays down his study at the close of his college course, not only with an understanding of the particular subjects investigated, but with fixed habits of attention and study. In after years, as he seeks some particular fruit on his tree of knowledge, he will not find a graft upon this side or upon that, bearing the desired fruit in close proximity to the rugged old limb from which it draws its nourishment, but a well formed, symmetrical tree bearing all its fruit so well and so evenly, that he scarce can tell where the germ was placed upon the native stock. There is just as truly a symmetrical development of mind as of body, or of nature. It is said that the unskillful grafter can be recognized years after his work is done, when his scions are bearing their fruit, by the rough and jagged appearance of the setting, while the true workman leaves his tree so symmetrically pruned and trimmed, that in after years you only know that he has been there by the improved quality of the fruit.

So many a young man leaves College with the tree of his intellect stuck full of Greek and Latin scions, so engrafted that in after years he bears the mark of an unskillful hand—and yet calls this *education*—while he whose mind was evenly and systematically developed, by such a course of study as this, goes forth a ripened scholar, a *truly* educated man.

THE LIBRARY

Now contains about 8,000 volumes, and is gradually being enlarged by annual appropriations. The rooms are commodious and easy of access. Much taste has been displayed in their arrangement. Connected by stairs with the Library, is

THE MUSEUM,

Containing a choice collection of European minerals, embracing 6,000 specimens; a collection of Michigan minerals, the Geological collection, a large Zoological collection and the Herbarium.

The Anatomical museum comprises arterial preparations, alcoholic preparations, skeletons, models and casts with plates and portraits of cutaneous diseases. The gallery of Fine Arts is a collection of which the State may be proud. Although in its commencement, it already contains a gallery of casts, full size and reduction, of the most valuable ancient statues and busts, over 200 reductions and models in terra cotta, engravings and photographic views of European execution, representing the architectural and sculptural remains of ancient Rome and Pompeii. This is a great aid to the student of the literature and custom of the Romans. A gallery of historical medallions comprising some 1,400 casts and medallions, illustrative of ancient and medieval times, also of leading personages in modern times. Such is the museum, which it is to be hoped will be constantly augmented through the munificence of individuals, the students and the Regents.

THE OBSERVATORY

Has fulfilled all that its most sanguine friends anticipated, and with the return of Dr. Brunnnow to the Director's post, the hopes of the friends are strong in its future usefulness and reputation. In our examination of this department we have been kindly aided by Prof. Watson, who has had charge of it during Dr. B.'s absence. It is a powerful auxiliary to the growth and development of the University, and will increase its reputation at home and abroad.

THE WANTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Scientific department has already become one of the most important in the University. It is a distinctive feature, and as such requires a strong support. The reasons which led

to its establishment, and the result it has already attained, we have referred to. Being then one of the most important, and at the same time distinctive courses, it is necessary not only that the Professors occupying the chairs should be well qualified to teach their branches, but that some man of great experience and ripened judgment, should be placed at the head of this department. In saying this, we by no means imply any want of confidence in those Professors now in this department. They are all of them, as we believe, fully competent for their position. *They* fully coincide with us in this suggestion. The selection of some man of national reputation as a scientific man, would add to the *positive* strength and character, not only of his particular department, but also of the whole University.

THE MODERN LANGUAGES.

These extend through the third and fourth years. The French occupying the third, and the German the fourth year. This we consider too short a time to devote to the study of German. It ought to be the policy of the State not only to educate her American born sons in the mother tongue and the dead languages, but in a country such as ours and among such a people, to give them such an education as will be of practical importance also. It is a fact well known that in this country, and especially the great North-west, a large proportion of the population is from foreign shores. A large share of this foreign element is German. And they bring with them their national habits, customs and maners, and although they rapidly mingle with the American portion of the population, and learn the English language and speak it, yet, in all their intercourse of a business nature with Americans, they seek if possible the medium of their mother tongue. Many, also, fresh from the old world are entirely ignorant of the English language. With very many of them the fact that a professional man, or any person with whom they desire to transact business, can speak and communicate with them in their own language, will predispose them in their favor. The daily experience of business men in our cities is

proof of this assertion. It is *one* of the real essentials of a practical education in this North-west to understand French and German. But the time allotted to the German is hardly sufficient. We are of the opinion that another half year should be added to the *one* now devoted to it.

We are well aware that the objection which would be urged to this change, would be, its effect upon the study of the classics. If we increase the time devoted to modern, we must decrease that devoted to the ancient languages. *True*, perhaps; yet we claim the ancient *courses* encroached upon the modern language a long time. If *either* must encroach on the other, we conceive the evil would be less by the plan we propose, than by the present arrangement. Education, in this age and clime, *must* be *practical*. It is far preferable to prepare the sons of our State for after life, than to inundate the college course of study with the combined classical wisdom of ninety-nine professors of eminence, for the sake of doing homage to antiquity. In the present course we devote four years to the Latin and three to the Greek; yet, how few of our young men write or read either, after they leave college. If, then, we should encroach upon the classics, it would at least be with a *practical* result, and the graduate would be fitted better for his after business or professional career. Nor is this the only light in which to view this question. The modern languages should not be pursued solely with reference to society, or to form the social currency of life. A language is really valuable as it becomes the vehicle of thought and ideas. French should be acquired not only to know the idiom and enjoy French society, but to appreciate Bossuet and French literature. German should be thoroughly mastered, not only to communicate with phlegmatic Germans, but to enjoy Schiller.

THE LIBRARY.

We have already referred to its prosperous condition and increase, yet we are painfully aware that a single hour of calamity might reduce this noble collection to ruin. We recommend

most earnestly the early erection of a commodious fire-proof building for the accommodation of both the Libraries. Probably a plan which would permit of additions would be the best.

LAW LIBRARY.

This, though excellent for its age, is inadequate to meet the wants of the Department. We would suggest, as a method of increasing it with little expense, that the State Librarian should be requested, as far as possible in the exchanges of State reports, which he makes, to obtain duplicates. This very often occurs at the present time. Such duplicates being placed in the Law Library would be a valuable acquisition. A building is also much needed for the Law Library. The number of the class already in attendance the present year, [is 126. Very often a large proportion of the class are engaged in study and consultation in the Library at the same time. The present accommodations are entirely inadequate. This difficulty would be obviated by the erection of the fire-proof building above recommended.

DISCIPLINE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The necessarily brief time spent by us at the University would preclude us from speaking upon this subject other than as the examination room disclosed to us the conduct of the students. So far as this subject is concerned we will say, that during the entire time of the examination, the conduct of the students and the respect evinced by them to the rules and regulations of the examination room, were, *without exception*, highly commendable.

In conclusion, we desire to express most emphatically our gratification, that the University of Michigan is fast becoming not only the crowning glory of our commonwealth, but in rank and position, high among the highest.

H. M. CHEEVER,

Member Board of Visitors.

Detroit, November 1, 1860.

REPORT OF MR PATTERSON.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt of Public Instruction* :

The undersigned has the honor to present the following brief report respecting the Medical Department of the University, with the understanding that the other members of the Board of Visitors will report on the subject of the Literary and Law Departments.

The medical department from its establishment in 1850, has steadily prospered under the enlightened policy and fostering care of those who have had supervision of its interests. The annual catalogues afford evidence of this fact, and when compared with the catalogues of other medical Institutions, the comparison will be found creditable to our own State so far as mere numbers are concerned ; and the same may be safely said respecting the character and attainments of the graduates of the Institution.

Unlike most other medical colleges, the catalogues show that in proportion to the whole number of students who have attended the department of Medicine the number of graduates is not large. This, perhaps, is the best evidence of the vigilance of the Professors, and the wisdom of free University education. In most, if not all other medical colleges, the Professors derive their salaries from fees paid by the students ; each graduate paying, in addition to lecture fees, from ten to thirty dollars for his diploma ; and in many of these Institutions the annual number of graduates is frequently large in proportion to the annual number of matriculants. We are not disposed to make invidious comparisons, but simply state a fact from which oth-

ers may draw their own conclusions as to the cause of the difference.

Michigan has removed from her University all temptation to make her collegiate honors a subject of barter or sale. Consequently a diploma from her Medical Department is a badge of real merit; an endorsement by a disinterested and competent tribunal of the possessor's medical attainments. Not that a diploma from this, or any other Institution, is positive evidence that the graduate is, or ever will be, a successful practitioner, but simply that he has received a sound medical education which will enable him to become an accomplished physician, provided he is endowed with the requisite mental and physical qualifications to grasp and pursue the intricate and laborious duties of his profession. Without these endowments a medical graduate will not succeed in the path of honorable medicine; and, after a year or two of unsuccessful trial we may find him encouraging ultraism and empirical innovations—the resort of inferior minds to cover their own deficiencies—and practicing arts discreditable to his ALMA MATER.

The community are so accustomed to seeing *doctors* made after a few months study and attendance upon a course or two of lectures, that many persons regard the making of doctors an easy business; but there is as much difference between an accomplished physician and a mere "*doctor*," as there is between an accomplished artist, who "*portrays the soul looking out of the canvas*," and a bungling house painter. "*Perhaps*," says Professor Vogel, "*there is no science which requires so penetrating an intellect, so much talent and genius, so much force of mind, so much acuteness and memory, as the science of medicine.*" Therefore, in this department of knowledge, "*many are called and but few are chosen.*"

Since the death of Profesor Denton, and the transfer of Prof. Palmer to the chair of Theory and Practice, the duty of teaching *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and diseases of women and children, has devolved upon the remaining Professors, without assurance of additional compensation for largely increased

labor. It is presumed that this is designed as a temporary arrangement, as the period intervening between the vacating of the chair and the commencement of the medical lectures, was too brief to admit of the selection of a competent medical instructor to fill the vacant professorship. Assuredly the Regents have no disposition permanently to impose upon four Professors the whole duty of communicating instruction in the entire vast field of medicine and surgery, excepting chemistry, during two terms of six months each, the period allotted for a preparation for graduation. The University of Michigan cannot afford to lower the standard, or lessen the means of instruction in any of its departments. Its motto since its foundation, has been "EXCELSIOR," and the citizens of our State will regard with jealous eyes all movements in the downward direction, affecting the great centre of our educational system. Our young men have a right to look to the University for the completion of their education, in all that is attainable at similar institutions, in "literature, science and arts." It is at this Institution they hope to receive instruction of the higher order; instruction essential to prepare them for a life career of usefulness to their fellow citizens, and of honor and profit to themselves; and that they shall not be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, depends upon the continuance of the wise and liberal policy which heretofore has steadily governed the University.

With, perhaps, the exception of Anatomy, the Regents have furnished the medical Professors with ample means for illustrating the complex subjects in their respective departments, and the recent appropriation of five hundred dollars for the foundation of a medical library, is a wise and salutary provision. The accomplished Professor of Anatomy has deposited in the University, an admirable cabinet of specimens collected and prepared with much labor and care, which should be permanently secured for the use of this department, as these, or similar specimens, are indispensable for correctly demonstrating one of the most important branches of science.

The Medical Faculty, by unwearied attention to their duties,

have earned for themselves and their respective departments, a reputation which has attracted to the Medical College during the present term, a much larger class than has ever before attended the lectures in this Institution—there being already over two hundred in actual attendance, with a fair prospect that the class will be further increased by the addition of students from abroad, who have delayed, under the impression that the term commenced on the 1st of November, the usual period for commencement in other medical colleges.

This large increase of the class has imposed upon the recently reduced corps of professors, more labor than perhaps has ever before been performed by the same number of Professors in any other medical Institution. But, with all the ability, diligence and ambition manifested by the present faculty, the range of modern scientific medicine is so great that the present Professors, with their time limited and force reduced, cannot be expected to communicate thoroughly, and in the most comprehensive manner, the scientific facts and practical details embraced in a broad and truly liberal course of medical study, which should, at least, comprehend the following subjects :

1. ANATOMY—General, descriptive, topographical, surgical and pathological dissecting.
2. CHEMISTRY—Inorganic, organic and practical, or analytical.
3. PHARMACY—Descriptive and practical.
4. MATERIA MEDICA and BOTANY.
5. PHYSIOLOGY—Vegetable, comparative and human.
6. HYGIENE, OR SANITARY SCIENCE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE—Relating to the subjects of food, exercise, bathing, climate, drainage, ventilation, light, heat, cold, clothing, vaccination, infection, quarantine regulations, mental and moral influences, habits, &c., as affecting health.
7. GENERAL AND SPECIAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, OR the THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
8. OBSTETRICS AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
9. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

10. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

11. CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

No intelligent Physician would willingly dispense with an item of study embraced in the above schedule in a true course of Medical instruction, designed as preparatory to engaging in the active duties of the profession. Even with the aid of an additional professor, and proper means for clinical instruction, these branches cannot, in fact, be thoroughly taught under the existing arrangement of the terms. Hence it has been proposed to extend the terms to nine months each, and place the whole plan of Medical study on a scale similar, as regards time, to the plan adopted in the Literary department of the University. This plan, although admirable in conception, will require much deliberation before it can be properly acted upon; and unless the funds at the disposal of the Regents are sufficiently ample to warrant a considerably increased expenditure for this department, we do not at present see how the change can be made on a sufficiently liberal scale to warrant an innovation, so radical, in a course of study already in advance of most other Medical colleges in the country.

Until, however, the best possible plan can be adopted, there is a manifest propriety in sustaining the policy heretofore pursued—if nothing higher at present can be reached—by appointing an additional professor, in season for the next term, and thereby, at least, maintaining the character and popularity already acquired by the Medical department, without imposing undue, if not impossible labor, upon the present Faculty.

M. A. PATTERSON, *Visitor*.

Tecumseh, Oct. 31, 1860.



COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Adrain, Mich., Dec. 22, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction :*

DEAR SIR—The Trustees and Faculty of Adrian College are pleased to report progress, during the past year, in every department of this Institution. The work of erecting buildings was entered upon June 1st, 1859, and the two halls, mentioned in my last report, completed for the opening of the first and second terms of the College, the one Dec. 1st, 1859, and the other, March 8th, 1860. These afford ample accommodations for students and for some recitation and library rooms. On the 16th of June last, the corner stone of the Chapel was laid, and the work has so far progressed as to give assurance that it will be finished for use by the opening of the ensuing Spring term. The Chapel is one of the divisions of the central building, and in dimensions is 50 by 80 feet, two stories with basement under the whole. The first story is 12 feet in height, and contains one room for the "Star Literary Society," one for the Commercial and mathematical Department, one for classes in Chemistry and the Natural Sciences, with room attached for apparatus, and one for the English Department. The second story is the chapel room the entire size in length and width of the building, 23 feet high, and will be fitted to seat between 700 and 800 students. We have recently commenced the second term of the present College year with 150 students, 92 males and 58 females, of these, 30 are in the College classes, 7 Juniors, 11 Sophomore,

and 12 Freshmen ; the remaining 120 are in the Preparatory Department.

The Faculty of the College are :

Rev. A. Mahan, A. M., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. John McEldowny, A. M., Vice President, and Professor of Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.

James McEldowny, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

J. W. McKeever, A. B., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Rev. C. Prindle, A. M., Professor of Natural Theology, English Literature and Political Economy.

Miss Mary C. Dickenson, Principal of Ladies Department and Teacher of French and German.

Miss M. H. Pomeroy, Teacher of English Department.

Miss S. A. McKeever, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

Dr. O. P. Chubb, Teacher of Vocal Music.

The Trustees are, Rev. A. Mahan, President ; Rev. John McEldowney, Secretary ; Hon. L. G. Berry, Treasurer ; Fitch Reed, Esq., Cambridge ; Rev. W. H. Brewster, Cleveland, Ohio ; Hon. E. L. Clark, John S. Watts, M. D., Hon. R. R. Beecher, Rev. S. P. Rice, Henry Hart, Esq., Wm. H. Scott, Esq., J. C. Pendleton, Esq.

The course of study of both the Classical and Scientific Departments, has been given in my former report to you, found in the School Report of 1859, pages 181-188.

The cost of the two halls first built, was \$30,000 ; of the Chapel building when finished, will be between \$10,000 and \$12,000. The expense incurred in finishing, \$1,800. The amount expended for buildings has been secured by subscription and donations. A few Scholarships have been sold, but no part of the proceeds therefrom is applied to the building fund.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN MCELDOWNEY,

Secretary.

WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

ALBION, Mich., Nov. 26th, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

SIR—I have the honor of transmitting, herewith, a report of the "Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, at Albion," for the Academic year 1859-60.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. SINEX, *President*.

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VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

The Institution is eligibly and centrally located. Its buildings are ample, substantial and well arranged. It has a respectable Library, Apparatus, Laboratory and Cabinet. Its assets in buildings, grounds, fixtures, &c., may be safely estimated at \$40,000. It has an Endowment in reliable mortgages and notes, of about \$15,000. It has no liabilities except scholarship demands for Tuition in solid branches of instruction.

COLLECTIONS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

Notes, Principal and Interest,.....	\$3,547 91
Interest on Notes and Mortgages,.....	396 56
Instrumental Music,.....	325 00
Painting and drawing,.....	144 28
Rent of Scholarships,.....	156 50
Incidental Fees,.....	476 90
Rent of Buildings and Rooms,.....	385 75
Catalogues and Diplomas,.....	45 00
Total,	<hr/> \$5,427 90

FACULTY.

Rev. Thomas H. Sinex, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy.

— — Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Carmi C. Olds, A. M., Professor of Natural Sciences,

John Richards, A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages.

Miss Julia F. Robinson, Principal of Female Department and Teacher of French and Fine Arts.

Miss Pamela S. Vining, and Miss Charlotte S. Imus, Assistant Teachers.

Henry Meakin, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

Resident Graduates,.....	2
Senior Class,.....	13
Middle Class,.....	15
Junior Class,.....	26
Preparatory Class,.....	32
	<hr/> 88

SEMINARY.

Ladies,.....	108
Gentlemen,.....	145
	<hr/> 253

Total for the year,.....341

DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1st. Mental and Moral Science. 2d. Natural Science. 3d. Mathematics. 4th. Modern Languages. 5th. Belles Lettres. 6th. English Literature. 7th. Fine Arts. 8th. Ancient Languages.

COURSE OF STUDY.

College Course.

Candidates for admission to the College Course, will be expected to understand the following branches, in which they will be examined before they are admitted to the course :

Orthography, Reading, Penmanship, English Grammar, Analysis of Words, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Higher Arithmetic, History of the United States, Advanced Grammar.

Students, having entered upon the College course, will be expected to sustain a satisfactory examination at the end of the year, in the branches pursued during the year, before their admission to an advanced class.

Junior Class—First Term.

Analysis of Language—Green. Algebra—Dodd's High School. Practical Book-Keeping—Mayhew. Natural History—Smellie.

Second Term.

Universal History—Wilson, begun. Ancient Geography—Mitchell. Algebra—Dodd's, continued. Natural Philosophy—Wells.

Third Class.

Universal History—Wilson, completed. Algebra—Dodd's, completed. Anatomy and Physiology——. Meteorology—Brockelsby.

Middle Class—First Term.

Composition and Rhetoric—Quackenbos, begun. Geometry—Davies' Legendre, begun. Chemistry—Johnston, begun. Astronomy—Mattison.

Second Term.

Composition and Rhetoric—Quackenbos, completed. Geometry—Davies' Legendre, completed. Chemistry—Johnston, completed. Mental Philosophy—Upham or Wayland.

Third Term.

Logic—True and Hedge. Botany—Wood. Trigonometry; plain and spherical—Davies'. Review of studies for the year.

Senior Class.—First Term.

Moral Science—Wayland. Political Economy—Wayland. Astronomy—McIntire. Poetry—Shakspeare.

Second Term.

Elements of Criticism—Kames. Evidences of Christianity—Paley. Natural Theology—Paley. Poetry—Milton.

Third Term.

Analogy of Religion—Butler. Geology—Hitchcock. Mineralogy—Dana. Review of studies for the year.

NOTE 1. A good knowledge of any Ancient or Modern Language, of Painting and Drawing, or of Instrumental Music, will be received as equivalent, each, to two of the above prescribed studies, their selection being made by the Faculty.

NOTE 2. The same text books are used in the College and Seminary course.

SEMINARY COURSE.

In the Seminary, students will be allowed to pursue any branch of study in which the classes are organized for the term, in case they are prepared, by previous study and discipline, to do so advantageously to themselves, and without embarrassment to the classes of which they propose to become members.

First Term of the Year.

Mental Arithmetic—Watson or Stoddard; Elocution—Putnam; Composition and Rhetoric—Quackenbos; Geometry—Davies' Legendre, begun; Astronomy—Mattison; Astronomy—McIntire; Political Economy—Wayland; Moral Science—Wayland; Governmental Instructor—Shurtleff.

Second Term of the Year.

Analysis of Words—Town; Ancient Geography—Mitchell; Universal History—Wilson; Geometry—Davies' Legendre, completed; Mental Philosophy—Upham; Elements of Criticism—Kames; Evidences of Christianity—Paley; Natural Theology—Paley.

Third Term of the Year.

Modern Geography—McNally; History of the United States—Wilson; Surveying and Navigation—Davies; Trigonometry, Plain and Spherical—Davies; Logic—True and Hedge; Botany—Wood's; Agricultural Chemistry—Liebig; Analogy of Religion—Butler; Geology—Hitchcock; Mineralogy—Dana.

Every Term in the Year.

English Grammar—Clark; Analysis of Language—Green; Written Arithmetic—Dodd; Algebra—Dodd's High School; Book-Keeping—Mayhew; Anatomy and Physiology—; Natural Philosophy—Wells; Chemistry—Johnson.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

First Year.

Latin.—McClintock's First Book; Second Book.

Greek.—McClintock's First Book; Second Book.

Second Year.

Latin.—Cæsar's Commentaries; Cicero's Select Orations; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; One Book of Virgil's *Æneid*; Exercises in Prosody.

Greek.—Second Book Completed; Xenophon's *Anabasis*; Boise's Greek Prose Composition; Ancient Geography.

Third Year.

Latin, Livy—Cicero *senectute et de Amicitia*; Exercises in Latin Composition.

Greek.—*Anabasis*, continued; Selections from Thucydides; Exercises in Greek Composition.

Fourth Year.

Latin.—Horace; Exercises in Prosody; Tacitus; Exercises in Latin Composition.

Greek.—Thucydides, continued; Exercises in Greek Composition; Selections from Homer's *Iliad*; Exercises in Prosody.

CALENDAR FOR 1860-61.

The Academic Year commences Thursday, August 30th, at 9 o'clock A. M., and is divided into three Terms—the first and second fourteen weeks each, and the third twelve weeks.

The first Term commences Thursday, August 29th, and closes Wednesday, December 5th.

The second Term commences Thursday, December 6th, and closes Wednesday, March 20th, and is succeeded by a vacation of one week. There are no Recitations or Lectures from Christmas till New Years.

The third Term commences Thursday, March 28th, and closes

Wednesday, June 19th, and is succeeded by a vacation of ten weeks.

Examinations.

There are two Examinations during the year, occurring at the close of the Second and Third Terms.

Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Seminary is held in the Chapel of the Institution, Wednesday, March 20th.

Commencement.

The Annual Commencement of the College is held in the Chapel of the Institution, Wednesday, June 19th.

Expenses.

Tuition, Common English branches, per term,	\$4 00
" Higher English branches, per term,	5 35
" Languages, per term,	6 67
Board, per week in the Institution,	2 00
Room rent, per term,	1 50
Washing, per dozen,	50
Fuel and Lights at cost,	
*Incidentals, Fall Term,	1 00
" Winter Term,	1 00
" Spring Term,	50
Music, upon the Piano, Melodeon, or Guitar, per term, ...	10 00
Use of Instrument, per term,	2 00
Vocal, with use of Book, per term,	2 00
Painting, in Oil, per term,	9 00
" In Water Colors, per term,	4 00
" Grecian, per term,	3 00
" Oriental, per term,	2 00
Penciling and Crayon, per term,	2 50

*Incidentals are designed to meet the expenses of ringing the bell, sweeping the halls and recitation rooms, and furnishing fuel for the latter, and also to meet the expenses of necessary repairs of the college buildings.

ADMISSION.

All who propose becoming members of the Institution, should enter, if possible, *at the commencement of the Term*, as the classes are then formed. Students, who delay their entrance, although but a few days, not only sustain a loss themselves, from which they may not recover during the term, but they embarrass the classes of which they become members.

Students may enter the Institution for any length of time desirable, but Tuition fees are not received for less than half a term; nor will students be permitted to leave, after the middle of the term, except in case of sickness, or unless there exists the most urgent necessity.

Payment for Tuition is required strictly in advance; but in case a student is obliged to leave on account of sickness, the money will be refunded.

The faculty are not at liberty to give instruction to any student who has not previously procured a ticket of admission of the Agent.

ABSENCE.

Absence *during term time* not only seriously interrupts the progress of absentees, but it is a great embarrassment to the classes of which they are members. Hence it is an evil to be *endured* only when *unavoidable*. To guard against it, the Trustees have provided that students shall not leave town in term time, without the consent of the President of the Institution, nor be absent from a recitation, without the consent of the teacher of the class. Hence, parents who desire to withdraw their children from school during term time, although but temporarily, will be expected to confer with the President or Female Principal, or to advise them of their wishes by note or otherwise.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of the Institution is parental in character, yet decided and firm. Fully persuaded that a pure moral influence is essential to internal peace and prosperity, its officers

and teachers will employ every reasonable precaution to beget and preserve in all the departments of the school, a healthy state of moral feeling; and no student will be retained in the Institution who shall have become regardless of its rules, or who by indolent habits, or a vicious character, shall exert an influence unfavorable to good order.

Parents and Guardians are requested not to furnish their children or wards with pocket money, but to deposit money with some citizen or member of the Faculty to be expended only for things necessary for their convenience and comfort.

APPARATUS.

The Institution is furnished with suitable apparatus in the department of Astronomy, Philosophy, and Chemistry. It has also a respectable cabinet of Minerals, to which additions are being made from time to time.

LECTURES.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered each term on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The necessary expenses accruing for experiments must be borne by the class. Besides these, numerous Lectures on Science, History, Education, &c., &c., are gratuitously delivered for the benefit of the students.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The Library contains about 1,000 volumes, to which students have access by paying twenty-five cents per term. The Reading Room is furnished with some of the first periodicals from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and also with the leading American and Foreign Reviews.

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

The *Clever Fellows*, *Electics*, *Young Ladies' Association*, and *Athenædes Society*, are literary circles formed for improvement in the art of composition. Periodicals are published monthly by each of these Societies, under the names of the *American Peloponnesis*, the *Electric Review*, the *Young Ladies' Casket*, and the *Athenæum*.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The *Bible Class*, *Missionary Society*, and *Theological Association* are Societies for cultivating Biblical knowledge and promoting religious enterprises.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Weekly exercises are required in composition and declamation on the part of gentlemen, and weekly exercises in composition in the female department.

TEACHERS DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen and ladies, who are preparing themselves for teaching, will receive, in the fall term, in addition to the ordinary instruction in the recitation room, special instruction in regard to the theory and practice of this profession, and in all subjects necessary for their thorough qualification as teachers.

STANDING OF STUDENTS.

A record of the attendance of the students upon their various school duties, of their general deportment, and of their progress in studies pursued, is carefully kept by all the teachers, a summary of the results of which is publicly read in the Chapel at the close of each term. Parents and guardians will also receive printed bills at the close of the term, when requested, exhibiting the standing of their children and wards in punctuality, deportment and scholarship.

REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS.

The following abstract of the *Rules and Regulations* exhibits the requirements and prohibitions which must be observed by every student. No person need apply for admission who cannot, or will not, comply with them.

REQUIREMENTS.

Registry of name and settlement of fees at the office *in advance*.

Strict observance of study hours.

Prompt and regular attendance at recitations.

Faithful preparation in composition and declamation.

Punctuality at morning and evening prayers in the chapel.
 Attendance at church twice on the Sabbath.
 Strict observance of the rights of property.
 Attendance at Examinations, Exhibitions and Commencement.

PROHIBITIONS.

Clamorous noise or other disturbance in or near the college buildings.

Visiting during study hours or on the Sabbath.

The use of intoxicating drinks, or tobacco in any form.

Profane or obscene language, or playing at games of chance.

Visiting groceries, or public places of entertainment.

Unpermitted association of gentlemen and ladies.

Gunpowder, firearms, or deadly weapons of any kind on the premises.

Marking, cutting, or abusing in any way the buildings or the furniture.

All immoral, indecorous and uncourteous conduct.

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 6, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Superintendent of Public Instruction*:

SIR—By order of the Board of Trustees, of Kalamazoo College, I herein submit the report of the Institution which the law of the State requires, it being the 27th annual report of the Board.

REAL ESTATE.

About 10 acres of land in the village of Kalamazoo,

with the College buildings and other improve-

ments,\$30,200 00

Libraries, Cabinet and Apparatus, &c., 2,000 00

Musical Instruments, Furniture, &c., 1,600 00

Permanent Fund, 22,290 00

Other funds, about, 6,000 00

Total,\$62,090 00

Yearly income from all sources, about.....\$4,000 00

For the courses of study, text books, price of tuition, &c., see
Catalogue, sent herewith.

The last report of the Board of Visitors is subjoined.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL HASKELL.

Secretary of the Board.

[The report of the Kal. Theo. Sem. would be much the same
as that given in 1856.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, MADE JUNE, 1860.

The undersigned would respectfully report that some, or all of their number, in connection with the Committee upon the part of the State, have visited the Institution, and attended its examinations as it is made their duty to do. The result of their observations is briefly as follows :

At the close of the first term of the present year, the examinations in the various departments were such as to satisfy your Committee that the various classes had made a progress in study, indicating both faithful and intelligent labor on the part of their instructors, and industrious application by the pupils. Especially of the graduating class it is proper to say that in those branches of study in which they were then examined, they exhibited that accuracy and thoroughness of scholarship, which, without doubt, you will require of those upon whom you confer the honors of the Institution.

The examinations just closed have been followed by the Committee as carefully and closely as was consistent with the circumstances of the case, and it is highly gratifying to us to be able to communicate our entire satisfaction with the progress evinced. It can hardly be necessary to say that not the slightest attempt was apparent on the part of instructors to conceal the defects of those under their charge ; and that every opportunity was afforded to your Committee to become acquainted

with the progress and standing of the classes and individual pupils, making all due allowance for age, capacity and temperament, the students have acquitted themselves, with few exceptions, to our satisfaction.

It does not appear to your committee necessary to particularize, when all has been done in each department that seems possible under the circumstances. Yet of the Graduating and Senior Préparatory classes it may be required of us to speak particularly. An allusion has already been made to the Graduating class in connection with the semi-annual examination; and during the present examination they have borne the inquisition creditably to themselves and their instructors. Their exercises, both written and oral, prepared and extemporaneous, show such thorough acquaintance with the subjects studied, and such general scholarship as, in the opinion of your committee, to warrant the belief that the class of 1860 will be an honor to the Institution, equally with any former class, if not, indeed, in a superior degree.

Your committee are glad to be able to report, also, that the Senior class of the Preparatory department gives evidence, not only of such a state of advancement in their studies as will undoubtedly entitle the members thereof to enter the College Course, but of such a degree of industrious application also, as induces us to hope much from them in their future career in the Institution.

Of the moral condition of the Institution, you will undoubtedly hear much from other sources. But we take pleasure in saying, that, so far as our knowledge extends, the deportment of the pupils throughout the Institution, indicates, on the part of those in authority, the maintenance of a wholesome degree of discipline, and of those under authority, a commendable degree of obedience and self-respect.

The buildings of the Institution appear to be so constructed as to secure sufficient ventilation in those rooms where a large number of pupils are likely to be congregated, and the appear-

ance of the pupils indicates a degree of health among them for which all parents and friends will be deeply grateful.

The physical condition of the schools of our country, in our haste to develop the mental faculties, has been quite too much overlooked. The already great and rapidly increasing number of our professional men who are failing in physical strength, the great number who become seriously or hopelessly sick, or who die in advanced stages of study, or soon after entering on the duties of life and cares of a busy world,—should warn us that there has been in our American system of education a GREAT DEFECT, which if we are wise, we will make every effort to remedy. Your committee cannot refrain from an expression of their gratification that this all important subject has begun to attract to itself some small share of the attention which its vital importance merits.

We would take the liberty of suggesting to your body, inasmuch as nothing has been done hitherto in this direction, that public sentiment, and the best interests of the College and those under its care, appear to us to demand that some measures shall be soon adopted to encourage and provide the means for the regular physical training of those youths intrusted to your discipline. What measures it may be advisable under the circumstances for your Board to take it is not for us to determine; but we should feel derelict in duty should we withhold our serious convictions on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CLARK,

Chairman.

MICHIGAN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. Public Instruction:*

SIR—The Michigan Female College is pleasantly located at Lansing, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Institution was incorporated May 14th, 1858, with full Collegiate powers, and it will be the constant aim of the Fac-

ulty and Trustees to render it worthy of public confidence and patronage.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. W. Longyear, President ; Prof. J. C. Holmes, Secretary ; Mrs. H. S. Tracy ; Miss Delia Rogers ; Miss A. C. Rogers, Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

Miss A. C. Rogers, and Miss Delia Rogers, Principals ; Miss J. Babcock, Vice Principal ; Miss E. C. Seager ; Miss V. Bryant ; Miss L. Bascom ; Schuyler F. Seager.

Number of students during the year ending December 31st, 1860, 120

Seniors,.. 12 ; Juniors, 13.

Amount of income,..... \$4,050 00

The property of the College consists of twenty acres of land, upon the center of which the buildings are situated, and valued at..... 10,000 00

The land is under cultivation, preparatory to being laid out into orchard, Kitchen garden, and Botanical and Ornamental grounds.

Buildings, 10,500 00

Furniture, Philosophical apparatus and Musical Instruments, 4,900 00

Subscriptions yet unpaid,..... 6,000 00

Total,.....\$31,400 00

The subscriptions remaining unpaid are to be collected and applied to the erection of additional College buildings.

An effort will be made the coming year to complete the original design, and thus secure to young ladies a College, pleasantly located, where they may attain a thorough Scientific and Classical education.

J. W. LONGYEAR

Presl of the Board of Trustees.

J. C. HOLMES, *Secretary.*

OLIVET COLLEGE.

To the Sup't of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—I herewith transmit to you the Annual Report of Olivet College. The estimated value of the property of the College is \$45,000. The Ladies' hall has, within the year, been completed. Our Library, which consisted of more than one thousand volumes, has recently received valuable additions.

The subjoined report will represent the condition of the College more in detail.

W. U. BENEDICT,
Secretary.

Olivet, Nov., 1860.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. M. W. Fairfield, President. Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Hudson; Rev. Charles Temple, Vermontville; Rev. Wolcott B. Williams, Charlotte; Hon. Willard Davis, Vermontville; Rev. John S. Kidder, Windsor; Rev. Oramel Hosford, Olivet; William H. Coleman, Battle Creek; Julius Keyes, William Hosford, Samuel F. Drury, Albertus L. Green, Olivet; Charles M. Bordwell, Eckford; Fitz L. Reed, Olivet; William B. Palmer, Augusta; Philo Parsons, Detroit.

FACULTY.

Rev. M. W. Fairfield, A. M., President.

Rev. Oramel Hosford, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. John M. Barrows, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

Rev. Nathan J. Morrison, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages.

— — —, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

Asa K. Warren, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Vocal Music.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Board of Managers.

Miss M. J. Andrews, Mrs. E. F. Fairfield, Mrs. A. H. Hosford,
Mrs. A. M. Drury, Mrs. E. M. E. Green, Mrs. A. A. Benedict.

Honorary Members of the Ladies' Board.

Mrs. L. S. Hobart, Mrs. Sarah C. Dimond, Mrs. L. S. Thompson.

Miss Mary J. Andrews, Principal.

SUMMARY.

College Department—Gentlemen,	10
Ladies,	1
	—11
Preparatory Department, (Class Course,)—Gentlemen,...	29
Ladies,	2
	—31
Preparatory Department, (English Course,).....	33
Ladies' Course,	19
Ladies' Preparatory,	40
Whole number of Gentlemen,	72
Whole number of Ladies,	61
	— 133

COURSE OF STUDY—COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Freshman Year—First Term.

Livy, (Lincoln;) Latin Prose composition, Arnold; History of Rome, Liddell; Homer, Iliad, Felton; Algebra, Robinson.

Second Term.

Livy, continued; Latin Prose Composition, continued; Liddell's Rome, continued, Memorabilia of Socrates, Robbins; Greek Prose Composition, Arnold; Geometry, Robinson.

Third Term.

Horace, Odes, Lincoln; Selections from the Greek Historians, Felton; History of Greece, Smith; Greek Prose Composition, continued; Greek Grammar, Crosby; Geometry, completed.

Sophomore Year—First Term.

Horace, Epistles, Satires and Ars Poetica ; Felton's Selections, continued ; Smith's Greece, continued ; Greek Prose Composition, continued ; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins ; Algebra, completed.

Second Term.

Tacitus—Germania and Agricola, Tyler ; Liddell's Rome, continued ; Æschylus—Prometheus, Woolsey ; Smith's Greece, continued ; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Robinson.

Third Term..

Tacitus—Histories, Tyler ; Liddell's Rome, continued ; Sophocles—Antigone, Woolsey ; Smith's Greece, continued ; Conic Sections, or Analytical Geometry, Robinson ; Botany, Wood.

Junior Year—First Term.

Cicero—De Officiis, Thatcher ; Demosthenes—De Corona, Champ-
lin ; Natural Philosophy—Mechanics and Hydrostatics, Olm-
stead ; Anatomy and Physiology, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics, Optics, etc. ; Chemistry, with Lectures, Silliman ; Logic, Whately.

Third Term.

Plato—Gorgias, Woolsey ; Astronomy, Olmstead ; Rhetorio, Whately.

Senior Year—First Term.

Elements of Criticism, Kames ; Mental Philosophy, Haven ;
Geology, with Lectures, Hitchcock.

Second Term. .

Mental Philosophy, completed ; Butler's Analogy ; Political Ethics, Lieber.

Third Term.

Moral Philosophy, Lectures ; Constitution of the United States ; American Institutions, DeTocqueville.

Lessons in the English Bible, Compositions, Declamations and Extemporaneous Discussions, weekly, and Original Declamations, monthly, throughout the course.

ENGLISH COURSE.

The course of instruction here is designed to be equivalent to that in the best Academies and Union Schools; embracing Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Algebra, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Astronomy and Book-Keeping.

All students in this Department are required to attend weekly exercises in the Bible, Composition, Declamation, and Discussion.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

Algebra, Robinson; United States History, Willson; English Grammar, Greene; Anatomy and Physiology, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Geometry, Robinson; Physical Geography, Warren; Drawing.

Third Term.

Geometry completed; Botany, Wood; Rhetoric, Whately.

Second Year—First Term.

Algebra completed; Botany completed; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins; Geology, with Lectures, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Robinson; French, Fassel's Course; Logic, Whately; Chemistry, with Lectures, Silliman.

Third Term.

Conic Sections, or Analytical Geometry, Robinson; Surveying, Robinson; Drawing; Guizot's History of Civilization.

Third Year—First Term.

Natural Philosophy, Olmstead; Mental Philosophy, Haven; Kames' Elements of Criticism.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy completed ; Mental Philosophy completed ;
Butler's Analogy.

Third Term.

Moral Philosophy, Lectures ; Constitution of the United States ;
American Institutions, De Tocqueville.

Lessons in the Bible, Compositions, Declamations, and Extemporaneous Discussions, weekly, through the course.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—CLASSICAL COURSE.

Junior Year—First Term.

Latin Lessons, Weld ; Mental Arithmetic, Robinson ; Modern Geography, McNally. Elocution and Orthography, through the course.

Second Term.

Latin Lessons continued ; Latin Grammar, continued through the course, Andrews and Stoddard ; Practical Arithmetic, Robinson ; English Grammar, Greene.

Third Term.

Latin Lessons continued ; Cæsar's Commentaries, Andrews ; Latin Prose Composition, continued through the course, Arnold ; Arithmetic, continued ; English Grammar, continued.

Middle Year—First Term.

Ancient Geography and History, continued through the course, Putz and Arnold ; Cæsar, continued ; Greek Grammar, continued through the course, Crosby ; Greek Lessons, Crosby ; United States History, Willson.

Second Term.

Cicero's Orations, Johnson ; Written Translations and Analyses of the Orations ; Greek Lessons, continued.

Third Term.

Cicero, continued ; Translations and Analyses, continued ; Anabasis, Boise ; Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, continued through the course.

Senior Year—First Term.

Virgil, Bowen ; Latin Prosody ; Anabasis, continued ; Arithmetic, reviewed.

Second Term.

Virgil, continued ; Classical Mythology and Antiquities ; Anabasis, continued ; Homer's Iliad, Felton ; Greek Prosody, Crosby ; Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Robinson.

Third Term.

Virgil, continued ; Iliad, continued ; Mythology and Antiquities ; General review of studies for the year, and Examinations.

The course of study and instruction defined above, is designed *thoroughly* to prepare students for admission to the College Department of this Institution, or to any other College in the country. It is believed not to be at all too extended, or comprehensive, in order to secure to the student that discipline and familiarity with the Classics, which are essential to a successful prosecution of the usual curriculum of our Colleges.

Superior previous discipline of mind, or proficiency in the English branches, will, however, allow the completion of *this* course of study in a *somewhat shorter period than three years*.

Classes in the Languages will be formed each term.

All candidates for admission to the Freshman class will be required to pass an examination in all the studies of the course above, or an equivalent.

LADIES' COURSE.

First Year—First Term.

Cæsar's Commentaries, Andrews or Brooks ; Cicero's Orations, Johnson ; Elementary Algebra, Robinson ; Geography of the Heavens, Burritt.

Second Term.

Cicero's Orations, continued ; Higher Algebra, Robinson ; Geometry, Robinson.

Third Term.

Cicero's Orations, continued ; Geometry, completed ; Drawing.

Second Year—First Term.

Higher Algebra, completed ; Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins ; Physical Geography, Warren.

Second Term.

Trigonometry, Robinson ; French, Fasquelle's Course ; Anatomy and Physiology, Hitchcock.

Third Term.

Conic Sections, or Analytical Geometry, Robinson ; French—Classical Reader, De Fivas ; Botany, Wood.

Third Year—First Term.

Natural Philosophy—Mechanics, etc., Olmstead ; French—Classical Reader, continued ; Botany continued.

Second Term.

Natural Philosophy—Pneumatics, Optics, etc.; Logic, Whately ; Chemistry, with Lectures, Silliman.

Third Term.

Astronomy, Olmstead ; Rhetoric, Whately ; Guizot's History of Civilization.

Fourth Year—First Term.

Elements of Criticism, Kames ; Mental Philosophy, Haven ; Geology, with Lectures, Hitchcock.

Second Term.

Mental Philosophy completed ; Butler's Analogy ; Political Ethics, Lieber.

Third Term.

Moral Philosophy—Lectures ; Constitution of the United States ; American Institutions, De Tocqueville.

Lessons in the Bible and Exercises in English Composition, weekly, during the course.

Preparatory to the previous course of study, Ladies will pursue the following branches :

Mental and Written Arithmetic ; English Grammar ; Elocu-

tion ; Penmanship ; Willson's United States History ; Ancient History ; Modern Geography ; Ancient Geography ; Latin Grammar ; Weld's Latin Lessons ; and one term in Cæsar's Commentaries.

LOCATION.

Olivet College is established in the retired and pleasant village of Olivet, Eaton County, Michigan, on the direct route from Marshall, upon the Michigan Central Railroad, to Lansing, the Capital of the State—thirteen miles from the former place, and twenty-eight miles from the latter.

It is easily accessible by stage coach from Marshall,—students by morning trains from Chicago and Detroit, reaching Olivet the same evening.

The village is unusually free from places of dissipation and allurements to idleness and vice. No intoxicating liquors are sold in town. It is the especial aim of the officers of the College, and of the people of Olivet, to bring a strong and genial moral and religious influence to bear upon the students.

ADMISSION, &c.

Candidates for admission to any Department of the Institution, must present satisfactory testimonials of good character, and, if from other Institutions, certificates of honorable dismissal.

Students not taking a regular course in study, may—subject to the approval of the Faculty—pursue such studies as they shall elect.

All are expected to attend prayers daily in the Chapel, and also public worship twice upon the Sabbath.

Energetic and faithful students can usually obtain employment at manual labor from citizens of the place, by which they are able, in part, to defray their expenses. Some entirely pay their board-bills in this manner.

Text books of all kinds can be obtained in the village at reasonable prices.

MUSIC.

Systematic and thorough instruction in Vocal Music is given to all who desire it, without extra charge.

Instructions upon the Piano, by competent teachers, is also furnished upon the following terms:

Tuition per quarter,	\$8 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00

Young ladies connected with the Institution are required to make their arrangements for instruction in music with the Principal of the Female Department.

In the Ladies' Hall, board, room furnished as above, and fuel, are provided for \$1,50 a week.

Payment of Term-bill is required in advance.

EXAMINATION.

All the classes of the Institution are examined in the presence and under the direction of a Committee of Gentlemen of education, chosen annually by the Trustees. These examinations are always public.

The following Gentlemen have been requested to act as the Committee of Examination for the Academical year 1860-61: Rev. Philo R. Hurd, Romeo; Rev. James Ballard, Lamont; Rev. E. S. Davies, Battle Creek.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academical year embraces three terms:—The first beginning on the fourth Thursday of September and ending on the Saturday next preceding Christmas; the second commencing immediately after the holidays, and closing on the fourth Wednesday of March; and the third beginning immediately after the close of the second term and ending with the Commencement on the fourth Thursday of June.

There is a recess of all the classes during the holidays, between the first and second terms, and a vacation of thirteen weeks, commencing on Friday following the fourth Thursday of June.

For the present year, however, owing to a change in the time of the Commencement, the second, or Winter term, will begin the *fourth Thursday of November*, and, with the recess during the holidays, continue till the fourth Wednesday in March. Classes will be formed both at the opening of this term, and also immediately after the recess in January.

CALENDAR—1860.

- Aug. 21. Fall Term of thirteen weeks begins—Tuesday morning.
 Nov. 20. Fall Term ends—Tuesday night. Vacation of one week.
 Nov. 29. Winter term of fifteen and one-half weeks begins—Thursday morning.
 Dec. 22. Recess for the Holidays—Saturday night.

1861.

- January 2. Recitations resumed—Wednesday morning.
 March 27. Winter term ends—Wednesday night.
 “ 28. Spring Term of thirteen weeks begins—Thursday morning.
 June 24–26. Examination—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
 “ 27. Commencement—Fourth Thursday in June.

VACATION OF THIRTEEN WEEKS.

- Sept. 26. Fall Term begins—Thursday morning.
 Dec. 21. Fall Term ends—Saturday night.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF OLIVET COLLEGE.

To the Hon. J. M. GREGORY, Sup't of Public Instruction:

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee to visit Olivet College, would respectfully report, that we have complied with the request made of us, having been present at the annual examination in August.

The College is located about twelve or fourteen miles north of the City of Marshall. It is in a beautiful, retired spot, where the students are free from the allurements to which they would be exposed in a large village. So far as the committee were able to judge, the location would seem to be healthful.

Almost the entire village seems to be devoted to the prosperity of the Institution. Although there are few men of wealth among the inhabitants, they have contributed largely, during the past year, toward the erection of a new building. They seem to feel that the College is theirs, and that they are responsible for its prosperity and usefulness, no less than are the Professors.

A substantial and handsome brick building has just been completed, which is designed for the accommodation of the young ladies. It is fitted up as a boarding-hall, comprising accommodations for a family, cooking and dining apartments, and comfortable dormitories for fifty or sixty young ladies. Immediately connected with this building is a gymnasium, which is almost completed. This provision for the physical development of the young ladies, the committee feel is worthy of a word of special commendation. It ought to be a feature of all our educational institutions. When the physical is as carefully provided for as is the intellect, our sons and daughters will not enter upon the active duties of life only to break down under the pressure, as do many of them now.

Perhaps we should have mentioned before, that the Olivet College offers the same advantages to females that it does to males. The course and the teachers are the same for both. As provisions were first made for males, they are very naturally not so complete now as those for females.

A wood building affords the males comfortable accommodations, at present, which will ultimately give place to a more substantial and commodious structure of brick.

The Institution has only, very lately, commenced working under a regular College charter. The committee, therefore, could not reasonably expect great *advancement*, they could only look for *thoroughness* in teaching, and study.

A part of the committee at least, was able to make a thorough examination of the classes. We are happy to be able to report that we were very much gratified. There was no evidence whatever, of favoritism on the part of the teachers. Each stu-

dent was left to stand or fall, according to merit, or the want of it.

Of course there were various degrees of success manifested among the pupils. This must always be the case, as long as there are various degrees of natural endowments. The average of scholarship was certainly good. The students seemed to to have studied, not to make recitations, but to master the subject. There was a ready promptness that indicated familiarity not only with a part, but with the whole subject, so far as it had been studied. We were pleased to notice a good degree of enthusiasm among the pupils, without which, thorough scholars are never made.

The good recitations were confined to no particular departments. Some classes surpassed others. We would not undertake to say that there could not be improvement in all, yet all did well, and some did excellently well.

The conclusion to which we came, was that the teachers were thorough, and the students generally faithful.

We must say, for the managers of the Institution, that a vast deal of work is done for the amount of funds employed. Perhaps nowhere, is there more accomplished with the same money. A Professorship in Olivet College is no sinecure. The men who cast in their lot there, are manifestly expected to work. If the "laborer is worthy of his hire," we think the Professors earn all they get.

We cannot close this report without referring to the moral and religious tone of the College. Whilst there was no evidence of partizan, or sectarian spirit, there seemed to be a religious atmosphere prevailing every thing. Each recitation was preceded by the singing of a verse or two, of some familiar hymn, by the class. Scientific and classical attainments were made to appear important, but not more so than Christianity. One could hardly fail to notice the acknowledgment, tacitly made, that all this study and labor, was to make preparation for usefulness, in higher and holier things. Without any parade or affectation, whatever, Christianity was grace-

fully and naturally enthroned as supreme, just as it should be, always. Under such circumstances we should expect the government of the Institution to be mild and firm, and characterised by much love. Little discipline is likely to be necessary, where there is so much of the spirit of genuine Christianity.

Upon the whole, our report would be unjust, if it were an unfavorable one. We cannot doubt that Olivet will give a good account of herself, as long as she is controlled as at present.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L D. COCHRANE,
WILLIAM A. McCORKLE,

Visiting Com. Olivet College.

Sept. 19th, 1860.

MICHIGAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

LEONI, Nov. 19, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

DEAR SIR—I herewith transmit the annual report of our Institution. This Institution has been in operation one year. The number of students in attendance during the year, have exceeded one hundred. There is but a small deficit from the regular income, meeting current expenses. And in order to increase the facilities for education, and to have a permanent basis for the support of the Institution, the Trustees have made arrangements to secure an endowment fund.

Three buildings are now in use. One, a Chapel, recitation rooms, a reading room, and a music room; one is used as a gentlemen's hall, and one as a ladies hall. Eight acres of land constitute the Institute grounds.

Board of Trustees.—Rev. Hiram Rathbun, Rev. W. S. Titus, Rev. Aaron Bowser, Rev. G. C. Fox, Rev. Stephen Lee, Rev. E. Hall, Wm. Garner, Esq.

Principal.—Mr. S. B. Allen.

Principal of Female Department.—Mrs. Emma Lane.

The Academic year commences August 30th, and is divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each.

The Fall Term commences August 30th, and closes November 29th, and is succeeded by a vacation of one week.

The Winter Term, commences December 6th, and closes March 7th, and is succeeded by a vacation of two weeks.

The Spring and Summer term, commences March 21st, and closes June 20th, and is succeeded by a vacation of ten weeks.

EXPENSES PER TERM.

Tuition, Common English Branches,.....	\$3 50
“ Higher English Branches and Languages,.....	5 00
Room rent in the Institution,.....	1 50
Incidentals—ringing the bell, sweeping halls and recitation rooms and furnish fuel for the latter,.....	75

The rooms occupied by students in the Institution are furnished with stoves, bedsteads, chairs and tables.

There are three examinations during the year, occurring at the close of each term.

The annual exhibition is held in the Chapel at the close of the third term.

The course of study is liberal and extensive, and no pains will be spared to make the Institute a thorough instrumentality in the cause of education.

AARON BOWSER,

Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.

COLON SEMINARY.

This School fails to report anything but its officers and a list of students. We give the list of officers :

Board of Trustees—Wm. F. Bowman, Chas. L. Millor, Henry K. Farrand, A. J. Kinne, J. H. Culver, E. Parsons, William R. Eck.

President—H. K. Farrand ; *Secretary*—A. J. Kinne ; *Principal*—O. Moffatt ; *Assistants*—Amelia Moffatt, Kate Preston.

DETROIT FEMALE SEMINARY.

To the Sup't. of Public Instruction for the State of Michigan :

At the request of Frederick Buhl, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees of the "Detroit Female Seminary," the undersigned, the Principal of said Seminary, Respectfully Reports—

1st. That the Seminary owns two lots of land on the corner of Fort and Wayne streets, in the city of Detroit, estimated to be worth, with the buildings thereon, seventeen thousand dollars ; and said Seminary has no funds or endowments, of any kind, save subscription of Stock, applicable to the payment for said real estate.

2d. That the yearly income from tuition, is in the neighborhood of three thousand dollars.

3d. That the number of instructors is six, and the present number of students is eighty.

4th. The studies pursued, the Books used, the course of Instruction and terms of tuition, will appear from the accompanying extract from our annual Catalogue.

J. V. BEANE,
Principal.

CIRCULAR.

This Institution was opened in September, 1859, under the charge of Rev. J. V. Beane, late of the Salisbury Mansion School, at Worcester, Mass., as Principal, and several fully competent assistants, in a rented building, possessing insufficient accommodations; but the results, thus far, have not only satisfied the Trustees of the need of the undertaking, but of the ability of the instructors, and give promise of full success.

The Trustees are now happy to announce that they have purchased for the Seminary the large brick dwelling house and vacant lot adjoining, on the north-east corner of Fort and Wayne streets, known as the residence of Captain Phillips, which citizens of Detroit will recognise as a most pleasant and

desirable location. This building will be at once fitted up for the use of the school, and enlarged as its wants will require. The Fall Term will open at the new location on the 10th day of September.

APPARATUS.

The Seminary has been furnished with a valuable Philosophical Apparatus, Outline Maps, Charts, Globes, etc., which are freely used in class exercises and lectures.

DEPARTMENTS.

The Seminary embraces three departments—the Primary, Academic and Collegiate departments,—and these again embrace several divisions or classes, which are numbered according to the degree of advancement, the higher numbers designating the more advanced division.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Primary Department.

Intellectual Arithmetic, Introductory Geography, Primary History of the United States, Reading, Spelling and Defining, Penmanship, Linear Drawing, Childs Book of Nature, First Lessons in French, (optional).

Academic Department—First Division.

Intellectual Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, Intermediate Geography, History of the United States, First Lessons in Botany, Reading, Spelling and Defining, Penmanship, (French and Latin,—optional.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Higher Arithmetic, Geography with Outline Maps and use of Globes, Physiology, English History, Botany, Reading, Spelling and Defining, English Grammar, Penmanship, French or Latin, (optional.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Algebra, Arithmetic Reviewed, French History, Physical Geography, Natural History, English Analysis, Rhetoric, French or Latin, Elocution, Penmanship.

*Collegiate Department,***FIRST DIVISION.**

Geometry, Natural Philosophy, General History with Ancient Geography, Geology, Elements of Criticism, Critical Readings of English Classics, Chemistry, French or Latin.

Second Division.

Astronomy, Intellectual Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology, Political Economy, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, French or Latin.

Stated Exercises in Reading, Spelling, Defining, Compositions, Rehearsals, and Vocal Music, through the entire course.

Classical Course.

Weld's Latin Exercises, Andrews' & Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader, Cæsar's Commentaries, Cornelius Nepos, Cicero's Select Orations, Sallust, Virgil, Arnold's Prose Compositions, Grecian and Roman Antiquities.

French Course.

First Lessons in French, Fasquelle's Grammar, (oral exercises,) Dramatic Reader, Noel and Chapsel's Grammar, Corinne, Racine Maliere's Select Plays, Lamartine, Written Exercises and Translations. Conversations and Recitations conducted in French.

German Course.

Woodbury's Method, Adler's Reader, Schiller's Select Plays, Goethe's Select Works. Compositions and Conversations in German.

Music.

Instruction is given in Music on the Piano, Guitar or Organ; and also in Vocal Music, in classes or privately.

Painting and Drawing.

These accomplishments, in all their varieties, are taught by accomplished teachers.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Academic Year, commencing early in September, is divided into four equal terms of ten weeks, called respectively—the Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer Terms. There is a short vacation during the season of Christmas and New Year's Holidays ; another of one week after the Spring Term ; and another of ten weeks after the Summer Term.

CALENDAR FOR 1860—1861.

Fall Term opens on Monday, Sept. 10th.

Winter Term opens on Monday, Nov. 19th.

Spring Term opens on Monday, Feb. 4th.

Summer Term opens on Monday, April 21st.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to the Primary Department must be able to read, with tolerable fluency, the English language.

For admission to the higher departments the candidate must sustain a good moral character. Each pupil, on entering the Institution, is examined in regard to the attainments she may have already made, and her place in the course of study is assigned her, in accordance with such examination. Pupils are not received for a shorter period than one term. No deduction from tuition for absence at the opening, or in course of the term, except in cases of protracted sickness, involving a loss of time equal to half a term ; provided, however, that applicants as permanent pupils may be admitted at any time to classes already formed, and be charged only from time of entrance.

If possible, pupils should be present at the opening of the term, when the classes are formed and studies arranged.

BOARDING.

It is intended, as soon as this object can be reached, to provide ample accommodations for board in connection with the Seminary. At present, pupils from abroad can be provided for in good private families, and at reasonable rates.

INSTRUCTION.

The instruction given in all the departments is of the most thorough kind. Nothing is passed over superficially. The pupil is expected to master thoroughly her studies as she advances. To awaken thought, to arouse and stimulate to vigorous action all the faculties of the mind, by a strict and philosophical analysis of every subject of study, is the constant aim of the teachers. In this way the pupil is made to *know and to use her own powers*, and to become self-reliant and strong to grapple with the sterner duties and trials of life.

DISCIPLINE.

The government is mild and parental, but tempered with decision and firmness. All its regulations are reasonable, such only as its highest interests require, and to these all its members are expected to yield a cheerful obedience. For securing punctuality, diligence and obedience, constant appeals are made to the conscience and heart of the pupil, by presenting the higher motives of filial and moral obligations drawn from the word of God.

HEALTH, MORALS AND MANNERS.

Special attention is given to thorough ventilation and proper temperature of the school rooms, to the requisite amount of daily exercise in open air, to a careful observation of all the laws of health and muscular development, and to the cultivation, among the pupils, of that refinement of feeling and that style of manners which characterize the truly accomplished lady.

Moral and religious instruction is given by short and familiar lectures and practical remarks in connection with the reading of the Scriptures and devotional exercises of the school. While it is no part of our plan to teach doctrinal theology, or the tenets of any particular sect, we deem it our duty on suitable occasions, to inculcate the great principles of practical religion.

RECORDS.

A daily record is made of the attendance, scholarship and deportment of every pupil, from which reports are made and sent to the parents periodically, to be by them examined, countersigned and returned. Parents and guardians are earnestly desired to make account of them. They cost the teachers much labor, and their silent influence is great. Parents and teachers have a common interest, and should ever be distinct echoes of each other. Their co-operation is powerful—their dissent ruinous.

EXAMINATIONS.

There will be frequent examinations of the pupils by the committee appointed by the Trustees, and at the close of the Winter and Summer Terms, before the Board of Trustees, at which the parents and friends of the pupils are invited to be present. Pupils are all expected to be present at these examinations.

COURSE OF STUDY—DIPLOMAS.

The course of study prescribed by the Trustees, though somewhat extended, embraces no more than the present advanced state of female education in our country demands; and it is earnestly to be hoped that those who enter the Seminary will have the ambition and perseverance to complete the full course. Young ladies who shall have sustained satisfactory examinations in all the prescribed studies of the English course, or their equivalent, will be entitled to a diploma bearing the seal of the Institution, and subscribed by its officers and teachers.

EXPENSES PER TERM—TEN WEEKS.

For Tuition Primary Department, English Branches,....	\$ 6 00
“ Academic Department,.....	\$10 00 to 12 00
“ Collegiate Department,.....	15 00

EXTRAS—OPTIONAL.

For Instruction in Latin or French :

Primary Department,.....	\$3 00
Academic Department.....	5 00
Collegiate Department,.....	6 00

For Instruction in German or Italian,.....	\$.6 00
“ “ Piano Music, with Singing, ..	\$ 8 00 to 12 00
“ “ Organ Music,.....	10 00 to 15 00
“ “ Vocal Music, Private Lessons,.....	10 00
“ “ Drawing, —Linear, Perspective, or Crayon,.....	6 00
“ “ Painting—Oil Colors, Water Colors, or Pastel,.....	10 00

Vocal Music, in classes, and Penmanship, receive special attention, free of charge.

Tuition bill payable to principal on Wednesday of the second week in each Term. The necessities of a new institution, and the moderate rate of tuition, as compared with the expenses of the school, make such an arrangement necessary; and it is hoped the patrons of the Seminary will promptly comply with it.

GERMAN ENGLISH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT.

To the Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of presenting the following report of the condition of the German English School, in Detroit, during the year ending August 15, 1860.

According to the laws of the German English School Association, vacation time shall begin at the end of July; but this year we kept school up to the 15th of August, in order to be able to commence school again in our new school-house, which was building at that time.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
First Class,	8	3	11
Second Class,	24	10	34
Third Class,.....	48	38	86
			<u>131</u>

TEACHERS.

F. Vireoke, C. Goatz, —Borgmann.

Gal. Melahers, Drawing Master.

Miss Larohner, Teacher of the Industrial School.

A list of the Text Books we use, I gave you in my last report.

To the studies that are pursued in our institution, we have added Natural Philosophy for the First Class.

Our new school-house has three stories. On the first floor there are two large rooms and one small one. On the second floor, there are four rooms ; and on the third floor, a large hall. At present only three of these rooms are used as school-rooms.

To our apparatus only a few additions were made last year.

Miss Larohner, the Teacher of the Industrial School, does not receive any salary for devoting a part of her time to our School, therefore she deserves our special thanks

Annexed you will find a report of our Treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FL. VIREOKE,

Principal of the German English School.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The German English School Association is possessed of the following property :

REAL ESTATE.

Lot No. 58, north side of Lafayette Street, Mullet farm, so called, City of Detroit, Michigan, with the buildings thereon, estimated at,	\$5,500 00
Apparatus and Fixtures, estimated at.	350 00
Funds on hand including outstanding money for tuition,	100 00

Total, \$5,950 00

The annual regular resources of the Association from all sources, amount to to about \$1,700 00.

In the last year, however, including the subscription for the new building, and the proceeds of a fair held for that purpose, \$2,800 00.

EUGENE FECHT,

Treasurer Ger. Eng. School Association.

Detroit, October 27th, 1860.

DICKINSON INSTITUTE.

Report of the Visitors of Dickinson Institute, Romeo, to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

This school, after a suspension of one term, was opened September 6, 1859, under Rev. D. J. Poor, as Principal, assisted by a corps of teachers from New England. It is divided into two departments—the Preparatory, and the Higher. The Preparatory Department has been under the charge of a lady of thorough mental culture, and large experience in teaching, and has been highly successful and satisfactory. The object has been to lay broad and deep, the foundations of a good education—to drill the pupils thoroughly in the rudiments of learning; and this high object, we are happy to say, has in our estimation, in a very flattering degree, been attained. The method of instruction has been various, and in accordance with the most improved forms which recent improvements in the art have developed. “Object lessons” have been practiced from the first, mingled in with other exercises. Tablet and other drawing has also been practiced by all the pupils, from the oldest to the youngest; and in this, very great proficiency has been made. This department the visitors would commend as a model in primary instruction—a model as worthy of imitation, as it is of praise.

The Higher Department has been under the immediate care and instruction of the Principal, assisted by a most competent and efficient lady teacher. The classes in mathematics have been, for the most part, under the charge of the lady assistant, and through the thoroughness of the drill to which they have been subjected, and the enthusiasm with which she has been able to inspire them, they have reached a degree of accuracy and rapidity in their performances which are rarely equaled in any of our higher institutions. Mental Arithmetic has been made a permanent study by the entire school, from which very great advantages have been gained.

The classes in the languages have been under the constant

instruction of the Principal, whose object has evidently been rather to drill them into a familiar knowledge of the rudiments, than to carry them over a large extent of reading. This school, in our opinion, furnishes excellent opportunities for young men who are desirous of obtaining a thorough preparation for College.

At the public examinations of the school, which have been held at the close of each term, the classes in the departments have sustained themselves with great credit to their teachers, and universal satisfaction to the visitors and patrons. The visitors have been particularly pleased with the excellent order which has pervaded the school. The government has been mild and paternal, yet firm, securing the utmost subjection to rule, and the most undivided attention to study. A good moral tone has also seemed to pervade the school, and a kind and manly bearing in the deportment of the scholars towards one another, and towards their teachers. The school-room is a very model of neatness—the seats and desks being kept as free from stains and as unmarred, as if they belonged to any private parlor. This school is an object of special interest in the community in which it is located ; and by a liberality worthy of all commendation, they have placed it upon a pecuniary basis which will secure for it a high degree of efficiency and usefulness for many years to come.

In behalf of the Board of Visitors,

PHILO R. HURD.

Nomeo, Nov. 27, 1860.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF DISCO ACADEMY.

Disco, Nov. 26, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction.*

Disco Academy is located on a healthful and beautiful plain, nearly central on a meridian line north and south in the eastern division of the State, in the western part of the county of Ma-

comb. The building was completed with considerable embarrassment, and the school commenced operations in June, A. D. 1850, under rather discouraging circumstances. It was incorporated in the year 1855, and we, the undersigned Trustees, have the pleasure to report, that through the influence of individual enterprise, and the arduous exertions of our Principal, this Institution has far exceeded our most distant anticipations. It stands remote from many direful influences strewn in the path of youth, so common in many of our cities, large towns, and business places, and on this account it doubtless gained a reputation and patronage by students from abroad.

The sciences taught are the same as are usually taught in institutions of the kind. The text books are designed to be the same as used in the State Normal School, and the course of instruction, as far as practicable, is intended to be of a normal character.

In this Institution the primary scholar can advance and qualify himself for teaching, and also prepare himself for entering the higher institutions of learning in the State.

A teachers' class is always open for the special benefit of school teachers, in which they can enter, review their studies, and be thoroughly drilled in the branches required to be taught in our primary schools.

We might here remark that this Institution has qualified and sent forth a vast number of teachers, and we regret to say, that no legislative aid can be granted to institutions that contribute so liberally by qualifying teachers for primary schools.

TRUSTEES :

John Keeler, Chauncey Church, Alonzo M. Keeler, Edward Petit, Calvin Pierce, Ira S. Pearsall, Jeremiah Curtis, Philander Ewell, Robert R. Harper.

OFFICERS :

Chauncey Church, President, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Alonzo M. Keeler, Principal; John Keeler, Treasurer; Robert R. Harper, Clerk.

The estimated value of real estate is.....	\$1,500
Stock subscribed,.....	5,000
Amount actually paid in,.....	1,000
Funds none, yearly income none,.....	0,000

TERMS OF THE LAST SCHOOL YEAR.

The last fall and winter terms, taught by James C. Lawson, Principal *pro tem*, Miss Caroline Lawson, assistant.

Summer term taught by Miss Sarah Ewell, (primary department, the average number of which is from 40 to 70 scholars.)

The present fall term taught by James C. Lawson, Principal, *pro tem*.; Miss Perlina Cannon, assistant.

The number and names of the academical students are so nearly that of the last report, that we deem it unimportant to repeat or re-insert them.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAUNCEY CHURCH,

President, and Chairman of Board of Trustees.

J. MONFORD, *Clerk pro tem.*

LAPEER SEMINARY—VISITORS REPORT.

LAPEER SEMINARY, LAPEER, MICH., }
December 30th, 1860. }

HON. J. M. GREGORY :

SIR: The annual examination of the Lapeer Seminary was held on the second and third of July. Since the opening of the Seminary in November of 1859, the whole number of scholars in attendance has been about one hundred and fifty. A large and constant increase is expected for the ensuing year. Under the instruction of Professor McLouth as Principal, and Professor Loomis as Assistant—both graduates of our State University—the school has made most satisfactory progress. In the examination of the different classes, thorough mental discipline and analytical modes of instruction were exhibited in a marked degree. Elementary principles are of first import-

* The catalogue will be found in the report of 1859, with few exceptions and a few students from abroad.

ance in all study, and with these the students of the different branches were evidently well familiarized. A logical habit of thought appears to be fast developing, and that enthusiastic interest which is a sure test of good instruction, was manifested in a good degree.

The order of the school is good; the deportment of the pupils decorous; and the humanizing effect of good intellectual training and an awakening interest in study, has shown itself greatly among the members of the school, not only as such, but as members of the community.

The School is organized in four different departments; Primary, Intermediate, Higher English and Classical.

The Primary includes reading, mental arithmetic, geography, and object lessons. This department is intended to be under the instruction of the members of the Normal class, while under the general supervision of the Principal. The intermediate grade includes the studies of the primary, with practical arithmetic and grammar. The Higher English embraces arithmetic, algebra, geometry, grammar, history, natural philosophy, orthography, botany, chemistry, declamation and compositions. The classical course is designed for those intending to enter the University; it also includes instruction in the modern languages. Classes have been formed in Latin, Greek, French and German. A normal class has been formed for those desirous of becoming teachers, the instruction being given by lectures and practical illustrations.

The text books used are uniformly those recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Seminary is supplying a desideratum long needed. The means of education hitherto enjoyed have been only those of the common school, which without such an institution at their head, soon become constantly less profitable. The deficiency in the training and discipline of the teachers manifested itself in the superficial character of the scholars. The Seminary is centrally located for the county of Lapeer, parts of the counties of Genesee, Tuscola and Oakland.

The building is a good one, situated in the most pleasant and quiet part of the village, and in a community which for morals and intelligence will compare favorably with any.

The popular interest in the school is increasing rapidly, and gives an earnest of its future success and usefulness.

It is the belief of the visitors that here may be found all the requisites of a thorough course of Acadamical training, and they can but accord to the teachers the highest praise for the position to which it has rapidly risen by their unwearied services.

JACOB L. GREENE,

L. D. WHITNEY,

CHARLES KELLOGG,

Board of Visitors.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AND COLLEGE INSTITUTE. MONROE, MICHIGAN.

To the Sup't of Public Instruction of the State of Michigan :

SIR :—I herewith submit you the annual report of the Young Ladies' Seminary and Institute :

FACULTY.

Rev. E. J. Boyd, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Languages.

Mrs. Sarah C. Boyd, Principal, and Superintendent of Social Duties.

Amos K. Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

Mr. Geo. W. Chamberlain, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Miss Mary A. Griswold, Instructor in Rhetoric and English Literature.

Miss Margaret A. Paine, Assistant Teacher of the Mathematical Department.

Miss Fanny Bartlett, Assistant Teacher in the Department of English Language.

Mrs. Lavinia L. Kellogg, Teacher of Drawing from Nature and Objects.

Madame Josephine Clark, Teacher of French.

Madame S. Lirnge, Teacher of German.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The school is divided into three departments—Collegiate, Academic and Primary. The two last mentioned are intended to cover the ground of a thorough common school course of instruction, while the first is strictly devoted to pure collegiate studies.

The Primary department is divided into three classes—the A, B, and C, in which the elements of Written and Mental Arithmetic, Descriptive Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing are taught. Lessons on Objects and in Morals, are also given.

The Academic department is divided into two classes, in which Written and Mental Arithmetic, Descriptive Geography, and Map-drawing, the Reading, Spelling and Analysis of Words, Elements of English Composition, History and Grammar, are thoroughly taught.

The Collegiate department is divided into four classes—Junior, Sophomore, Middle and Senior. The following is the course of studies :

Junior Class.

Mental Arithmetic ; Written Arithmetic ; Geography, (High School ;) Grammar ; Ancient History ; Prose Composition.

Sophomore.

Mental Arithmetic ; Higher Arithmetic ; Elementary Algebra ; Chemistry ; Modern History ; Botany.

Middle.

Rhetoric ; Natural Philosophy ; Geometry ; University Algebra ; Grammatical Analysis ; Botany.

Senior.

Geology ; Logic ; Moral Science ; Mental Science ; Astrono-

my; Analogy of Religion; Study of Words; Criticism of Milton and Shakspeare.

The following studies are pursued through the entire course :

The Spelling, Defining and Analysis of Words; Penmanship; Punctuation; Composition; Reading; Recitation of Select Poetry and Prose; and Vocal Music.

Lessons in the French, German, Latin and Greek Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Object and Landscape Drawing and Painting given to all who desire them.

The object of the school is in the fullest sense to educate; to teach its pupils to reason, and not merely remember. The catechetical system is not followed, but the pupils are required to study and comprehend subjects in their entirety, and to convey their ideas in a clear, full, and accurate manner.

It is proposed that whatever is learned, shall be well learned; to inspire the mind with elevated tastes and sentiments, and secure the formation of polite and graceful manners.

TERMS, VACATIONS, ETC.

The year consists of three terms of thirteen weeks each, and begins on the third Thursday of September. There is a vacation of about ten days at the holidays.

Pupils from abroad usually board in the Seminary, and all under the special care of the faculty. It is intended that a genial, religious and moral influence shall be constantly exerted upon the pupils.

EXPENSES.

For board, furnished room, light,.....	\$50 00
Piano lessons,.....	\$12 00 to 15 00
French language,.....	5 00
Latin or Greek language,.....	8 00
Day Tuition per term,.....	\$4 00 \$7 00 8 00

A deduction of \$30 per year is made to the daughters of clergymen, all denominations.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Special instruction is given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching, the object being to prepare those who design to be teachers to teach intelligently and successfully, to know what are the motives and means of *good school keeping*. There is generally a demand for more teachers than the Institution can supply. Many of the graduates are in the Southern States.

VISITORS' REPORT.

The undersigned Visitors, appointed to the Young Ladies' Seminary and Collegiate Institute, at Monroe, respectfully report, that they attended the annual examination for the year 1860, which commenced on Monday, June 25th, and was continued on Tuesday and Wednesday following; also the annual commencement exercises, on Thursday, June 28th.

The following is the order in which the School was examined:

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Mental Arithmetic, Primary Geography, and Vocal Music.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.—Practical Arithmetic, University Arithmetic, History of England, Geography, Vocal Music.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.—Elements of Algebra, University Arithmetic, Botany, Analysis of Cowper, French Reader, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Geometry, Corinne, Schiller, Astronomy, and Butler's Analogy.

The main subjects of school study, it will be seen, were those upon which the pupils were examined, and the examination was therefore quite extensive. The visitors desired to examine and question the classes themselves, and therefore selected examples in Algebra and Higher Arithmetic for the pupils; and in Geometry they read to them such theorems as they thought would test their abilities. The solutions and demonstrations were, in most instances, accurate and arrived at with readiness. There was in general, a clear apprehension of principle which showed that mathematics had been so taught as to effect its peculiar discipline upon the mind.

The several classes in French and German seemed to enter

into the spirit of the authors, and appreciate the beauties of literature in a foreign and strange tongue. Schiller and Corinne were read and translated by advanced classes with evident ease and comprehension. In English Analysis, in Rhetoric, and Composition, the classes were examined upon the distinctions in and on the meaning and force of words. In many of the compositions that were read, no little ingenuity, skill and originality were displayed. There has been evidently great pains taken to teach the pupils to understand and love English Literature.

The Senior Class exhibited particular proficiency in the studies in which it was examined. Most of its members had attended the whole of the four years required to finish the collegiate course. The visitors thought best to question the young ladies quite particularly on Mental Philosophy, and Butler's Analogy, and they commend their thoroughness and entire self possession. The questions were new and often intricate, and demanded thought; they were answered gracefully and correctly.

The musical exercises on Wednesday evening were of a very high order. Pupils of all ages executed pieces on the piano in a very pleasing manner. Some of the productions of the "old masters" in classical music were rendered very effectively. The singing, too, was very charming.

On Thursday the graduating class read essays of considerable merit; most of them showing clear and vigorous powers of mind. The graduates, seven in number, were all young ladies who had spent several years in study. Female education is honored by them; they deserved diplomas.

From the inspection which we have given this Institution, we are satisfied that it bestows a substantial culture upon its pupils, and well deserves the confidence bestowed upon it by the public. There seems to be a high standard of education, of morals and graceful manners set up and followed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HON. EDWIN WILLETS,
REV. W. HOGARTH, D. D.

UNION SCHOOL REPORTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DETROIT.

The city of Detroit is made by the Act relative to its Free Schools, passed in 1842, one school district; and all the schools organized therein, in pursuance of said Act, are public, and free to all children residing in the city, between the ages of five and seventeen years, inclusive. These schools are placed under the direction and regulations of a Board of Education of twenty members—two from each ward—one being elected annually in each ward, who holds his office for two years.

TABULAR STATEMENT of grade of Schools, Name and Salary of Teachers, Enrolled and Average Attendance of Scholars for Term ending December 17, 1859.

Number.	NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Grade of Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Teacher's annual Salary.	Total Enrolled Attendance.	Average daily Attendance.	Average attendance in preceding term.
1	1st ward, Abbott street,...	21 Pri'y boys & girls,	Mrs. C. A. Weymouth	300	70	45	64
2	" " " "	1st " " " "	Miss E. Y. Macoy	300	9	56	71
3	" " First " " "	1st " " " "	" P. Trover,	300	86	65	86
4	" " Baub. " " "	1st " " " "	" C. Jam. s,	300	82	62	87
5	14th ward, Monroe st., co.	1st " " " "	" C. Melittatheon,	325	87	37	87
6	" " Fort street,....	21 " " " "	" S. Hartmayer,	300	131	86	83
7	" " " " " "	1st " " " "	" Anna Brewster,	250	...	...	...
8	5th ward, Capitol Union.	Senior Department,	Mr. H. Ocott,	900	200	168	188
9	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss M. Lillybridge,	400	...	...	...
10	" " " " " "	" " " "	" E. Taylor,	350	...	...	...
11	" " " " " "	" " " "	" S. J. Russell,	250	...	...	...
12	" " " " " "	Junior " "	Mr. G. W. Bicelew,	750	235	135	150
13	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss E. Macellan,	300	...	...	...
14	" " " " " "	" " " "	" M. Miller,	300	...	...	...
15	" " " " " "	21 Primary,	" G. L. Snow,	300	116	85	72
16	" " " " " "	21 " " "	" F. M. Taylor,	300	92	78	78
17	" " " " " "	1st " " "	" E. A. Norton,	350	106	82	73
18	" " " " " "	1st " " "	" F. M. Russell,	250	109	77	73
19	" " George street,....	1st " " "	" N. Matthews,	250	119	89	85
20	32d ward, Bishop Union,	Senior Department,	Tr. J. F. Nichols,	900	101	77	76
21	" " " " " "	" " " "	Mrs. P. L. Robinson,	400	...	...	...
22	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss L. J. Kinnorpha,	300	...	...	...
23	" " " " " "	Junior " "	Mr. U. Bassett,	750	154	115	127
24	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss C. Young,	300	...	...	...
25	" " " " " "	" " " "	" M. McIntosh,	300	...	...	...
26	" " " " " "	21 Primary, boys,	" H. Cavett,	300	102	71	74
27	" " " " " "	21 " girls,	" F. Robinson,	250	83	64	59
28	" " " " " "	1st " boys,	" E. R. McKie,	300	90	74	73
29	" " " " " "	1st " girls,	" S. B. Ensworth,	300	88	71	69
30	" " " " " "	1st " " "	" R. Marchessail,	250	100	82	73
31	" " " " " "	1st " boys,	" J. Mackey,	250	...	...	...
32	" " Miami avenue,...	1 & 2 do. boys & girls.	" M. B. Noble,	300	97	84	90
33	" " Wood " " "	" " " "	" S. Granville,	250	33	20	17
34	14th ward, Barstow Union.	Senior Department,	Tr. L. J. Macey,	900	143	111	112
35	" " " " " "	" " " "	Mrs. S. E. Macey,	400	...	...	...
36	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss C. Crossman,	300	...	...	...
37	" " " " " "	Junior " "	Mr. A. L. Watkins,	750	191	165	112
38	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss H. Clark,	300	...	...	...
39	" " " " " "	" " " "	" E. McGowan,	300	...	...	...
40	" " " " " "	21 Primary, boys,	" M. L. Payn,	300	84	61	77
41	" " " " " "	21 " girls,	" N. Mather,	300	75	55	64
42	" " " " " "	1st " girls,	" C. Jagersoll,	300	113	80	84
43	" " " " " "	1st " boys,	" M. A. Whitbourn,	250	112	...	83
44	34th Ward Union,.....	Senior Department,	Mr. B. Smith,	900	142	100	119
45	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss O. Blagham,	400	...	...	...
46	" " " " " "	" " " "	" R. McGuinity,	300	...	...	...
47	" " " " " "	Junior " "	Mr. W. Willis,	750	155	117	111
48	" " " " " "	" " " "	Miss C. Saunders,	300	...	...	...
49	" " " " " "	21 Primary, girls,	" E. B. amon,	300	85	72	90
50	" " " " " "	21 " boys,	" M. Chipman,	300	77	64	...
51	" " " " " "	1st " boys,	" M. J. Whittle,	300	91	76	95
52	" " " " " "	1st " girls,	" M. Shaw,	250	92	72	87
53	35th ward, Locust street.	21 " boys & girls	" H. Stevens,	250	40	23	38
54	" " " " " "	1st " " "	Mrs. R. Stark y,	300	77	43	77
55	5th ward, Lafontaine st.,	1st " " "	Miss E. Graham,	250	83	40	50
56	" " " " " "	21 do. " "	" M. Farls,	300	96	63	76
57	" " Fort street,....	1st & 21 do. " "	" M. Croshaw,	300	100	64	72
58	" " Grand River road	21 do. " "	" M. Scott,	300	70	54	60
59	10th ward, Larned street.	1st Primary, girls,	" E. Humphrey,	300	76	59	71
60	" " " " " "	1st " boys,	" S. Whitmore,	300	94	60	74
61	" " " " " "	" " " "	" F. L. Humphrey,	300	80	61	67
62	High School,	" " " "	Mr. H. Chaney,	1000	42	37	38
63	Teacher of music in Junior and senior departments of the 4 Union Schools,	" " " "	Mr. L. M. Towne,	200	...	...	...

Four Senior Departments, with an aggregate enrolled attendance at the close of last term of,.....	591
Four Junior Departments, with an aggregate enrolled attendance at the close of last term of,.....	735
Sixteen 2d Grade Primaries, with an aggregate attendance at the close of last term, of,.....	1,319
Nineteen 1st Grade Primaries, with an aggregate attendance at the close of last term of,.....	1,803
One High School (prior to new organization).....	42

Total of enrolled attendance,..... 4,490

The number of school houses owned by the Board is *fourteen*; and the number rented, *eight*. Total amount of school property, \$130,000. The houses owned will seat over five thousand scholars; and those leased, about one thousand.

The number of children between 4 and 18 years of age in the city of Detroit, as ascertained by the school census taken in October, 1860, together with that of the previous year, is given in detail below. The number in attendance upon the school is given in the above table. The number non-resident is quite insignificant.

SCHOOL CENSUS OF DETROIT.

The following is an abstract of the school census of 1860, and also for 1859, showing the number of children between 4 and 18 years, in the city in these years, both white and colored, and their Wards, &c. :

WARDS.	White Children between four and eighteen years.		Colored Children between four and eighteen years.		Total White & Colored Children between 4 and 18 years.		No. of Children between 4 & 18, non attending school.	
Years,.....	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860
First Ward,.....	998	1,138	8	27	1,001	1,165	760	443
Second ".....	879	871	2	18	881	889	114	162
Third ".....	1,036	1,134	60	106	1,096	1,240	484	740
Fourth ".....	1,220	1,178	111	162	1,331	1,340	588	562
Fifth ".....	1,681	1,698	12	7	1,693	1,705	401	611
Sixth ".....	2,060	2,213	62	73	2,122	2,286	994	1,110
Seventh ".....	1,844	1,917	94	119	1,938	2,036	501	899
Eighth ".....	1,666	1,785	2	4	1,668	1,789	512	563
Ninth ".....	1,035	1,106	15	27	1,050	1,133	470	348
Tenth ".....	1,022	1,162	10	12	1,032	1,174	470	588
Grand Total,.....	12,820	13,670	879	459	13,208	14,160	5,338	5,608

REMARKS.—Those designated as children not attending any school, embrace all under 18 years, who have passed through the schools; all engaged in service, mechanical employment, or other form of labor, and all receiving private education at home. The remainder are the street wanderers, but the exact number of the latter class can hardly be safely estimated with anything like exactness.

By this statement the increase or decrease for the year, in the several wards, will be seen as follows, viz.:

	Increase.	Decrease.
First Ward,	164	
Second "	2	
Third "	144	
Fourth "		55
Fifth "	112	
Sixth "	174	
Seventh "	97	
Eighth "	102	
Ninth "	79	
Tenth "	132	
<hr/>		
Total increase in nine Wards,	1,005	
Deduct decrease in Fourth Ward,		55
<hr/>		

Total increase for city over that of 1859, 951

It will also be seen that the number of colored children between 4 and 18 years, has increased during the year 110. This fact, together with the improved condition of the colored Schools of the Board, explains the heavy pressure now for the first time making itself felt by this class of our population. A necessity for another department already exists, for the colored children seeking seats in the Public Schools, and must be conceded ere long.

If the children between 4 and 18 years are held to comprise but one-third of the entire population, then it may be estimated in a total number of 42,477, if estimated as comprising one-fourth, then 56,636 is the present population of the city—actually about 29 in 96, as shown by the census of 1860.

The length and arrangement of school terms and vacations are as follows: The spring term begins on the first Monday after the second Saturday in April, and ends on Friday evening next preceding the fourth day of July. Then follows a vacation of eight weeks in July and August. The fall term commences on the ninth Monday after the close of the spring term, and ends on the school day immediately preceding the twenty-fifth day of December. The winter term begins on the first school day after the first day of January, and ends on the evening of the first Friday in April. Thus two other vacations are made—one including Christmas and New Years days—the other of one week in April. All days of the week are considered school days, excepting Sundays and Saturdays.

The following statement will show the cost of the public schools of Detroit for the year 1859: Dividing the ordinary expenditures, namely, \$31,042 82, by the enrolled attendance,

4,490, gives for the average cost of tuition for each pupil, \$6 92 per annum. Our only sources of revenue are the regular school tax of two dollars for every child between the ages of four and eighteen years, our proportion of the public school funds, which is about fifty cents for every child between the ages last named, and the proceeds of fines after the payment of all costs, paid into the County Treasury. The report of the Auditing Committee gives the following as the respective amounts of last year's receipts and expenditures:

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

From State Pr. School Fund, . . .	\$6,454 87
From delinquent school tax of	
1857,	302 68
From fines,	345 20
	<hr/>
	\$647 88
From proceeds in old school house in	
10th ward,	221 00
From ordinary city school tax for 1859, . .	26,276 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$33,599 25</u>

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' salaries for the year,	\$22,499 81
Teachers' salaries of last year, paid after	
January 1, 1859,	650 01
Repairs and supplies,	3,322 98
Insurance,	428 60
Rent of school houses,	881 29
Taxes and sidewalk assessments,	109 91
Interest,	387 49
Expenses for taking census,	132 08
Fuel, wood \$859 68, coal \$66 50,	926 18
Treasurer's salary,	75 00
Books and maps,	212 67
Sweeping, cleaning and whitewashing, . .	1,066 66
Cutting, sawing and piling wood,	194 18
Printing notices, reports, &c.,	287 96
Instalment on purchase of lot adjoining	
8th ward Union,	250 00
Instalment on the purchase of the building for colored school,	100 00
Instalment on the interest on bond and mortgage given the Bishop School lot, . .	1,140 00
New seating, furniture, &c.,	431 50
Moving and fitting up 10th ward school building,	988 57
Contingent expenses,	15 53
	<hr/>
	<u>\$34,050 42</u>

This sum of disbursements includes extraordinary expenses to the amount of,..... 3,007 60

Showing the ordinary expenses to be,..... \$31,042 82

These extraordinary expenses for the year were several items for real estate purchases, the purchase of school buildings, the fitting up of the Eighth Ward new Primary, changing the recitation rooms, &c.

EATON RAPIDS UNION SCHOOL.

EATON RAPIDS, Dec. 4, 1880.

To the Hon. J. M. GREGORY, *Supt. of Public Instruction*:

In answer to your circular in the Journal of Education, Oct. No., I would say—

1. The name of our school is the Eaton Rapids Graded School, and is located in the village of Eaton Rapids.

2. We have but one school building, size forty by fifty feet, two stories in height, and two out buildings. Valuation of buildings and lots, \$3,500. (See last annual report.)

3. Whole number of children in our district, as shown by the last census, was 218. The whole number attending school last year, first quarter, was 167; 30 of those were foreign scholars. The whole number attending said school the second quarter, was 132; twenty of them were foreign. Whole number attending the third quarter was 159; six of them were foreign.

4. The school year is divided into three terms, viz.: A fall term, commencing on the first Monday in September, and continuing sixteen weeks. A winter term commencing on the first Monday of January, and continuing twelve weeks. A spring term, commencing on the first Monday of April, and continuing twelve weeks.

5. Whole amount received for school purposes was \$940.03; paid out of this amount for teacher's wages, \$767.50. Amount of mill tax received was \$282 86; amount received from Primary School Fund was \$101 20; received from foreign scholars, \$122 83. For tuition of foreign scholars, see circular.

6. The course of instruction embraces all the studies pursued in the higher class of male and female academics, and comprises three departments, primary, intermediate and high school.

Pupils entering school, will, upon examination, be placed in the department suited to their attainments.

Number of scholars in each department was as follows:

1st Term, higher department, there were 51, twenty-six of those were foreign scholars.

In the Intermediate, 53. Six of those were foreign.

In the Primary, 63. One of those was foreign.

2d Term, as follows :

In the higher department there were 48. Eight of them were foreign pupils.

Intermediate department, 36. Two of these were foreign.

In Primary department there were 48.

3d Term, as follows :

In the higher department there were 27. Five of those were foreign.

In Intermediate, there were 31.

In the Primary there were 101, and one of them was foreign.

All of which I believe to be the true facts.

Yours respectfully,

A. HARWOOD,
Director.

KALAMAZOO UNION SCHOOL.

Hon. J. M. GREGORY, Sup't of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR :—In answer to your questions submitted to Trustees and Principals of Union Schools, in the October No. of the *Journal of Education*, we send you the following :

1. Our school is known as the "Kalamazoo Union School," and is located in the village of Kalamazoo.

2. Most of the information required by this question is found in the report of the State Superintendent for 1859, page 284. Value of property, embracing grounds, apparatus, libraries, &c., is probably about \$50,000 00.

3. Number of children, 1668 by the last census.

ATTENDANCE.

The whole number belonging to each school during the year is as follows :

High School,.....	146
Grammar school,.....	179

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

First Division,.....	154
Second Division,.....	86
Third Division,.....	78

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Division,.....	99
Second Division,.....	87

Third Division,.....	146
North School,.....	222
East School,.....	49

Whole Number,.....1,378

The following is the per centage of attendance in the schools for the year, calculated from monthly attendance :

High School,.....	92
Grammar School,.....	85

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

First Division,.....	86
Second Division,.....	86
Third Division,.....	88

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

First Division,.....	82
Second Division,.....	79
Third Division,.....	86
North School,.....	82
East School,.....	84
South Street School,.....	87
No. of non-resident pupils during year,.....	80
No. of residents,.....	1,298

These statistics compared with those of last year, show a large increase in the number attending the schools, and some improvement in regularity also.

4. The School Year is divided into four *Quarters* of ten weeks each. It is divided into three *Terms*, as follows:

Fall Term begins first Monday in September.

" " ends Friday before Christmas.

Winter Term begins Monday after Christmas.

" " ends last Friday in March.

Spring Term begins after a vacation of one week.

5. EXPENDITURES.

Paid Interest Coupons,.....	\$2,073 48
" 14 orders on school building fund, issued by Village Trustees in 1859,.....	2,139 56
Interest on last item to February 14, 1860,.....	184 45
Paid 20 orders school building and incidental school fund, issued by Village Trustees, 1859,.....	1,390 14
Interest on last item,.....	12 25
Chase & Son, two certificates issued by Village Trustees, 8th of December, 1858, for seating,.....	819 00.
Exchange on last item,.....	8 19

Paid salaries of teachers for year ending June 33d, 1860,.....	5,745 00
Paid orders for wood, janitor's salary, repairs, print- ing, insurance, seating and incidentals,.....	1,224 38
Cash in treasury,.....	775 19
	<hr/>
	<u>\$14,371 54</u>

RECEIPTS.

From W. A. Wood, former Treasurer,.....	\$ 329 84
“ C. H. Brown, Town Treasurer, primary fund No. 10,.....	46 97
From C. H. Brown, Town Treasurer, tax voted 1859,	9,890 89
“ same, mill tax, 1860,....	1,973 50
“ “ “ No. 10,.....	25 87
“ T. P. Dunham, amount negotiated Feb. 6, 1860,	827 19
“ J. G. Clark, Town Treasurer, primary money, 1860,.....	695 98
From D. Putnam, tuition of non-residents and music,	555 75
“ S. Hunt, tuition of son,.....	7 25
	<hr/>
	<u>\$14,353 24</u>

TUITION.

In all English branches, the Schools are free to resident scholars.

The Schools are open to scholars not residing in the District at the following rates of tuition, payable at the middle of each quarter :

Primary Department, per quarter of ten weeks,.....	\$ 2 00
Intermediate “ “ “	2 50
Junior “ “ “	3 00
High School, English branches,.....	3 50
Classical Department,.....	4 00
French, Extra,.....	1 00

Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., both to resident and non-resident Scholars, will be charged extra at the usual rates.

6. Four Departments, graded, sub-divided and arranged according to the following course of studies :

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Third Division.

Conversational Lessons upon Common Objects ; Lessons in Counting ; Names and Sounds of Letters ; Pronouncing Words

with and without Spelling ; Spelling Short Words in Reading Lessons ; Drawing Lines, Letters and Objects on Slate and Black-board ; Singing ; Reading ; *Progressive Primer*.

Second Division—1 Teacher.

Conversational Lessons ; Oral Lessons in Numbers and Geography ; Drawing on Slate and Black-board ; Sounds of Letters ; Spelling and pronouncing Words ; Singing ; Reading ; *Progressive First Reader*.

First Division—1 Teacher.

Conversational Lessons ; Oral and Mental Arithmetic ; Monteith's First Lessons in Geography ; Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Elementary Charts, for drawing on slate and black-board ; spelling, Town's New Speller and Definer ; Singing ; Reading ; *Progressive Second Reader*.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Third Division—1 Teacher.

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Monteith's Manual of Geography, No. 3 ; Town's Speller ; Writing ; Singing ; Exercises in Sounds of Letters ; *Progressive Third Reader*.

Second Division—2 Teachers.

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Practical Arithmetic, to Division ; Geography No. 3, completed ; Primary History of United States ; Third Progressive Reader ; Town's speller and Definer ; Writing and Drawing ; Singing ; Recitations of Selections.

First Division—2 Teachers.

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Practical Arithmetic, to Proportion ; McNally's Geography, No. 4 ; Map Drawing ; Tower's Elementary Grammar ; Tower's Common School Grammar ; Fourth Progressive Reader ; Town's Speller ; How Plants Grow ; Writing ; Singing ; Recitations of Selections, and Compositions.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL—1 TEACHER.

Intellectual Arithmetic ; Practical Arithmetic, completed ; Elementary Algebra ; History of the United States ; Common Grammar ; Geography ; Writing ; Singing ; Town's Speller ; Progressive Fifth Reader ; Recitations ; Declamations, and Compositions.

HIGH SCHOOL—ENGLISH COURSE—5 TEACHERS.

First Year.

FIRST QUARTER.—Algebra ; Grammar and Analysis ; History and Geography combined ; Reading, Writing, &c.

SECOND QUARTER.—Algebra, Grammar and Analysis ; Higher Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, &c.

THIRD QUARTER.—Algebra; English Analysis; Arithmetic; Physical Geography; Reading, Writing, &c.

FOURTH QUARTER.—Algebra; Physiology; Analysis and History; Reading, &c. Compositions, Declamations and Recitations through the year.

Second Year.

FIRST QUARTER.—Geometry; English Language and Literature and Rhetoric; Book-keeping; History.

SECOND QUARTER.—Geometry and Trigonometry; Natural History; English Language and Literature; Logic.

THIRD QUARTER.—Trigonometry and Natural Philosophy; Botany; Logic.

FOURTH QUARTER.—Natural Philosophy; Botany; Mental Philosophy. Reading, Composition, Declamation, and Vocal Music through the year.

Third Year.

FIRST QUARTER.—Surveying, Chemistry, Moral Science.

SECOND QUARTER.—Astronomy and Geography of the Heavens; Chemistry; Moral Science, and Evidences of Christianity.

THIRD QUARTER.—Astronomy and Geology; Political Economy; English Language and Literature.

FOURTH QUARTER.—Elements of Criticism; Butler's Analogy; History of Literature; Geology. Orations, Compositions and Vocal Music through the year.

Classical Course—First Year.

Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader; Ancient Geography and History.

Second Year.

Latin Grammar and Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Ancient Geography; Crosby's Greek Grammar and Lessons; Anabasis; Ancient History; Latin Prose Composition.

Third Year.

Cicero's Orations; Virgil with Latin Prosody; Anabasis; Ancient History and Mythology; Prose Composition.

This course will be pursued in connection with such English branches as are necessary to prepare the pupil for higher institutions.

Pupils, not in preparation for higher institutions, will take a more extended course in the Latin language, including selections from Cicero, Horace and other Latin authors.

French Course.

*Fasquelle's French Series, with other selections from French writers.

Teachers' Class.

Special instruction will be given during the first and third quarters, in the form of Reviews and familiar Lectures, to such as wish to fit themselves for teaching.

Very truly yours,

D. S. WALBRIDGE,
President of Board of Education.
DANIEL PUTNAM,
Principal.

Kalamazoo, Nov. 1, 1860.

NEWAYGO UNION SCHOOL.

NEWAYGO, Oct. 29, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY :

DEAR SIR—We have noticed in this month's Journal your circular to Trustees and Principals of Union Schools. Although we have not the requisite number of children to organize under the new law for Graded and High Schools, ours is a Union School in the common acceptation of the term, and we submit the following report in the order of topics named.

1. Our school is known as the Newaygo Union School, and is situated in the pleasant little village of Newaygo, the county seat of Newaygo county.

2. The building is 75 feet by 30, one story high, giving us two school rooms 30 by 35 feet, with hall between them. It cost about \$1,000. Our school grounds are by far too small, and not inclosed as yet. We have a set of outline maps, orrery, tellurian, &c., costing nearly \$60. No library worthy of note yet.

3. The number of children in the district, as shown by the last census, is 151. A Principal was not procured in season to commence with the last school year, so that we cannot well reckon attendance by the term. We enrol each term from 80 to 90 names, which furnishes an average attendance of about 60. Of these, four or five each term are non-residents. The ratio of attendance to the pupils enrolled, promises to be much greater this year than ever before. The great evil of our schools, *irregularity in attendance*, has been, and still is, by far too prevalent.

4. Our school year commences on the first Monday in September, and is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. There is a week's vacation during the holidays, and one of the same length between the Spring and Summer Term; six weeks at the close of the year.

5. As the school was not in session the whole of last year, its cost for that time would not be a fair exhibit of its annual expense. For the present year, reckoning the year as above, its cost will be about \$900 00

Of this, the two mill tax will be.....\$230 00
 Dollar on a scholar tax,..... 151 00
 Primary School money about..... 70 00
 By direct tax, for fuel, &c.,..... 100 00

In all,..... \$551 00 551 00
 Leaving to be raised by rate bill,..... 849 00

Something, however, may be deducted from this amount for the tuition of non-residents who pay \$3 per term. This whole amount might easily have been raised by direct tax, if the law had permitted us to do so. But because, forsooth, we lack 50 children of having more than 200, we cannot pay the expenses of our school by taxation! Have we not as good a right to say whether we will support our school by taxation, as though we had the fifty additional children? Our rate bills last year were at the rate of 2½ cents per day.

5. The school is divided into two departments, one teacher in each department; in the Primary Department about 45 pupils, in the Higher, 35.

The studies in the Primary Department are: Reading, to Fourth Reader; Spelling, Mental Arithmetic begun, Geography begun. In the Higher, Mental Arithmetic, Practical and Higher Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Physiology, Algebra, Geometry, and Latin.

With amount of fine monies to be apportioned to us next winter from the county treasury, and the amount voted from the two mill tax, we expect to have about \$200 to invest in a district library, which will be selected with great care, and will be of incalculable benefit to the school. The plan of the Union or Graded Schools we think to be the true plan.

We are, yours, very respectfully,

H. BROSS, *Principal*

W. T. HOWELL, *Director*.

ONTONAGON UNION SCHOOL.

ONTONAGON, Nov. 13, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your circular, I submit the following report:

1st. The Ontonagon Union School is located at Ontonagon, Lake Superior.

2d. The school building was erected two years ago—is forty feet by sixty, and cost \$4,000. There is a complete set of philosophical apparatus, and a library of six hundred volumes belonging to the school.

3d. The number of children in the district, as shown by the last census, is three hundred and twenty. The whole number in attendance during the past year, was one hundred and ninety-seven, four of whom were non-residents.

4th. The year is divided into four terms; the first commencing September 15th, and continuing until December 25th; the second, from January 1st until April 30th; the third from May 15th until July 15th.

5th. The school cost during the past year, \$1,500. Of this sum, \$1,300 was paid to teachers.

Non-resident pupils pay 75 cents per month tuition; resident pupils pay none at all.

6th. There are three departments in the school, and one teacher in each. The ages of the pupils in the primary department average from four to eight years. In the intermediate, from seven to thirteen. In the higher, from twelve to twenty-five.

The studies in the different departments are as follows:

In the Primary, Reading; Writing and Spelling.

In the Intermediate, Primary Geography; Mental Arithmetic, etc., etc.

In the Higher, Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; Philosophy; Physiology; Botany; Astronomy, etc., etc. There are no foreign languages taught in this school at present.

In concluding this report, I beg leave to say, that the people not only of this place, but all along the shores of Lake Superior, are endeavoring, by every means, to build up their system of education; and I think it is their determination to create schools here, in which they can educate their children without sending them abroad.

J. G. EVERETT, *Principal.*

AUGUSTUS COBURN, *Director.*

OTSEGO UNION SCHOOL.

OTSEGO, Allegan Co., Nov. 5, 1860.

HON. J. M. GREGORY:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, published in the October number of the Educational Journal, for reports from the different Union or Graded Schools of the State, we hasten to give a brief report of our Union School, located at this place.

The school edifice was built about five years ago, by Mr. F. Chadsey, for a Primal Seminary, and was successfully con-

ducted, as a Seminary, for about two years. The District then purchased the building and grounds of Mr. Chadsey, and converted it into a Union School. Since that time, for about three years, our school has been highly prosperous as a *Union School*. The building is about 35 feet by 45, two stories high, containing two large session rooms, and two recitation rooms. The school grounds are very pleasant, being situated in a beautiful oak grove, about forty rods from the Kalamazoo river.

The number of children between four and eighteen years, 212.

Number in attendance during the year, 226.

The average number during the year not far from 100.

There have been three terms during the last school year, of fourteen weeks each.

We have had three vacations—one during the holidays—one in the spring, of about two weeks, and a long vacation at the end of the school year.

The cost of the school for the past year was about \$200 00.

The average cost of resident pupils, aside from taxation, has been about \$2 00 per year.

The present year the school is free to all resident pupils.

Non-resident pupils are charged \$4 00 per term.

There are three departments in the school, viz: Primary, Intermediate, and High School.

The Primary department embraces the elementary branches, as far as the first principles of Written Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography.

The Intermediate department embraces Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, &c.

The High School department embraces the more advanced studies in Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, higher Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Book-keeping, Latin, &c.

There are now three teachers employed; one in each department. As a general classification, the age of the pupils in the different departments will range about as follows:

Primary department from 4 to 9 years of age.

Intermediate department from 9 to 12 years of age.

High School " " 12 to 18 "

Our school is small; consequently we cannot receive the full advantage derived from thorough classification in large Union Schools, yet we are endeavoring to make ours as prosperous and successful as any of the kind in the State—even as thorough as our large Union Schools.

Hoping that we have answered your interrogatories satisfactorily, we remain, Very respectfully yours,

M. C. CRANSTON, *Principal*.
IRA CHICHESTER, *Director*.

THREE RIVERS UNION SCHOOL.

1st. Three Rivers Union School is in the village of Three Rivers, St. Joseph county, Michigan.

2d. There is one school building. Originally, there was a brick house of two stories, about forty feet in length, by twenty-five in breadth. During the summer of 1859, a new building, also of brick, was erected directly in front of, and attached to the old one. This addition is three stories in height, one hundred and eight feet in length, and forty feet in width. The whole is divided into six large and cheerful school-rooms of nearly uniform size. Each room is fitted up with neat and comfortable seats of wood, and will seat on the average, about sixty scholars. The side walls of each are converted into black-boards. In the middle of each is a large hall, with broad stair-cases leading to the school rooms on each side. The cost of the new building was \$7,000. The collection of apparatus was commenced last year, and now amounts in value to about \$75. The whole value of house, grounds and apparatus is \$10,000.

3d. The number of children, as shown by the last school census, is 407. The whole number in attendance during the last year was 380, of whom 40 were non-resident scholars.

4th. The school year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each. The fall term commences on the third Monday in September; the winter term on the first Monday after New Year; and spring term on the third Monday in April.

5th. The whole cost of schools for the last year was \$1,846. \$178 56 was from tuition of non-resident scholars. The average cost of tuition for resident scholars is as follows: Senior Department, \$6 66; Grammar School, \$2 80; Intermediate, 3d, 2d, and 1st Primary, each \$2 25. The tuition for non-resident scholars is as follows: Senior Department, \$5 00; Grammar School, \$4 00; Intermediate and 3d Primary, \$3 00; 2d and 1st Primary, \$200.

6th. Six Departments have been organized and named as follows: Senior Grammar School, Intermediate, 3d Primary, 2d Primary, 1st Primary. The pupils in each, at this time, are, in the Senior Department, 32; Grammar School, 44; Intermediate, 66; 2d Primary, 50; 1st Primary 66. There is one teacher in each Department; and as there are no recitation rooms, the several Departments constitute separate schools as far as internal arrangements are concerned. The studies pursued in each room are as follows: First Primary Department—Object Lessons, Chart Exercises, Webb's First and Second Readers. Second Primary Department—Sander's Second Reader, Sander's Third Reader commenced, Primary Geography, Mental Arithmetic commenced, with spelling and writing.

Third Primary Department—Sander's Third Reader and First Mental Arithmetic completed, Sander's Fourth Reader and Montieth's Manual of Geography, commenced, with spelling and writing. Intermediate Department—Second Mental Arithmetic commenced, Fourth Reader, and Monteith's Manual completed, with spelling, writing and declamation. Grammar School Department—Parker and Watson's Fourth Reader, Mc-Nalley's Geography, Fitch's Physical Geography, Sill's Grammar, Morey's Practical Arithmetic, Hitchcock's Physiology, with spelling, writing, composition and declamation weekly. Senior Department—Parker and Watson's Fifth Reader, Welch's Analysis, Well's Philosophy, Youman's Chemistry, Davies, Bourdon and El. Algebras, Davies' Legendre, Mental Arithmetic, spelling, composition and declamation.

The modern languages are not taught; but there are classes in Greek and Latin. During the last year two young men have completed their preparatory course, and entered the University in October last.

WILLIAM H. PAYNE, *Principal*.

VASSAR UNION SCHOOL.

VASSAR, October 15, 1860.

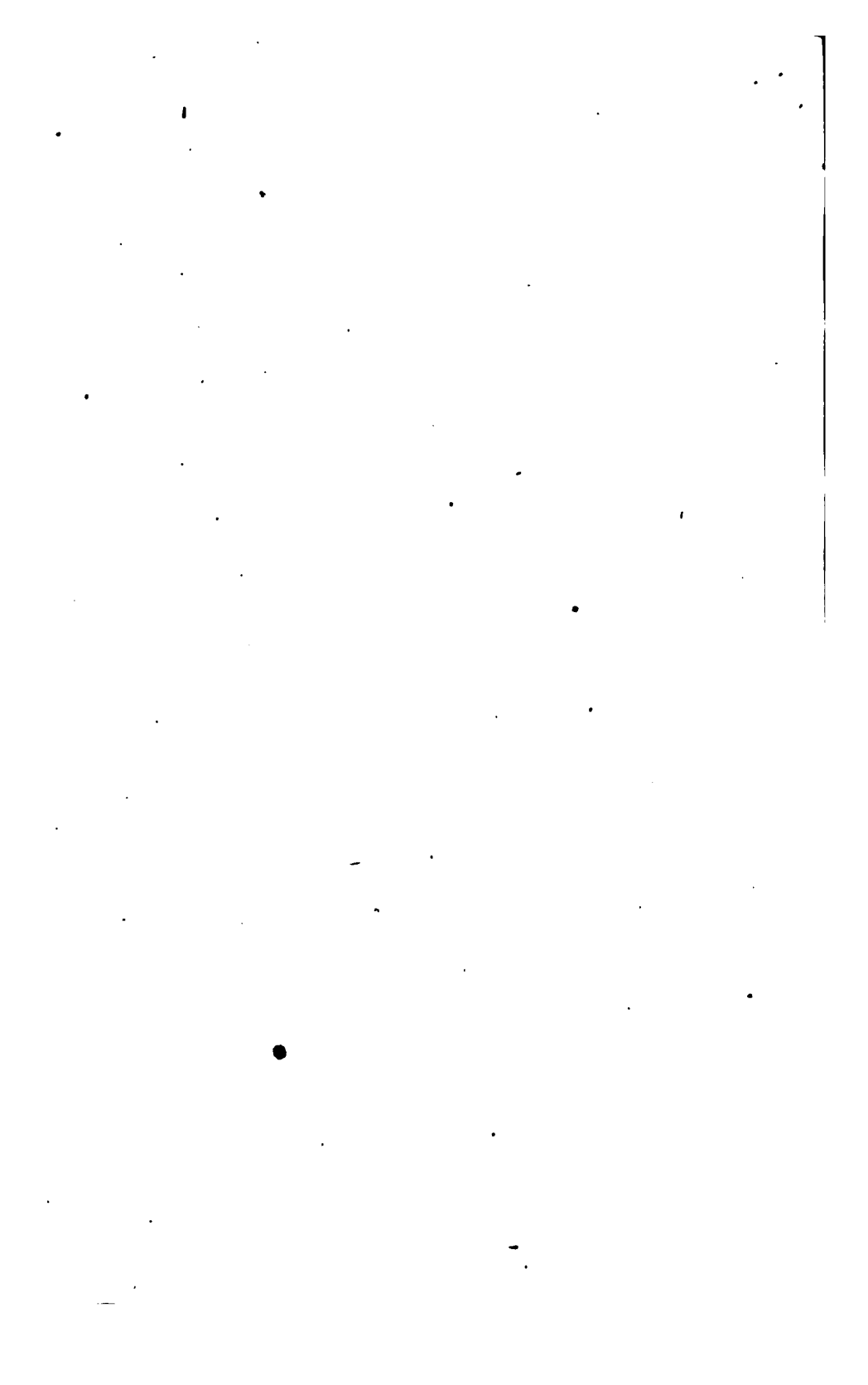
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—The school house of this fractional district has until this time been situated in the township of Tuscola, although in the village of Vassar. Our district officers have, however, been elected under a special act of the Legislature that provides for enlarging the district and electing a Board of Trustees; and this last summer we have built a new school house in the township of Vassar, hence the report from the Inspectors of Vassar for the first time. Our house is of brick, 40 by 50 feet, and will cost, when entirely completed, not far from \$5,000. We intend to have it conducted on the principle of Graded Schools, and hope the experiment (for it is but an experiment in this new county) will prove successful.

Yours respectfully,

F. BOURNS, *Deputy Clerk, and*
President of Board of Trustees.

NOTE.—A circular was issued to the Union and High Schools of the State, but the foregoing Reports are all which came to hand before the time of making up the Annual Report..



A B S T R A C T
OF
SCHOOL INSPECTORS' REPORTS
BY TOWNSHIPS,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

ALLEGAN

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Allegan,.....	7	1	570	410	7.4	388		\$1041 10	\$ 5 00	\$235 30
Casco,.....	4		80	61	4.5		208	183 01	29 25	79 27
Cheshire,.....	6	1	216	200	4.8	166		225 15	132 08	71 94
Clyde,.....	2	1	20	22	4.5			32 00		
Dorr,.....	6		237	190	5.6		297	320 42	83 00	57 35
Fillmore,.....	3		204	109	5.3		222	255 96		296 39
Ganges,.....	6	2	291	244	5.1		155	323 77	118 74	640 94
Gun Plain,.....	7	1	376	339	7.7		275	656 30	121 78	196 69
Heath,.....	4		114	116	6.5			74 87	50 44	296 24
Hopkins,.....	4	1	197	151	5.6	331		279 57	13 00	284 48
Laketown,.....	1		73	52	4	71		68 07		32 50
Lee,.....	1		6	9	3		43	109 20		86 50
Leighton,.....	8		214	195	4.6	263		291 82	92 62	423 00
Manlius,.....	3	1	130	140	6.1			167 00	315 62	36 55
Martin,.....	6		245	228	6.7		313	490 77	95 84	201 10
Monterey,.....	6		324	267	6	150		317 16	19 55	171 00
Newark,.....	3	1	198	104	6.3	129		165 04	127 41	132 86
Otsego,.....	7		467	462	7	400		822 04	224 90	930 15
Overlinal,.....	4		152	110	4.8		191	229 20		358 00
Salem,.....	4		156	67	4.8		84	179 93	20 00	207 75
Trowbridge,.....	8		342	231	5.5		260	441 72	61 80	262 80
Watson,.....	8	1	310	240	6.2		286	371 95	98 35	98 12
Wayland,.....	6	1	268	269	6.2		280	279 40	100 71	207 29
Total,.....	23	114	5190	4222	5.6	1898	2614	\$1711 35	\$1710 18	\$5126 85

ALPENA

Fremont,..... 1 | | 73 | 31 | 3. | | | \$19 32 | \$17 50 |

BARRY

Asayria,.....	7	1	341	291	6.1		275	\$401 02	\$ 53 84	\$223 02
Baltimore,.....	6	1	210	177	5		181	178 35	50 81	75 91
Barry,.....	7	8	344	355	6.2	360		313 54	245 22	171 13
Carlton,.....	5	8	318	275	6.2		222	340 73	112 51	124 26
Castleton,.....	7	1	347	241	5.6		198	304 29	55 36	433 41
Hastings,.....	5	1	503	327	7.2		114	654 89	37 67	1029 83
Hope,.....	6	1	214	180	5.1		140	168 10	56 24	50 00
Irving,.....	6	1	308	290	6.7		243	411 29	147 40	126 93
Johnstown,.....	6	8	352	226	5.6		330	400 20	232 19	137 89
Maple Grove,.....	5	2	242	192	6.1		226	198 68	34 19	411 00
Orangeville,.....	8	1	289	211	7.2	200		206 67	113 91	114 00
Prairieville,.....	6	8	446	356	7.1	376		473 89	143 15	589 00
Rutland,.....	7		225	197	6.8		205	251 84	96 64	76 02
Thornapple,.....	6		311	263	5.3		371	339 53	167 70	289 43
Woodland,.....	6	1	315	262	6.1		255	336 43	216 33	114 06
Yankee Springs,.....	5	2	215	198	5	556		184 62	57 90	241 77
Total,.....	16	93	4060	4016	6.1	1501	2341	\$5062 57	\$1811 06	\$4178 17

BAY

Bangor,.....	2		173	118	7			\$302 79		\$50 00
Hampton,.....	2		406	296	8.5	95		674 47		
Portsmouth,.....	1		128	100	8			285 00		30 00
Williams,.....	1		24	21	8	53		218 68		206 72
Total,.....	4	6	730	506	8.4	147		\$1440 94		\$376 72

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Library.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$5100 00	\$10 00	8	18	\$1062 25	\$362 06	\$971 46		\$32 85	\$15 00	
640 00	75	6	6	160 50	25 76	135 16			5 00	
1021 00	3 00	1	9	881 75	83 80	145 16			8 00	
127 00		3	3	70 00		64 00	10 00		2 00	
890 00	5 00	4	8	410 83	96 14	222 33			7 00	5 00
506 00	3 00	1	3	298 42	96 02	213 47		10 47	7 00	
2126 00		2	11	479 59	116 38	202 87	26 00	14 46	2 00	
1966 00	5 00	4	16	716 38	104 22	479 37		22 13	27 50	20 00
1210 00	12 00	1	7	281 96	46 46					
1674 00		4	5	329 75	81 42	228 00	25 00			
160 00		1	1	78 75	30 82	62 25	10 00		4 50	
100 00		1	1	45 00	4 00	114 40	10 00		4 00	
1196 00	8 00	5	7	436 38	69 00	235 23	25 00	9 77	6 00	
606 00	7 00	8	4	380 00	61 19	174 89			5 50	2 50
1123 00		6	6	531 75	109 94	404 58		14 59	18 00	6 00
1593 00		6	6	484 75	143 06	338 80	25 00		16 00	
		1	6	286 50	87 40	267 60				
2815 75	27 50	7	9	1141 49	218 96	628 56			17 50	
320 00	52 00	2	3	329 00	62 10	170 00	50 00	8 63	10 00	3 00
500 00		2	4	240 00	60 72	184 27			12 00	2 50
1666 00		3	10	489 22	148 52	377 98		19 09	11 50	5 50
372 01		3	14	430 29	139 38	266 51		17 19		10 00
900 00	11 00	3	11	488 75	121 91	121 90		17 96		1 00
\$26416 76	\$144 26	61	152	\$9492 56	\$2219 96	\$5906 78	\$210 00	167 13	117 50	87 00

COUNTY.

		1	\$60 00		\$19 82				
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COUNTY.

\$ 775 00	\$30 00	3	12	\$591 50	\$129 26	\$271 37	\$		\$14 75	\$ 6 00
598 00	4 35	3	9	312 00	99 86	111 20			14 00	3 00
1185 00	24 00	5	14	663 00	152 72	366 06	66 32			9 00
1590 00	31 00	5	11	530 26	150 42	167 62				
1385 00	31 00	1	13	512 70	150 88				16 00	6 00
5980 00		4	9	1015 75	209 30	872 15			6 00	7 00
980 00		12	12	270 15	87 40	135 06	25 00		15 00	10 00
606 00	15 00	3	11	562 81	135 70	200 00			16 00	
1280 00	8 00	3	14	652 75	152 72	267 06			10 50	4 50
1482 00	33 00	1	11	406 55	106 56	85 84			16 00	
1075 00	45 00	4	6	350 87	130 18	76 87				
2600 00	33 00	5	12	820 00	188 14	290 06			3 50	
890 00	2 00	1	10	378 70	92 00	199 87			35 00	12 00
2235 00	35 00	3	8	538 61	167 82	319 11	26 00		8 00	5 00
1730 00	12 00	6	6	550 87	144 90	267 64			15 15	6 50
1020 00	25	5	9	365 08	68 38	186 20			18 00	5 00
\$36432 00	\$308 00	52	166	\$8523 84	\$2182 24	\$3114 15	\$116 52		187 90	74 00

COUNTY.

\$ 600 00	\$	1	3	\$396 75	\$ 83 80	\$312 37			\$ 9 00	\$ 5 00
3000 00	70 00	2	3	944 00	166 52	562 36			18 00	10 00
300 00		1	1	240 00	53 82	207 26				
75 00	1 00	1	1	46 50	11 96	206 73			2 75	50
\$3076 00	\$71 00	4	8	\$1516 26	\$316 10	\$1818 00			\$29 75	\$16 50

BERRIEN

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole District.	Fractional District.	No. of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in town- ship libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.	
Bainbridge,	6	1	351	264	5.9		309	\$ 382 58	\$225 91	\$ 56 08	
Benton,	6	3	426	284	6.4		337	436 80	220 11	638 11	
Berrien,	6	2	398	341	6.9		361	531 02	46 24	5 00	
Bertrand,	10	1	585	536	7.		441	1163 74	162 08	161 61	
Buchanan,	6		534	462	5.9	582		764 29	248 09	334 00	
Chickaming,	2	2	86	83	8.5	150		186 01		23 00	
Gallen,	5	1	216	207	5.7		221	292 50	22 60	79 49	
Hagar,	6		111	122	4.4		236	168 08	54 65	45 16	
Lake,	6	1	205	176	5.		306	473 71	35 79	305 55	
New Buffalo,	2		211	160	5.9		140	294 88		302 00	
Niles,	10	5	799	683	6.5	530		1314 58	286 70	67 80	
Niles City,	1		1076	693	10.	300		1893 12		3000 00	
Oranoko,	7		428	426	6.8	400		851 06	68 28	423 00	
Pipestone,	7	3	485	391	6.8		167	473 70	234 21	314 11	
Royalton,	6	1	326	279	5.3	190		461 73	70 00	20 64	
Sodus,	5	1	294	243	5.			93 80		124 33	
St. Joseph,	1	1	421	266	4.	84		550 00	100 00	391 19	
Three Oa s,	2	2	224	160	6.1	175		480 43	5 34		
Watervliet,	6		337	193	5.2		250	368 14	120 75	148 25	
Weesaw,	4	1	233	192	6.4	250		344 27	34 54	79 54	
Total,	20	101	23	7675	6060	5.8	2861	2918	\$11731 90	\$2079 74	\$5597 45

BRANCH

Algonsee,	8	1	354	345	6.1		339	\$ 400 60	\$243 22	\$ 123 26	
Batavia,	9	2	350	337	6.4		230	565 60	105 46	70 63	
Bothel,	5	2	377	392	6.6		212	454 5	110 15	85 34	
Bronson,	4	4	325	415	6.6		201	613 81	54 99	518 25	
Butler,	7		378	372	6.5		235	455 22	134 43	43 61	
California,	3	2	299	180	7.		255	312 20	110 08		
Coldwater,	9	1	1229	900	6.4		361	2382 36	44 89	1367 00	
Gilead,	4	1	246	238	6.2			35 57		46 02	
Girard,	5	4	398	412	6.6		156	667 22	259 63	49 50	
Kinderhook,	4		173	173	6.2		538	244 14	29 50	49 00	
Mattison,	8	1	345	323	5.5		232	548 98	217 67	110 70	
Noble,	4		216	231	6.3	424		250 88	80 11	71 25	
Ovid,	6	3	488	429	6.5		410	637 89	143 45	327 60	
Quincy,	5	5	774	696	6.		281	1141 69	59 50	598 00	
Sherwood,	6	2	390	295	6.		109	553 00	113 17	512 00	
Union,	7	5	646	567	6.7		339	1088 93	450 66	120 08	
Total,	16	94	33	7087	6400	6.	424	4008	\$10822 17	\$3192 44	\$4614 71

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Finca, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$ 663 00	\$ 7 00	6	8	\$ 91 15	\$ 157 75	\$ 227 11				\$ 3 00
2830 0	3 0	5	11	664 42	184 0	252 84		21 00	5 00	2 00
1210 0	14 00	5	5	859 00	178 9	625 75		24 24	10 50	
3490 0	21 00	1	11	1075 5	264 00	965 71		75 71		5 00
3425 0	115 0	1	11	964 50	264 50	594 05		20 10	18 00	
500 0		3	4	179 00	44 14	167 20	25 0	5 90	6 00	2 00
744 00		1	7	368 75	98 35	235 90		12 6	9 00	15 00
1260 50		1	7	227 50	48 30	116 00		48 30	15 00	6 00
1685 00	4 50	1	7	513 50	72 2	140 70		4 00		
660 00		1	7	310 0	83 20	275 5	60 0	11 20	10 00	
4219 00		1	11	1543 10	368 00	1114 60	60 0	49 65		
21500 0	150 00	1	11	2478 00	487 60	1495 30		66 60	3 00	3 00
2490 00	12 00	1	8	1271 60	183 00	701 40		21 80	12 00	7 00
835 00	4 0	1	12	717 75	287 50	474 50		18 90	12 60	2 00
360 00	50	1	8	499 00	131 60	309 90		17 50	10 00	3 00
		1	8	3 60 50					6 00	
5000 00		1	4	311 7	169 25	281 40		22 90	3 00	50
1490 0	12 00	1	4	439 50	97 90	362 15	25 00	13 80		
2130 00		1	8	417 10	144 90	239 90	25 00	19 40		
900 75	8 00	1	8	355 00	93 30	152 70		12 60	6 00	3 00
66583 25	371 00	84	102	15133 29	3353 80	8823 81	175 00	452 50	131 00	60 50

COUNTY.

1975 00	61 00	4	12	675 35	159 10	326 4			7 00	
2785 00	12 00	5	15	537 30	177 10	397 80			20 50	3 00
946 00	37 00	4	10	559 50	169 70	344 84			14 00	
4470 00	85 00	1	7	936 0	226 70	425 45			16 00	5 00
1453 00	4 0	1	7	572 00	176 60	311 50	19 20		10 00	5 50
1405 00	8 00	1	6	420 70	89 70	230 54			13 00	4 50
6380 00	81 00	1	20	3273 40	659 40	1927 80			29 00	23 00
1387 00	5 00	1	6	397 20	120 90	235 7			9 50	2 00
2020 00		1	14	932 50	193 60	605 70			18 50	6 00
1278 00	17 00	1	6	281 90	73 60	202 10				
2150 00	81 00	1	11	667 90	156 40	327 00			20 00	5 00
1000 00	15 00	1	8	362 10	96 40	185 10			2 50	
1A82 0	85 00	1	7	739 80	224 40	291 55			18 50	7 00
5690 00	18 00	1	17	1435 50	323 80	777 30	76 00		17 50	11 50
2580 00	8 00	1	17	663 70	171 10	434 50			20 00	
		1	17	1808 00	205 20	659 20			15 00	16 00
46001 62	307 00	95	183	13702 60	3216 80	7745 80	95 20		224 00	98 00

CALHOUN

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 15 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate dist.	Am't raised by district taxes
Albion,	5	2	506	521	8.2			\$1128 90	\$ 72 83	\$81138 21
Athens,	5	2	290	268	8.2		264	382 84	185 06	528 15
Battle Creek,	5	2	336	347	8.1		241	544 53	351 06	82 54
(City),	2		1018	1036	9.7		400	1781 91		3330 29
Bedford,	4	2	374	298	6.4		63	576 06	271 82	183 26
Burlington,	7	1	291	221	6.6	316		372 06	121 54	326 52
Clarendon,	4	2	356	346	7.7		500	503 06	67 90	19 04
Clarence,	6	2	399	271	6.1	437		343 06	115 51	87 23
Convis,	6	2	314	293	7.8		458	396 18	193 55	152 26
Eckford,	7	2	347	339	7.1		434	785 18	158 98	226 00
Emmett,	7	2	436	456	6.6		315	948 90	246 13	683 56
Fredonia,	5	4	390	306	6.6		323	613 95	93 12	30 00
Homer,	4	3	359	302	8.		458	596 59	372 16	138 26
Lee,	5	4	338	326	5.8		43	321 26	104 04	363 23
LeRoy,	7	2	353	323	7.3		89	429 23	351 15	451 57
Marengo,	6	1	238	245	7.		481	673 59	114 67	70 50
Marshall,	3	3	290	295	8.		156	682 63	20 00	150 57
(City),	3	1	1112	750	10.		360	1843 88		2119 23
Newton,	3	6	354	294	7.		453	399 26	251 80	108 24
Pennfield,	7	2	350	306	5.5		212	503 06	169 81	308 78
Sheridan,	6	2	458	323	6.6		371	548 24	220 16	182 04
Tekonsha,	6	2	358	287	7.	636		439 76	126 67	179 26
Total,	109	49	9456	8135	7.3	1439	5601	\$15011 60	\$3097 06	\$10634 23

CASS

Calvin,	7	1	579	421	6.6	700		\$ 650 65	\$216 94	\$234 25
Howard,	8		241	232	6.8	400		565 80	143 64	141 70
Jefferson,	6		379	256	6.		327	441 97	127 98	715 50
LeGrange,	5	3	538	493	7.1		266	1001 84	263 72	685 94
Marcellus,	6		255	215	4.7		314	308 81	83 00	224 58
Mason,	5		290	212	6.4		427	421 29	85 77	24 50
Milton,	6	1	233	206	7.		391	517 16	174 11	294 00
Newburgh,	5	2	304	201	6.3		272	280 76	124 59	329 24
Ontwa,	4	1	298	262	7.1		410	436 81	233 45	111 43
Penn,	6		498	325	5.6			631 65	83 39	89 50
Pokagon,	4	3	396	355	6.8		162	767 24	67 66	287 14
Porter,	11	1	615	648	6.1		506	837 15	349 87	181 04
Silver Creek,	7	1	741	591	6.6		281	1033 29	185 79	2452 90
Volinia,	7		307	250	5.5	600		458 20	58 26	493 50
Wayne,	5	2	359	305	7.3		439	643 29	141 12	83 25
Total,	15	91	15	6121	5024	7.4	1700	\$3900 54	\$2298 84	\$7347 96

CHEBOYGAN

Duncan,	1		37	25	7.		190	\$190 19		\$10 00
Inverness,	2		73	72	4.			288 63		23 00
Total,	3		110	97	5.5		190	\$478 82		\$33 00

CHIPPEWA

Sant Ste. Marie, ...	1		435	51	10.	237		\$471 57		\$350 00
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COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$2500 01	\$	5	8	\$1140 88	\$286 04	\$947 77		\$	\$	\$
2372 00	13 00	5	7	584 75	133 86	150 94				7 50
2480 00		7	11	944 10	185 88	506 03		20 23	13 00	4 00
15000 00	150 00	2	11	3076 05	425 04	1356 38		46 47		
1800 00	7 00	6	11	814 00	191 44	578 06				9 00
1020 00	16 00	3	8	480 00	134 78	290 57		14 72	20 00	
1005 00	8 00	4	8	548 24	155 48	342 84		17 02	5 50	5 50
645 50		3	13	444 82	156 86	177 38		17 11	30 00	8 00
2240 00		5	7	643 00	160 08	381 62		17 62	20 00	17 00
1665 00	30 00	8	11	897 64	169 74	563 47		18 58		12 00
5180 00	5 00	9	9	1144 11	224 00	529 92		25 62	15 00	8 50
905 00	10 00	8	11	718 27	161 00	467 50		17 59	18 00	
1375 00		6	7	956 42	159 16	542 42		17 35		
1280 00	15 00	3	12	447 75	169 74	155 36		18 54		
83 00		6	11	806 75	146 74	329 00		16 03	7 00	
1250 00		7	7	680 75	138 86	693 92		17 34	26 50	12 50
2000 00		4	9	569 90	188 54	688 64		20 10	20 50	6 00
15000 00	1000 00	2	11	3396 54	574 54	1248 21		62 81	12 00	
1240 00	5 00	7	11	765 96	161 92	322 73		17 70		16 00
925 00	48 00	2	11	664 15	157 70	397 12				
2270 00	40 50	5	13	926 55	192 72	482 11		20 54		
1275 00		4	10	548 52	153 18	486 74		16 76		
68430 51	1346 50	111	214	21802 25	4428 50	11687 23		402 82	187 50	106 00

COUNTY.

625 00	25 50	9	10	857 75	246 10	195 75		07 51		12 00
600 00		6	8	749 42	172 50			47 34	12 00	
1875 50	17 00	6	5	657 25	181 24	553 02		49 72	11 50	2 00
7135 00	75 00	5	9	1462 92	236 90	900 19		64 96		6 00
1750 00		3	7	374 30	96 90	350 95		29 30	8 00	6 00
1200 00	40 00	3	5	466 75	112 70	293 95		30 90	5 50	
1075 00	21 00	5	7	672 50	112 24	413 34		30 70	5 50	5 50
1805 00	8 00	4	10	447 25	134 32	250 17	5 00	36 55	9 00	
1950 00	36 00	4	7	716 62	126 50	540 10		34 70	18 00	4 00
1950 00	31 00	5	7	774 00	209 30	598 65		57 42	13 00	8 00
2295 00	12 00	6	9	729 30	201 02	816 59		35 15		6 00
2731 90	110 00	9	15	1188 03	278 76	547 45		76 48	22 00	7 00
2115 00	75 00	6	11	1940 64	339 48	397 92		93 13		
775 00	24 00	4	8	608 83	133 40	467 06		86 59		
2310 00	9 00	7	7	766 50	146 74	146 74		40 26	15 00	4 00
29392 40	409 25	87	125	12412 13	2730 10	6499 80	5 00	731 04	119 50	60 50

COUNTY.

200 00	25 00	2		163 00	16 56	73 68	25 00	26 50	6 50	1 50
	45 00	4		216 25	37 72	100 90		53 72	7 50	
200 00	70 00	6		379 25	54 28	174 53	35 00	85 23	14 00	1 50

COUNTY.

500 00		1	1	209 50	206 16	286 44			50 00	
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CLINTON

TOWNSHIP.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 15 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Batu,	6	4	210	171	6.1		200	\$349 60	\$68 00	\$266 00
Bengal,	4	1	450	371	6.1		60	373 80		146 00
Bingham,	4	1	450	371	6.1		210	194 60	89 30	196 00
Dallas,	6	1	210	180	6.1		40	275 00	18 00	2 00
DeWitt,	6	1	330	311	6.1		160	369 00	4 90	20 00
Duplain,	7	1	360	331	6.1		180	603 00	164 60	434 20
Eagle,	7	1	320	290	6.4		140	353 20	72 30	38 00
Essex,	7	1	370	270	6.1		170	462 90	80 50	293 70
Greenbush,	7	1	390	300	6.1		90	463 60	62 00	232 40
Lebanon,	7	1	220	230	4.1		230	283 90	82 10	43 00
Olive,	7	1	160	140	6.1		180	267 60	46 00	22 00
Ovid,	7	4	360	270	6.1		160	468 60	161 70	46 70
Riley,	7	1	200	170	6.1		300	314 40	52 40	65 20
Victor,	7	1	100	210	6.1	500		280 90	123 75	298 00
Watertown,	7	1	260	260	6.1		280	453 60	38 90	477 00
Westbath,	7	1	470	100	4.1			370 30	26 20	60 20
Total,	100	72	4,500	3,600	6.5	600	2,480	\$6164 71	\$1068 80	\$2551 24

EATON

Bellevue,	2	2	550	460	6.0	550		\$784 50	\$221 90	\$167 20
Benton,	7	1	310	220	4.1		350	391 70	46 80	36 00
Brookfield,	7	1	290	240	6.1		130	266 80	116 00	22 10
Carmel,	7	1	500	480	6.1	450		1071 70	254 10	68 60
Chester,	7	1	310	300	6.1		420	391 80	69 00	228 00
Delta,	6	1	220	210	6.1		290	330 00	68 90	212 90
Eaton,	7	3	350	340	6.1	390		579 20	2 10	2 80
Eaton Rapids,	1	1	90	92	7.1		28	1484 00	140 70	606 10
Kalamo,	7	1	380	320	6.1		270	516 60	111 80	78 00
Oneida,	7	1	410	400	6.1		190	536 60	134 90	73 10
Roxand,	7	1	310	320	6.1		260	373 60	82 90	134 90
Sunfield,	7	1	100	110	6.4		90	196 30	62 60	180 00
Vermontville,	7	1	300	290	6.1	620		467 20	114 70	323 70
Walton,	7	1	360	360	6.1		220	551 80	70 60	166 00
Winfree,	7	1	300	290	4.1		330	391 60		130 00
Total,	100	72	6,050	5,280	6.0	1,560	2,870	\$8,225 90	\$1,465 00	\$2,793 70

GENESEE

Argentine,	5	1	320	210	7.0		70	\$399 00	\$ 60 00	\$377 00
Atlas,	7	4	560	520	7.1		110	945 00	212 75	138 00
Burton,	7	1	360	300	6.0		240	660 70	28 50	30 00
Clayton,	4	1	280	260	6.1		310	267 60	63 60	180 00
Davison,	7	1	330	290	6.1	400		430 00	93 10	60 00
Fenton,	7	1	700	560	7.1		140	887 90	174 80	2014 60
Flint,	7	1	670	470	6.1		460	523 20	227 10	417 70
Flint City,	7	1	1,010	860	9.6		140	1,727 00		5617 12
Flushing,	7	2	490	470	6.1	320		658 00	164 60	162 70
Forest,	4	1	240	210	4.1		130	170 90		548 00
Gaines,	4	1	220	200	6.0		260	498 30	34 00	541 00
Genesee,	5	1	390	370	6.0		210	591 00	80 60	518 00
Grand Marais,	6	4	470	400	7.1		200	811 30	36 10	216 20
Montrose,	6	2	150	140	6.1		300	906 90	48 10	460 10
Mount Morris,	7	2	260	220	6.6		260	347 30	50 00	107 00
Mundy,	6	2	380	320	6.0		240	430 20	94 30	230 00
Richfield,	7	1	360	330	6.1		220	466 10	143 00	3 6 00
Thetford,	7	1	310	230	6.2		310	324 10	39 60	191 00
Winn,	4	1	300	260	6.1		100	460 00	50 40	46 00
Total,	400	46	7,870	6,760	6.8	720	3,670	10,644 60	1,677 50	12,476 00

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, An., for Librarians.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for visiting Schools.
\$1144 00	\$21 00	4	1	\$350 50	\$114 00	\$1 60				
715 00	15 00	4	3	350 50	107 18	253 74				
1410 00		5	5	781 70	219 88	487 18			\$10 25	\$2 00
850 00	20 00	3	9	603 35	166 09	369 47				
1250 00	13 00	10	7	646 74	148 58	319 23			23 00	10 00
1525 00	19 00	10	7	512 42	135 24	315 5			15 00	
2000 23		5	7	577 00	166 14	323 78			10 50	50
900 0	23 50	4	12	621 42	164 65	225 0				
1028 00	6 00	1	1	394 2	110 84	177 5			12 00	3 00
678 00	22 00	1	1	234 25	75 44	95 8			11 00	1 00
1780 00	6 50	14	14	694 3	162 8	586 51	\$117 30		16 00	12 00
550 0	6 50	14	14	340 00	108 60					
925 00	15 00	4	3	375 00	78 20	227 15			20 00	9 00
1250 00	16 00	7	2	508 47	116 92	342 52			16 00	
712 0	3 00	2	2	447 26	203 78	273 04				
10883 23	156 00	74	131	7433 85	2190 06	4 66 50		117 30	152 75	37 00

COUNTY.

6900 00	32 00	4	17	2345 07	244 20	540 50			16 00	10 50
780 00	4 00	2	1	375 61	122 30	296 75	49 40			
996 00	11 00	1	11	401 00	128 3	230 00			10 00	
372 00	38 00	1	1	1283 68	280 8	674 40			18 00	12 00
1506 00	49 50	6	9	483 84	143 00	136 30			23 50	13 00
1160 00	32 00	1	12	418 75	107 64	318 30	30 80		13 00	7 00
1613 00	16 00	6	11	573 30	174 20	603 5			6 00	5 00
5650 5	96 00	1	20	1940 47	444 8					
2700 00	21 50	4	10	648 88	169 71	315 10			16 00	8 00
2375 0	53 00	4	14	607 20	237 8	357 00			17 50	7 50
1635 0	5 00	6	10	444 30	148 58	229 40				
800 00		1	5	237 75	40 40	195 14			18 00	6 00
2500 00	33 00	4	10	607 6	135 24	350 41	35 00		13 00	
2035 00	7 00	4	11	650 00	143 00	349 48				
1315 00	15 00	4	10	443 75	178 40	390 91			11 50	7 00
\$1240 52	425 00	66	182	11001 86	2686 94	4891 41	124 30		102 50	76 50

COUNTY.

1519 00		4	4	488 50	130 64	229 00				
3060 00	9 00	10	1	1135 13	265 88	660 44			6 00	9 50
3710 00	3 00	3	14	604 00	163 30	544 30	160 00		26 00	8 00
850 00		1	10	482 20	130 20	299 25				8 50
775 00	24 00	1	18	543 61	166 80	301 34			9 50	9 00
10125 00		1	12	757 01	304 00	491 12	25 00		4 00	
2427 00	48 00	5	14	853 07	235 08	510 00				
17500 00	390 00	4	14	4484 80	465 90	1261 00				
1254 00	12 00	7	14	775 34	227 24	363 46				
1380 00		2	7	256 00	83 84	312 00	50 00		6 50	1 00
1960 00		3	12	555 15	134 75	216 00				
1824 00		5	10	680 87	174 80	301 60	50 00		8 00	
2870 00	30 00	5	12	804 02	308 84	206 84	50 00		7 00	4 50
640 00		4	7	288 00	58 40	121 00	50		4 00	
1543 0		2	7	400 13	121 44	370 12			18 00	5 00
970 00		6	6	511 64	180 82	296 47				
1774 00	50	3	14	863 75	161 00	123 88			46 50	7 50
1050 00		3	9	412 15	139 84	236 00	64 22		23 00	9 00
1150 00		2	9	342 75	124 75	408 00			13 00	1 00
55887 00	510 50	83	208	15320 00	3476 60	7806 03	309 97		170 50	67 50

GRAND TRAVERSE

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township Libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Centreville,.....	3		62	26	4.6					
Megaseo,.....	1		51	29	4.0	54		\$135 33		\$ 26 00
Peninsula,.....	4		141	88	3.3		68	68 00	\$73 50	166 48
Traverse,.....	1		97	36	6.0		37	41 18	25 00	62 00
Whitewater,.....	2		49	34	3.5			102 26		
Total,.....6	11		400	213	4.3	54	105	\$47 27	98 50	248 48

GRATIOT

Arcada,.....	3	1	168	143	5.2		37	138 12	94 80	68 08
Bethany,.....	1	1	67	36	6.0		21	76 96		96 00
Elba,.....	1		28	23	3.0		36	11 46		5 06
Emerson,.....	2	1	58	42	4.7		36	60 46	16 42	53 67
Fulton,.....	5	2	215	205	4.5		53	266 77	90 97	81 37
Hamilton,.....	1		14	13	3.0	33		20 84		80 00
Lafayette,.....	3	1	44	34	3.7			26 37	13 00	80 50
Newark,.....	5		127	96	4.7		44	164 50	16 44	12 00
New Haven,.....	3	1	107	79	4.4		114	163 30		79 55
North Shade,.....	3		90	57	5.0		88	90 51		
North Star,.....	6	1	187	109	3.6		69	166 59	33 17	15 00
Pine River,.....	3	3	219	141	4.8		45	138 74	123 44	85 00
Seville,.....	3		65	51	3.3			97 32	49 67	19 47
Summer,.....	4		78	67	4.0		20	39 04	39 50	53 50
Washington,.....	2		41	36	3.0		40	22 42		8 08
Total,.....16	45	11	1458	1034	4.2	33	608	1473 40	477 41	737 52

HILLSDALE

Adams,.....	8	2	583	500	7.7		356	871 21	166 69	504 46
Amboy,.....	8	1	319	287	5.3	364		421 41	47 23	473 14
Allen,.....	8	1	519	472	8.0		150	898 21	162 19	473 88
Cambria,.....	9	8	497	500	7.0		175	775 37	211 18	1,053 84
Camden,.....	11	2	618	572	6.9		214	748 24	123 25	63 87
Fayette,.....	1	3	491	317	8.4		413	987 34	1,040 10	342 15
Hillsdale,.....	3	3	898	673	6.7		170	1,706 02	285 48	1,142 00
Jefferson,.....	8	2	596	541	7.2		96	593 87	274 14	335 77
Litchfield,.....	5	4	572	580	8.0		617	859 32	457 06	271 16
Moscow,.....	4	3	494	424	8.8		28	736 02	25 10	309 04
Pittsford,.....	11		557	488	7.7		386	887 56	136 71	578 00
Ransom,.....	7		394	336	7.3		219	463 33	52 73	52 50
Reading,.....	10	3	631	537	7.3		180	1,166 09	325 14	329 49
Scipio,.....	8	2	417	372	7.0		295	606 14	166 95	337 31
Somers,.....	6	2	404	353	7.1		360	901 85	251 16	299 26
Wheatland,.....	9	2	529	456	7.3		437	666 28	178 14	109 72
Woodbridge,.....	7	1	285	258	5.7	421		397 49	63 88	72 87
Wright,.....	8	1	428	419	6.4		264	739 11	41 48	126 31
Total,.....18	131	34	9227	7984	7.2	785	4500	14386 30	4198 66	6923 76

HOUGHTON

Copper Harbor,...	1		45	31	8.0			223 27		
Eagle Harbor,...	2		201	83	7.9			687 32		787 82
Houghton,.....	2		367	147	9.0			883 14		760 64
L'Anse,.....	1		121	27	7.0		24	157 74		75 00
Portage,.....	3		613	304	5.7	166		500 00		3600 00
Total,.....5	9		1387	697	7.3	166	24	2480 97		5128 46

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
180 00		1	2	56 50		61 52	30 00			
300 00		1		135 33	32 66	366 47	25 00			
15 00	5 00	1	3	135 50	49 08	18 72				
750 00		2	2	150 00	41 86	167 37	10 01			
100 00		2		88 01		97 89				
1345 00	5 00	3	9	565 34	124 20	712 05	65 01			

COUNTY.

750 00		3	3	234 78	62 10	119 60	50 60		6 00	3 50
425 00		1	1	108 00	39 10	79 00			6 50	50
76 00		2		86 00	11 60	79 00			8 00	
115 00		4	8	82 91	19 78	89 00			7 50	2 00
555 00		4	6	858 44	83 26	179 97			9 00	3 00
120 00		1		13 00	3 68	93 75	25 00		4 00	
175 00		2	3	71 25	15 18	97 51	25 00		5 00	
311 00		2	5	174 07	48 30	124 37			13 00	
374 00		3	3	199 75	46 92	108 82			10 50	2 00
110 00	5 00	1	2	96 50	22 08	138 00			12 00	3 00
436 00		1	7	198 00	55 66	136 07			16 00	8 00
935 00	5 00	5	5	271 28	72 68	148 40	74 20			
160 00		3	8	78 47	7 36	79 97	80 00		4 50	
325 00		5	5	123 50	29 90	80 00	20 00		2 00	
113 00	1 00	2		22 54	22 54	86 61			7 00	
4868 00	11 00	22	49	2050 95	540 04	1679 07	263 80		116 00	23 00

COUNTY.

2355 00	4 00	11	10	997 77	266 86	609 40			17 50	15 00
2252 00	11 00	3	18	411 63	182 45	264 40		9 95	14 50	4 50
2018 00	41 00	10	9	1083 30	211 60	625 34		15 60	33 00	16 50
3748 00	66 00	10	15	1052 95	234 14	543 55		17 55	20 00	9 00
2670 00	51 50	9	16	873 32	254 38	478 98		20 00	18 50	13 50
1725 00		3	11	1752 20	266 80	856 11	100 00	19 95		
7515 00	41 00	5	14	1933 69	375 30	1252 70		20 00	15 00	10 00
1315 00	50 00	7	14	894 33	264 96	211 00			25 00	17 00
3580 00	52 00	7	14	1179 11	262 06	600 00		19 98	12 00	6 00
1605 00	23 00	8	8	713 26	218 04	643 93		16 41		
3185 00	57 00	8	17	967 08	264 96	592 30				
2035 00		7	7	887 37	182 16					7 00
3041 00	63 00	12	11	1316 22	268 88					
2777 00	5 00	6	15	792 84	176 64	483 91		13 89		
2900 00	20 00	6	10	855 00	194 46	366 32		14 00	20 50	11 50
1225 00	50 00	9	14	1132 58	249 32	700 03		15 84	20 00	3 50
1145 00	17 00	2	13	452 25	117 76	305 06	30 00		15 50	9 00
2325 00	34 00	9	11	782 78	185 88	684 97		13 98	20 00	8 50
46484 00	616 50	131	225	17649 82	4112 86	9192 07	130 00	195 65	212 50	121 00

COUNTY.

1900 00		1	1	200 00	39 90	194 49		26 77		
560 00		3		530 00	51 00	687 82				
		4		660 00	123 74	770 64				
75 00		1		156 00	64 74	103 00		49 00		
1700 00	20 00	2	1	670 00	138 46					
4076 00	20 00	11	2	2396 00	397 90	1745 95		75 77		

HURON

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in townshp. libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Dwight,	1		81	61	6.0		120	13.00		500.00
Huron,	1		131	61	4.1		61	105.98	81.24	440.76
Rubicon,	1		81	25	4.0	21		50.00	54.51	63.87
Sand Beach,	1		40	32	3.0		12			
Total,	4		319	180	4.1	21	195	255.98	135.75	1004.63

INGHAM

Alaledon,	7	2	342	317	7.0		210	476.17	63.37	106.00
Aurelius,	1		425	398	6.0		187	552.37	75.51	111.71
Bunkerhill,	4	1	264	232	6.1		293	379.04	115.14	50.09
Delbi,	6	2	391	311	6.8		270	615.37	9.54	37.91
Ingham,	4	4	447	345	7.1		185	601.61	114.47	112.90
Lansing,	4	1	125	86	4.7		115	375.21	10.50	137.35
" (City),	3		947	770	10.0			1334.00		1575.00
Leroy,	1	2	251	241	6.0			382.44	15.91	111.10
Leslie,	1	1	474	421	6.0	312		599.30	209.85	99.12
Locke,	1	2	452	427	6.1		334	415.65	84.34	120.55
Muridian,	1	1	304	285	6.1		276	344.44	70.27	700.60
Onondaga,	1	1	381	381	6.1	500		550.00	184.41	105.08
Stockbridge,	7	1	35	297	6.4		200	494.77	205.24	187.40
Vevay,	4	4	515	543	7.1		144	742.77	234.08	410.43
Wheatfield,	4	1	167	101	7.1		175	258.35	25.71	10.00
White Oak,	1	2	221	249	6.3		217	321.21	213.77	136.44
Williamstown,	1	2	250	251	6.5	300		431.54	71.91	114.25
Total,	17	92	6394	5784	6.7	1113	2680	5913.25	1707.24	4520.93

IONIA

Bvlin,	5		230	200	5.9		51	268.85	30.97	69.45
Boston,	1	1	434	418	7.1		148	616.51	155.11	377.48
Campbell,	5		141	100	6.1	141		259.91	6.45	105.25
Dauby,	1	1	274	181	5.4	241		285.81	37.01	99.17
Easton,	1		261	251	7.1	341		298.21	50.71	81.68
Ionia,	5	3	661	541	6.0	261		1,149.11	256.71	63.50
Keene,	1	2	461	351	7.1		251	491.31	172.11	10.00
Lyons,	1	1	737	637	7.1	177		755.11	368.71	924.20
North Plains,	7	1	331	351	6.4		241	523.41	231.40	63.00
Oleasa,	5		161	121	5.1	221		205.71	19.01	2.73
Orange,	1	1	414	364	5.7	415		423.31	94.21	23.00
Orleans,	1	1	350	270	6.0	323		368.51	44.41	184.93
Otisco,	1	1	561	450	7.1		121	731.81	229.41	100.00
Portland,	5	4	511	501	6.5		151	652.31	440.61	976.76
Ronald,	1	1	313	347	7.0		291	445.71	179.80	259.14
Sbawa,	3	3	221	145	6.0		41	268.30	19.24	201.00
Total,	16	94	6063	5511	6.4	2134	1028	7745.98	2360.30	3547.43

ISABELLA

Chippewa,	2		50	31	5.0	13			18.80	149.50
Coe,	1	2	103	70	4.1	20		75.97	46.81	209.00
Isabella,	1		41	31	3.1			265.00	10.51	22.00
Total,	3	2	194	132	4.0	33		350.93	51.51	380.50

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Library.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$700 00	\$40 0	1		\$180 00	\$39 10	\$12 1				
1150 00	1 80	1		188 20	35 40	115 34				
50 00		1		92 00		63 87				
2300 00		1		66 00	51 50		\$15 00	\$1 5	\$4 60	\$2 00
2300 00	41 60	7		425 26	126 04	211 23	5 00	1 54	4 50	2 00

COUNTY.

2025 00	15 00	2	10	553 44	145 80	310 41		4 00	28 00	10 50
1822 00	43 00	1		593 40	213 04	254 96		8 90	15 00	5 50
1996 00	14 00	1	10	479 80	112 24			3 00	11 00	5 50
1626 00	4 00	4	5	554 26	107 4	395 84		4 60	11 00	15 00
1350 00	77 00	1	10	574 6	188 14	400 24		5 10	18 00	5 50
853 00	8 00	1	10	134 00	26 40	90 0			16 00	4 50
10900 00	1 50 00	1	10	2421 00	413 00	925 00		11 20		
1900 00		1	14	435 20	124 20	250 0		3 40		
3711 00	8 00	1	16	823 80	230 00	408 70	25 00	6 30	8 00	5 00
3000 00	12 00	1	10	5 8 20	178 94	212 50		4 90	16 00	8 00
1248 00	15 00	4	7	570 00	147 20	250 00		4 00		2 00
3205 00		1	10	780 17	184 00	393 00		5 00	17 00	10 00
3000 00	18 00	4	11	632 50	157 75	348 80		4 30		3 00
2370 00	55 00	1	12	891 40	228 10	400 00			16 00	14 00
475 00		1	7	297 30	80 04	258 00		2 20		
1640 00	16 00	7	5	549 45	132 48	259 84		3 00		
901 50	16 70	5	7	408 00	99 30	270 00		3 70	5 00	
35220 50	421 50	72	169	11335 50	2842 34	5613 00	25 00	73 87	150 00	58 25

COUNTY.

1650 00	14 50	4	8	353 50	119 00	458 70		13 00	5 00	
4645 00	17 0	5	14	930 50	188 14			80 50	8 00	
500 00		1	5	236 50	60 70	206 80			2 50	
487 00	4 00	1	10	351 10	117 30	238 00		18 00	8 00	
1800 00	17 00	1	5	544 70	143 10	391 00		12 20	4 50	
2325 00	6 00	1	1	1326 85	310 00	873 85		16 00	7 00	
1435 00	3 00	7	5	606 94	208 30	2 2 94		4 50	3 50	
5225 00	4 00	0	15	1272 80	317 4	438 70		16 00	7 00	
3495 0		1	10	768 10	162 30	408 00		17 00	13 00	
780 00		1	5	228 75	66 70	180 75		16 00	1 00	
1485 00		1	5	336 14	195 04	371 70		9 00	2 00	
1415 00	4 50	1	5	436 13	126 6			12 50	5 00	
2925 0	20 00	1	10	1164 40	281 08	603 45				
2800 0	20 00	4	1	1033 90	207 00	562 00		20 00		
1870 00	5 00	1	10	760 20	180 00	410 20				
1250 00		4	5	460 10	93 30	175 00		17 50	7 00	
35077 00	185 00	79	161	10787 10	2768 74	5606 00		136 20	60 50	

COUNTY.

105 00	12 00	3		57 50		58 30		1 00		
637 00		6		150 25	22 54	102 43		5 00	2 00	
284 00		5		64 78	5 00	727 50		3 00		
556 00	12 00	11		272 50	27 00	698 21		5 50	2 00	

JACKSON

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole District.	Fractional District.	No. of children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Blackman,.....	7	2	374	370	6.4		84	\$ 658 62	\$108 71	\$ 227 97
Brooklyn,.....	6	3	439	843	6.0		338	805 48	216 32	633 27
Columbia,.....	6	3	248	229	6.7		188	438 08	43 24	824 29
Concord,.....	5	3	350	354	7.0		287	642 08	264 89	34 23
Grass Lake,.....	9	3	627	545	7.7		264	1359 27	364 48	501 07
Hanover,.....	6	1	327	314	7.2		409	560 92	138 30	62 00
Henrietta,.....	6		258	225	7.8		271	331 91	134 89	31 87
Jackson, City,...		2	1258	1006	10.5		375	3189 85		3978 45
Leon,.....	9	1	529	443	7.2		171	954 22	34 57	113 49
Liberty,.....	6	2	849	874	7.1			466 72	203 10	71 25
Napoleon,.....	4	1	285	238	6.4		230	414 64	118 48	335 31
Parma,.....	6	3	658	602	7.2			1998 85	291 65	453 81
Pulaski,.....	6	1	371	374	7.0		86	583 64	188 61	541 06
Rives,.....	6	3	423	379	5.8		499	475 79	112 98	423 96
Sandstone,.....	4	3	334	316	8.3		183	513 14	200 27	211 90
Spring Arbor,...	6		370	190	8.6		179	463 48	33 62	25 09
Springport,.....	6	3	382	377	6.8			528 07	253 84	150 08
Summit,.....	6	3	292	305	7.1		62	560 08	117 29	167 50
Tompkins,.....	7	2	321	315	6.1		313	561 42	133 18	105 75
Waterloo,.....	6	4	616	581	6.7		344	860 26	44 06	86 19
Total,.....20	116	40	8666	7890	7.1		4196	15461 82	3000 41	8470 87

KALAMAZOO

Alamo,.....	5	2	373	242	6.3	325		381 47	227 76	176 63
Brady,.....	4	2	408	370	7.2		294	461 29	202 05	331 00
Charleston,.....	7		316	269	7.3		253	616 17	46 27	241 13
Climax,.....	7	2	448	363	6.8		315	506 92	127 87	97 00
Comstock,.....	8	3	730	732	7.4		184	1152 19	439 14	1044 40
Cooper,.....	6	1	406	308	7.2		287	555 53	234 78	134 15
Kalamazoo,.....	3	6	2036	1689	7.2		191	3139 46	99 56	10025 12
Oaktono,.....	6	4	456	444	6.6		302	963 31	147 52	260 50
Pavilion,.....	6	1	316	160	6.3		31	445 78	127 60	368 00
Portage,.....	8	1	303	329	6.4		151	538 03	241 71	146 98
Prairie Ronde,...	7		350	308	6.9		295	728 58	196 68	149 35
Richland,.....	8	1	473	345	7.3		357	797 62	107 65	123 37
Ross,.....	6	4	576	406	7.0		190	666 47	146 89	423 06
Schoolcraft,.....	6		4.7	379	8.4		100	996 97	253 46	312 06
Texas,.....	4	3	283	242	6.1		96	383 93	172 11	80 90
Wakeshma,.....	4	1	204	181	7.0		412	220 86		48 00
Total,.....16	96	31	8010	6857	6.6	326	3478	12892 58	2772 83	13966 58

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$ 1976 00	\$ 30 00	11	5	\$ 746 50	\$142 60	\$ 629 43			\$24 00	\$18 00
3830 00	5 00	4	11	806 39	155 02	692 01			41 00	20 00
1971 00		6	6	509 12	125 58	328 66	\$ 60 29		10 00	5 50
2500 00	14 00	3	7	901 75	160 08	543 84			6 00	
3250 00		3	20	1475 14	276 46	980 53	100 00		40 00	24 00
1918 00	6 00	6	10	680 00	150 42	422 00			15 00	5 00
1035 00		3	10	435 19	76 02	255 89			18 50	7 50
25400 00	540 00	3	18	4548 38	565 80	2624 06				
2605 47	67 00	7	11	904 50	239 66	551 37			8 00	10 00
1260 00		7	10	746 62	168 82	352 12				
1725 00	3 00	5	4	516 50	106 72	338 56			10 00	5 00
4875 00	46 00	8	14	1204 51	237 98	755 87				4 00
1244 50		3	9	735 75	166 98	455 29			12 00	10 00
2125 00	88 00	3	9	694 29	192 28	900 00			20 00	5 00
2800 00	31 00	10		721 02	147 20	899 87				
1575 00	5 00	3	7	486 38	130 06	500 00			6 00	6 00
3100 00	30 00	10		852 75	179 40	441 24				15 00
2000 00	20 00	12		667 70	147 66	313 41			16 50	
2310 00	25 50	12		655 36	186 88	400 00			7 00	5 00
2640 00	19 00	14		870 61	288 88	520 00			22 00	9 00
64080 97	899 50	128	207	19158 43	3898 50	12199 54	169 29		241 00	149 00

COUNTY.

1650 00	\$24 00	4	7	599 50	116 38	265 09			17 00	8 50
1500 00	9 00	6	7	906 58	162 84	287 46	84 29		20 00	8 00
1355 00	19 00	3	13		144 44	568 74			12 00	
1355 00	5 00	6	12	812 42	208 38	460 37			6 00	
2437 25	40 50	10	17	1736 57	300 84	351 39			20 00	8 00
2746 00	18 00	6	9	852 71	170 10	518 40			5 00	7 00
26825 00	147 00	7	25	4129 85	875 38	2600 00	250 00		25 00	
2655 00	28 00	7	14	830 72	198 26	518 34			14 00	10 50
800 00		4	10	583 40	136 62	315 62			22 00	
1825 00		7	11	768 47	153 18	335 05				
1925 00	20 00	7	6	875 00	184 56	620 55			15 00	
1510 00	33 00	7	13	754 14	187 22	606 64				3 00
2020 00	8 00	5	16	901 57	206 08	176 23			24 00	
4090 00	45 00	8	7	1189 44	291 94	993 39	98 39		8 00	
1750 00		4	5	534 96	114 08	365 16			10 50	
1200 00		2	9	864 35	89 70	147 65			14 00	3 75
56112 26	333 00	98	155	16159 63	3427 00	9820 60	427 63		212 50	48 75

KENT

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 15 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Ada,	2	1	800	84	7.1	185		\$ 425 46	\$ 272 00	\$ 363 84
Algoma,	1	1	80	27	6.8			396 84	32 70	445 14
Alpine,	7		574	499	7.5		227	878 77	168 44	302 76
Bowma,	1		244	18	5.4		284	300 9	52 7	65 59
Byron,	1		341	226	6.4	421		342 6	66 66	136 70
Caledonia,			281	204	6.1			160 15	14 19	181 07
Cannon,	4		434	39	7.3		301	551 20	167 64	162 18
Cascade,	7		330	311	6.6	306		546 76	58 7	59 06
Courtland,	2		30	187	6.1			340 71	129 84	675 50
Gaines,	1		330	284	6.4		285	342 17	29 91	63 71
Grand Rapids,	8		334	336	7.6			636 66	93 21	677 80
" (City),	1		236	160	13.1	650		6440 27		12163 88
Grattan,	4	2	342	270	7.1	375		410 01	70 9	103 94
Lowell,	6		370	316	6.5		145	679 35	57 19	372 02
Nelson,	4		14	12	6.2	140		137 9	68 25	203 25
Oakfield,	2		46	39	6.1		161	546 76	21 84	119 07
Paris,	1		427	35	7.6	455		611 73	202 73	310 46
Plainfield,	1		41	39	7		151	633 8	25 6	206 26
Solon,	1		106	65	5.7		112	90 91	3 71	348 10
Sparta,	1		25	21	5.5		195	301 55	134 69	197 29
Tyrone,	1		7	58	9.1	100		178 00	33 00	13 00
Vergennes,	7		54	44	7.7			5 5 13	192 6	108 46
Walker,	1		471	394	6.4	511		719 10	66 9	313 73
Wyoming,	1		440	374	7.1		25	675 31	122 96	463 73
Total,	34	136	42	10231	6.8	3552	2073	17097 74	2086 42	18423 19

LAPEER

Almont,	6	6	787	617	6.1	377		911 34	204 48	352 00
Allison,	3		70	58	4.0			93 0		
Arcadia,	1	2	124	96	5.4		48	152 0	14 00	197 57
Attica,	4	1	244	189	6.8		301	285 57	46 08	33 79
Barrington,	3		147	87	5.2	130		67 2	35 06	9 25
Deerfield,										
Dryden,	4	4	667	422	6.7		67	568 28	55 43	106 00
Elba,	6	3	27	253	6.8		272	319 57	72 70	60 51
Gooseland,	6	1	310	14	4.4	112		172 1	32 38	79 72
Hwyley,	6	1	432	38	7.4		137	563 8	166 90	177 95
Imlay,	3		223	14	7.0		206	203 28		90 00
Lapeer,	9	6	107	929	6.3		469	1336 05	232 4	371 04
Marathon,	4	1	217	100	7.1		137	297 8	88 27	314 18
Metamora,	7	1	31	28	6.3			600 0		133 72
Oregon,	1		165	8	5.0		200	139 80	11 75	15 00
North Branch,	2	1	100	9	5.7	60		159 0	13 00	8 00
Rich,	1		11	24	4.1			20 50		5 00
Total,	17	68	25	5003	6.6	660	1732	5649 73	1006 75	1945 60

LEELANAW

Glen Arbor,	2		86		4.0	47			100 00	
Leelanaw,	2		194	131	5.5	136				250 0
Total,	4		280	131	6.3	183			100 00	250 00

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
2280 00		2	1	783 44	53 65	504 00		11 11		
1250 00	5 00	2	1	405 75	159 11	332 50		30 00	13 00	10 00
2825 00	16 00	4	10	1086 80	274 60	216 00			10 00	7 00
1550 00	22 00	1	1	415 47	108 11	206 40			6 50	
1026 00	1 50	4	7	428 51	126 00	126 1	25 00		16 00	12 60
1703 50	19 75	4	1	500 84	117 71	234 84				
1125 00	40 00	4	11	774 01	201 60	424 80			24 21	3 50
1292 00	30 00	7	11	711 60	140 80	406 40			12 00	8 00
1245 00	10 00	4	1	623 54	136 60				15 50	8 00
2394 00	35 00	7	1	562 10	126 50	220 80			14 00	4 00
19000 00	280 00	1	21	826 71	141 20	404 25				
850 00	25 00	1	1	8363 00	980 70	5639 40			26 00	
1610 00	10 00	1	1	130 25	163 00	380 00			6 50	5 00
502 00		1	1	721 10	182 84				7 50	1 00
1815 00		1	1	241 51	97 11	96 50			12 00	3 00
2305 00	16 00	1	11	708 11	184 00	383 85	1 00		17 00	4 60
2000 00	21 50	1	1	974 80	190 00	555 80	25 00		13 00	15 00
200 00	13 00	1	1	812 80	184 00	447 80				
1510 00	8 00	1	1	60 21	32 00	105 80			10 50	1 00
100 00		1	1	441 11	108 11				18 00	3 00
1770 00	26 00	1	1	210 00	28 00	107 50			9 00	3 50
1980 00		1	1	915 00	221 20				11 00	
2170 00	20 00	1	1	829 50	191 80	662 50	30 00			
		1	1	917 00	221 20	488 50				
12077 50	533 75	108	249	22593 83	4412 32	11896 44	81 00	121 15	226 75	86 00

COUNTY.

2510 00		1	15	1106 54	374 44	565 22		84 50	13 00
150 00	5 00	1	4	82 71	81 20	115 60	25 00	7 00	3 00
400 00	6 00	1	4	185 00	44 11	140 40		7 00	
955 00		1	7	392 80	116 40	296 10		10 00	4 00
250 00	6 50	1	4	106 15	42 80	62 50		5 00	2 00
860 25	1 30	1	3		8 00				
770 25	5 25	4	8	302 22	112 70	216 78			3 00
565 00		1	7	418 50	76 80			14 00	4 50
1300 00	10 00	1	9	192 00	76 80	124 14		17 00	8 00
450 00	10 00	1	5	656 21	190 44	472 80		15 00	
1480 20	14 80	1	1	222 71	81 80	168 40	42 11	18 00	25 00
975 00		1	1	1479 23	475 11	774 44	50 00	8 00	4 00
		1	1	371 00	91 60	206 31		10 50	4 00
600 00	50 00	1	1	656 75	156 40	400 00		10 50	2 00
215 10		1	4	116 00	69 00	127 30		8 00	
80 00		1	4	135 00	48 71	119 10	25 00		
				18 75					
11625 70	103 90	40	109	5967 73	2222 26	3819 37	142 11	145 00	68 50

COUNTY.

20 00	1	100 00			1 00
50 00	1	682 00	123 74	71 26	36 00
150 00	3	682 00	123 74	71 26	36 00
	1				1 00

LENAWEE

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts,	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.	
Adrian,	8	5	571	549	7.6		564	\$1555 36	\$ 127 13	\$ 229 38	
" (City),	1		2247	997	10.0		574	3924 29		7000 00	
Blissfield,	7	5	755	593	7.0		528	974 50	297 67	540 84	
Cambridge,	6	2	373	334	7.5	600		661 74	41 50	517 58	
Dover,	6	4	553	551	6.7		321	1121 63	55 94	45 38	
Fairfield,	9	3	553	500	6.6	500		990 72	236 51	89 97	
Franklin,	8	2	519	458	7.5		698	1069 74	169 23	479 44	
Hudson,	11		893	723	7.1		584	1035 85	293 90	2607 15	
Macon,	8	1	552	465	7.6		253	965 15	73 51	177 00	
Madison,	5	2	357	294	6.8	624		955 49	19 50	125 08	
Medina,	9	4	779	671	6.6		786	1325 56	17 78	95 75	
Ogden,	7	2	384	370	6.6	554		690 29	77 76	182 89	
Palmyra,	9	3	591	521	6.0	600		855 57	287 61	194 20	
Raisin,	7	5	603	578	7.7		376	1263 95	95 22	530 25	
Ridgway,	4	2	329	181	7.8	615		590 08	28 42	525 90	
Riga,	4	1	215	159	5.4	650		195 29		195 00	
Rollis,	5	3	535	495	7.2		409	971 75	29 35	1095 35	
Rome,	9	1	555	444	8.4		344	1249 99	95 79	121 89	
Seneca,	6	4	617	619	7.3		377	1071 04	282 72	512 55	
Tecumseh,	8	1	1051	1112	8.7		808	2447 87	1173 00	5482 29	
Woodstock,	7	1	350	314	6.8		355	619 00	158 92	150 50	
Total,	21	143	51	13863	16421	7.3	4143	6977	24527 47	3555 46	21043 61

LIVINGSTON

Brighton,	5	2	413	361	7.4	597		555 70	140 73	147 38	
Cohoctah,	6	8	333	297	4.9		134	443 77	106 77	128 00	
Conway,	3	4	301	324	5.6		334	513 57	55 28	39 50	
Deerfield,	8	1	400	366	6.0		134	579 00	147 06	43 09	
Genoa,	5	4	345	336	6.4	515		549 36	132 92	103 50	
Green Oak,	6	2	345	329	6.7	489		531 99	299 04	53 00	
Hamburg,	4	3	317	306	6.4		316	225 66	169 83	271 00	
Handy,	8		339	274	6.6			233 25	118 10	83 25	
Hartland,	5	2	392	315	7.7		60	559 88	76 37	114 59	
Howell,	7	2	668	536	7.3		266	557 52	252 35	327 78	
Iosco,	5		214	246	7.0		333	347 73	76 27	50 55	
Marion,	5	5	485	384	6.7		449	691 98	179 89	95 23	
Osceola,	6	2	354	332	7.0		297	517 20	171 69	107 75	
Putnam,	6	2	451	473	7.5		90	628 80	178 34	223 97	
Tyrone,	7	1	371	395	8.1		165	555 22	202 23	77 19	
Unadilla,	7	2	425	389	5.6		39	626 94	238 38	155 00	
Total,	16	93	33	6203	5862	6.6	1601	2878	8880 15	2420 07	2012 58

MACKINAW

Holmes,	2		250	213	5.0	406		444 64		512 93
Moran,	1		20	18	4.0				140 00	13 57
St. Ignace,	1		203	45	4.0			105 44		90 00
Total,	3	4		473	276	4.8	406	550 08	140 00	415 50

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, Am., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$ 2325 00	1 50	9 17		\$1510 87	\$266 34	\$1474 51		\$26 89	\$18 00	\$13 00
30000 00	150 00	6 13		5719 86	927 82	2996 47		93 68	80 00	9 00
4097 00	19 00	4 22		1290 78	323 88	769 88		23 66	4 50	
2425 00	10 00	5 13		680 71	170 20	470 19		17 18	15 00	8 00
2753 00	18 00	8 13		1084 71	250 70	832 80		25 81	11 00	6 50
2800 00	1 00	12 12		1180 40	250 24	888 28		25 26	22 50	9 50
3049 00	16 00	7 13		1180 84	281 38	912 00		33 92	7 50	4 50
5140 00	2 00	10 16		1458 00	338 56	1336 30		34 18		
1780 00	20 00	6 11		944 75	242 42	719 28		24 47	25 00	13 50
2100 00	30 00	7 17		784 86	175 26	1226 86		17 68	12 00	6 00
2705 00	55 50	8 18		1146 81	354 66	892 26		35 61	19 00	13 00
990 00	7 00	6 12		721 50	169 74	466 92		17 14	9 00	
2955 00	1 00	7 17		1138 89	240 58	663 56		24 27	28 00	18 00
4250 00	40 00	8 17		1254 38	275 54	1118 09		27 82	12 00	
1925 00		2 9		571 25	146 74	454 13		14 82	9 00	6 00
1150 00		2 1		296 50	92 00	235 83	30 00	9 29	9 00	
4047 50	15 00	7 13		898 56	199 64	772 12			16 00	
800 56	34 00	8 16		1175 02	268 20	1125 03		25 47		
4101 00	18 00	8 17		1320 58	281 98	969 55		28 41	25 00	10 00
3834 50	165 00	10 25		4514 26	488 06	2201 36	200 00	49 28	8 00	
1240 00		6 12		703 26	349 04	482 46		24 38		12 00
111880 00	609 03	140 208		29550 27	5928 48	19796 76	230 00	568 63	275 50	129 00

COUNTY.

1940 00	26 00	6 8		741 76	186 76	450 07	28 12			
665 00	13 50	5 8		553 58	172 04	286 32			10 50	
1330 00	33 00	5 10		428 17	151 02	297 47			10 50	7 00
1374 00	11 00	5 11		672 50	179 86	393 36			80 00	10 00
1435 00	20 00	6 7		699 01	157 78	309 20	12 00			
1400 00	5 00	8 8		796 00	160 05	414 92	25 00			8 00
1628 75	23 50	6 5		706 17	138 92	420 38	50 00		6 00	
		6 10		569 25	187 75					
750 00		6 7		773 96	165 00	510 54			11 00	6 00
4111 00	29 00	8 16		835 91	283 58	610 27			2 00	
1200 00		5 5		424 00	108 10	308 03				
2690 00	32 00	7 13		835 25	225 40	476 56			3 00	
1450 5	40 50	6 10		689 00	192 25	389 75			7 00	3 00
2175 00		5 11		784 04	190 44	406 24				4 00
1275 00	5 00	8 9		738 00	183 54	369 68			20 00	2 00
2650 00		5 9		1025 00	206 84	442 76			10 00	4 50
26079 76	235 50	100 146		11281 59	2542 02	6086 22	116 12		110 00	44 50

COUNTY.

1000 00	5 00	2 1		450 00	187 23	291 42	25 00	15 00		
			1	140 00		40 99		4 00		
200 00			1	105 00	71 30	30 00		10 00		5 00
1200 00	5 00	8 1		695 00	268 62	362 41	25 00	29 00		5 00

MACOMB

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Amount raised by district taxes.
Armada,	4	1	511	485	7.2		255	\$ 1089 98	\$ 5 15	\$ 522 87
Bruce,	6	2	641	528	7.7		285	1621 81	17 87	80 00
Chesterfield,	5	1	738	498	6.1		151	1017 67	60 24	649 00
Clio,	7	1	1041	689	7.1	100		1552 51	6 25	1701 22
Erin,	1	1	755	374	6.8		214	8 0 4	8 00	351 04
Harrison,	1	1	206	0	7.1	419		275 45		22 30
Lenox,	2	2	474	37	6.8		375	582 18	52 71	65 20
Macomb,	5	5	601	404	6.7		279	780 47	81 05	271 00
Ray,	1	4	541	504	7 6		167	989 06	174 39	158 75
Richmond,	9	1	671	661	6.9		405	782 9	320 98	114 16
Shelby,	4	4	706	49	7.1		281	1003 57	200 01	2515 00
Stirling,	4	1	278	219	6.2		151	433 04	47 18	364 14
Warren,	5	1	418	241	7.1	312		494 37	46 77	100 00
Washington,	5	5	660	60	8.6		150	1632 44	219 50	294 30
Total,	14	17	8256	6224	7.1	831	2710	13005 98	1224 11	7022 45

MANISTEE

Brown,	3		58	39	3.0	156		165 38		231 00
Manistee,	2		97	82	7.6		280	316 73	9 00	421 43
Total,	2	5	155	121	5 3	156	280	482 11	9 00	702 43

MANITOU

Paine,	2		355	65	6.5		154	151 14	40 89	16 37
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MARQUETTE

Marquette,	2		312	180	8.0	672		1330 04	73 12	1847 00
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MASON

Summit,	1		31	22	8.0				22 75	108 00
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MECOSTA

Green,	2	1	75	58	3.0	24		27 37	57 64	292 90
Leonard,	2		53	66	8.0			192 93		541 07
Total,	2	4	128	119	5.5	25		210 30	57 64	333 97

MIDLAND

Ingersoll,		2	40	32	6.0			79 95		23 00
Jerome,	1		14	11	6 0	90		105 31		
Midland,	2	1	205	141	7 1		374	592 91	30 00	100 00
Total,	3	4	259	186	6.4	90	374	1081 25	30 00	153 00

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for visiting Schools.
\$ 1928 00	2 50	7 14		\$ 989 63	\$251 16	\$ 808 46			\$12 50	\$
2850 00	80 00	9 16		1418 68	253 82	1304 94				4 00
3415 00	24 00	8 9		1186 50	347 30	794 80				
18195 00	100 00	8 11		2123 38	406 90	1006 61			18 00	3 00
1682 00	42 00	8 7		808 96	341 78	419 67			30 00	10 00
275 00		4 4		186 00	96 22	180 27			5 00	2 00
1790 00		4 10		611 25	210 69	424 18			5 00	0 00
2275 00	10 00	8 11		1025 90	292 56	571 58			12 50	1 00
1850 00		10 11		1085 98	264 04	749 83			5 00	16 50
2605 00	25 00	8 22		1167 37	310 04	617 07			25 50	
2625 00	10 00	8 10		1424 75	332 58	570 68			5 00	3 00
1875 00		8 5		446 25	120 98	467 11			12 00	4 00
700 0		8 7		468 06	199 64	294 78				
5175 00	100 00	6 7		1114 50	290 72	290 72				
\$7812 00	418 50	74 144		14256 61	3307 42	8864 30			141 50	50 00

COUNTY.

256 00	2 1	196 00	14 72	175 88	25 00		
1100 00	2	868 00	85 42	264 76	25 00		
355 00	2 3	566 00	50 14	440 14	50 00		

COUNTY.

700 00	2	192 00	89 24	56 79		6 00	5 00
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COUNTY

9100 00	75 00	3 4	1001 00	106 00	1709 86		
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COUNTY.

100 00	18 00	1	22 75	225 91		2 00	50
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COUNTY.

335 00	3	84 50	17 48	299 61	50 00	8 00
1828 00	1 2	152 00	17 02	322 58	96 00	6 00
1860 00	1 5	226 50	34 50	622 19	140 00	14 00

COUNTY.

200 00	2	72 84	16 56	88 89		12 00
975 00	89 00	1 1	95 00	7 86	216 24	54 06
1175 00	39 00	2 8	666 50	85 50	1019 89	254 91
					20 00	20 00
						30 00
						5 00

MONROE

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Ash,	2	2	741	634	6.6		149	\$ 799 61	\$ 19 87	\$403 21
Bodford,	1	1	397	268	5.1	469		494 84	61 91	414 51
Dundoe,	2	1	621	540	6.8	579		873 1	203 48	496 19
Erie,	3	1	585	377	7.7		375	738 30	27 05	368 06
Exeter,	3	3	308	253	5.6		261	262 86	1 02	62 58
Frenchtown,	2	2	670	459	5.8	450		751 8		56 00
Ida,	2	2	290	19	4.9			418 48	53 87	59 61
La Salle,	2	2	487	370	6.3	502		629 49	29 46	42 59
London,	2	3	333	291	5.6		517	470 72	13 75	253 25
Milan,	2	1	409	380	7.8		494	521 40	145 53	521 40
Monroe,	4	1	360	167	5.5	401		595 24		38 98
Monroe City,	1		1266	664	9.5	300		2320 34	56 92	363 00
Raisinville,	2	2	619	484	7.2	300		961 15	56 59	182 58
Summerfield,	4	1	340	279	6.0	131		446 02	107 35	341 63
Whiteford,	2	2	417	265	6.7			250 04		250 02
Total,	15	28	7843	5463	7.1	3532	229	10533 64	777 87	3890 99

MONTCALM

Bloomer,	2		221	160	4.9	238		812 02	23 47	88 98
Bushnell,	5	1	228	165	6.0		194	245 87	45 82	8 00
Cato,	2		66	47	3.6	72		128 11		45 00
Crystal,	4		69	51	3.4			11 50	12 50	66 50
Eureka,	6	2	350	241	7.0		45	471 53	293 23	261 66
Evergreen,	1		20	16	6.0	121		41 26		
Fairplain,	6		164	140	4.7		145	240 56	77 83	136 88
Ferris,	3		39	29	3.5			17 50	25 75	200 00
Montcalm,	1	1	47	57	6.5		106	136 87		17 00
Pierson,	1		25	14	3.0			75 00	13 70	95 00
Sidney,	1		38	21	5.0		100	106 42		
Total,	11	35	1267	1032	4.9	426	569	1787 14	491 75	918 72

MUSKEGON

Cazanovia,	6	1	219	2 81	4.8	148		198 26	82 75	134 81
Dalton,	1		11	6	3.0					225 00
Moorland,	1		17	16	6.0				39 00	
Muskegon,	3		308	267	7.0	274		881 33		779 99
Oceana,	2	1	40	27	3.0	100			45 50	
Ravenna,	4		141	103	4.6		145	185 33	23 00	271 43
White River,	1	1	7	65	6.0	56		117 35	60 48	311 48
Total,	7	19	807	686	4.9	678	145	1382 25	200 73	1622 41

NEWAYGO

Ashland,	3		101	110	5.8		127	98 12	64 25	135 00
Big Prairie,	1	1	101	74	7.0	87		241 00	20 08	35 00
Bridgton,	1		18	14	6.0			130 00		
Brooks,	1		151	147	8.0			345 78	148 00	554 88
Croton,	5	2	239	196	5.5		19	309 07	162 45	180 25
Drayton,	2		85	2	3.7			60 28	27 12	136 24
Enslay,	2		32	12	3.4	31		64 20	9 00	9 00
Everett,	1		25	20	4.4	78		46 75		
Fremont,	3		77	63	3.7	19		81 41	51 60	50 50
Total,	9	20	829	710	5.2	210	146	1376 80	482 46	1101 87

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$ 3210 00	\$ 15 00	5	16	\$ 863 93	\$ 501 70	\$		\$30 06	\$	\$
1855 00	1 00	5	8	630 25	179 86					
1000 00	15 00	6	12	890 95	294 74	683 08		27 85	10 50	6 50
1561 00	52 00	4	11	880 55	258 06	479 21		125 24	10 00	6 50
1155 00	15 00	3	8	365 19	135 24	178 45		13 23		3 00
750 00	10 00	5	9	898 13	203 14	565 76		126 00	9 00	4 00
1275 00		5	7	471 64	130 64	252 52		112 78	14 00	9 50
650 00	61 00	3	12	510 18	234 60	441 13		123 65	15 00	8 90
850 00		3	11	501 50	181 54	280 33				
1000 00	31 50	3	9	675 10	200 80	340 20		8 28		
1150 00	18 00	12	5	479 07	151 34	443 50		21 86	6 00	
10000 00	102 00	6	6	1287 00	575 40	1744 00		29 00	12 00	
1940 00	16 00	8	11	1038 43	326 60	326 00		82 00		
1255 00	15 00	3	9	533 43	155 70	350 96		15 52	9 00	
800 00	<	7	5	764 00	133 60	426 00				4 00
25461 00	349 50	64	142	12430 45	3594 90	6661 68		288 67	85 50	41 50

COUNTY.

995 00		3	8	284 11	86 02	170 32	23 00		12 12	6 00
180 00	9 00	1	11	269 85	94 30	163 77			9 50	1 50
150 00		2	2	68 00	21 16	448 88	35 00		12 00	1 00
225 00		4	4	77 80	11 50	88 00			12 50	3 50
1605 00	35 00	4	8	710 42	107 90	141 00		14 37	30 00	16 00
180 00		2	2	52 80	7 36	69 16	15 00			
929 00		1	8	264 00	75 90	144 50			8 75	1 00
660 00		2	2	16 25	6 44	216 00			6 00	
130 00		2	2	135 25	25 76	173 57	25 00	3 08	13 25	8 50
150 00		1	1	19 50						
20 00		1	1	49 25	13 34	93 09			7 00	
5224 00	44 00	12	49	1936 96	509 68	1706 29	100 00	17 40	111 12	81 50

COUNTY.

851 00		3	10	371 75	106 72	146 10			7 50	
		1	1	19 50					4 00	
75 00		2	2	39 00					50	
1000 00	5 00	2	3	1007 82	150 88	720 00	35 00		27 00	8 00
200 00		2	2	45 80	15 64				8 00	
700 00		6	6	176 64	58 88	164 68			4 00	
710 00		3	3	174 75		188 35			2 50	
3536 00	5 00	5	27	1834 96	332 12	1169 10	25 00		58 50	8 00

COUNTY.

355 00	2 00	3	5	156 75	40 94	107 69	25 00		2 00	
162 00		2	3	241 00	50 60	240 00	50 00		4 00	1 00
250 00		2	2	80 00		180 00				
1000 00	56 75	2	3	618 73	65 75	296 61	15 00			
1555 00	5 00	5	7	485 28	106 72	177 00				8 00
75 00		4	4	103 65	30 36	180 13	25 00		2 00	
240 00		2	2	82 80	6 44	82 84	25 00		12 00	
		1	1	24 00	11 50	240 70			3 00	50
300 00	29 00	3	2	187 48	19 32	90 69			4 00	50
3967 00	92 75	13	27	1899 36	331 66	1645 07	150 00		27 00	10 00

OAKLAND

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.		Fractional Districts.		No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Addison,	4	2			828	362	7.7		148	\$280 90	\$ 24 00	\$301 26
Avon,	4	2			843	513	8.7		430	1136 79	233 71	844 07
Bloomfield,	6	6			782	654	8.0	706		1040 77	41 63	224 81
Brandon,	4	4			526	467	7.1		196	669 43	110 19	456 41
Commerce,	6	6			509	472	7.7		341	939 53	320 09	490 44
Farmington,	5	6			559	608	8.0	1000		1669 32	85 84	112 79
Groveland,	7	1			366	362	8.0		368	500 11	146 06	61 97
Highland,	4	2			390	326	7.1		360	678 54	18 77	286 29
Holly,	7	2			587	401	7.8		101	908 47	166 46	321 88
Independence,	8				847	351	7.5		386	836 09	65 25	36 09
Lyon,	7	1			460	396	8.6		283	884 35	81 83	26 09
Milford,	9	2			666	617	8.0	640		1076 98	356 77	117 77
Novi,	5	6			827	585	7.7		331	1293 44	139 55	216 55
Oakland,	8	4			574	314	8.0		411	854 09	5 00	133 89
Orion,	8	2			498	418	7.0			866 09	170 91	564 50
Oxford,	3	3			483	413	8.2		338	773 10	114 73	173 46
Pontiac,	9	1			1268	978	7.9		832	2763 14	86 76	2780 90
Rose,	5	2			425	378	7.9		396	667 87	59 90	296 31
Royal Oak,	4	3			428	379	7.1	840		826 51	117 85	69 84
Southfield,	7	3			551	480	8.0		799	1180 40	163 33	68 19
Springfield,	9	2			540	505	7.7		367	843 66	174 42	505 79
Troy,	8	3			538	498	7.0		479	1273 86	166 82	377 09
Waterford,	5	4			467	413	7.6		379	1049 92	142 57	64 23
West Bloomfield,	6	2			323	278	7.9		402	710 18	74 06	105 50
White Lake,	6	2			494	395	7.0		240	692 78	98 29	99 18
Total,	36	162	69	13101	11387	7.3	3186	7368	26111 96	3169 51	8434 77	

OCEANA

Benona,	3		47	33	8.0	14		41 00	70 67	161 16
Clay Branch,	3		68	50	5.7			60 00	43 25	62 45
Elbridge,	2		41	12	6.2			8 28		85 09
Pont Water,	1		33	16	8.0			16 10	28 91	
Total,	4	9		138	110	4.5	14	134 38	137 83	308 61

ONTONAGON

Greenland,		1	105	99	8.5	82		493 60		100 00
Ontonagon,	1		306	192	9.0		560	769 50		1859 78
Pewabic,	1		12					413 8		413 81
Rockland,	1		370	263	9.0			1096 39		800 00
Total,	4	3	1	792	644	8.8	81	560	2775 30	2873 59

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lot.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fees, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
650 00	10 00	4 8	8	\$ 648 08	\$ 183 64	877 29		33 40	\$18 00	\$12 00
3335 00	5 25	9 16	16	1499 08	275 08	986 68		59 80	18 00	10 50
5170 00	37 00	9 14	14	1699 46	327 82	996 68		71 20	22 00	
1508 00	16 00	8 9	9	778 29	243 34	439 12		82 90		
3050 50		6 13	13	1166 36	247 03	736 90		53 70		
3030 00	16 00	10 11	11	1672 66	313 26	1136 74		68 10	12 00	
1350 00		4 11	4	611 50	178 94	297 10		38 90		
1630 00	26 00	7 4	4	631 56	176 18	820 26		38 30		
1870 00	1 25	7 12	12	894 48	239 30	482 29		32 00	15 00	5 00
1866 00	12 00	9 9	9	892 25	230 00	762 19		80 00	11 00	2 50
1406 25		7 10	10	964 64	187 22	838 50		40 70	17 50	10 50
4670 00	47 00	10 11	11	1626 08	310 04			67 40		
2096 00	16 00	11 13	13	1380 08	241 56	1001 52		52 50	21 00	8 00
1866 00	67 00	7 9	9	749 26	182 62	734 26		39 70		
2971 50	36 50	6 13	13	923 54	209 76	656 28		46 60		
2365 00		8 8	8	723 26	218 04	608 72		47 40		7 00
9060 00	74 00	10 13	13	8773 76	671 82	2489 20		124 20	10 00	
3804 00	8 00	8 10	10	701 86	198 66	409 46		42 15	18 25	4 50
1790 00	2 00	8 8	8	863 12	204 70	621 81	26 00	44 50	20 00	9 50
3210 00	29 00	8 10	10	1236 00	280 80	862 54		66 00	7 00	14 00
3375 00	39 00	6 11	11	1035 00	245 64	597 29		53 48		
2800 00	6 00	8 14	14	1292 80	248 40	1025 46		84 00	11 00	4 00
1750 00	56 00	7 11	11	1080 50	236 80	714 00		49 10		1 00
2525 00		6 7	7	764 76	188 18	890 44		33 30	17 50	
2826 00	18 00	5 17	17	784 88	304 24	468 88		44 40	6 00	
67630 25	514 00	182	378	27964 56	6040 72	15606 62		1273 25	219 25	90 00

COUNTY.

375 00	6 00	1 2	2	100 50	11 04	450 00		7 45		
255 00		4	4	102 00	24 84	294 30		28 08	6 00	
75 00		2	2	50 50	8 28	110 00		13 57		
		1	1	28 91	16 10	92 61		10 87	1 50	
606 00	6 00	1 9	9	291 91	120 83	985 92		68 27	7 50	

COUNTY.

300 00		1	1	290 00	49 30	445 30				
4980 00	150 00	1 2	2	1192 00	151 80	618 32	100 00			
10 00					3 68	413 51				
		2 2	2	766 67	126 58	1096 39				
4290 00	100 00	3 5	5	2346 67	329 36	2676 82	100 00			

OTTAWA

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.	
Albendale,	2		61	64	7.0	200		\$106 88	\$	\$ 22 00	
Blendon,	2		54	54	5.5	252		180 98	6 75	266 00	
Chester,	6	2	202	249	5.0		184	362 59	61 20	289 90	
Crookery,	5		178	140	6.0		104	247 06	15 50	280 38	
Georgetown,	9		204	220	6.4	314		402 40	31 61		
Holland,	4	1	579	346	8.3	226		691 24	1 11	702 91	
Jamestown,	5		163	137	5.6	250		221 37	18 00	167 92	
Olive,	1		11	22	3.5	31			11 00	33 00	
Ottawa,	2		336	202	8.1		209	801 81		2240 76	
Polkton,	7	3	307	326	5.6		256	465 07	115 34	368 88	
Robinson,											
Spring Lake,	2		142	115	6.5			276 93	25 00	336 00	
Tallmadge,	6	1	412	302	7.0		164	522 21	158 18	904 67	
Wright,	3	1	554	479	6.1		315	485 38	181 79	345 75	
Zeeand,	3	3	496	365	8.0	494		544 06		740 82	
Total,	15	62	11	3906	3023	6.3	1827	1233	5188 50	626 35	4719 08

SAGINAW

Birch Run,.....	7		264	186	5.8		240	256 14	77 22	161 75	
Bumfield,.....	3		175	90	4.0	162		184 80		37 67	
Brady,.....	4		68	60	4.0			111 00	15 00	48 00	
Braat,.....	2		25	29	3.0	33		115 10	7 68	57 00	
Bridgeport,.....	4	1	206	140	4.6	283		60 24	19 80	296 63	
Bucua Vista,.....	2		82	63	6.0		383			108 00	
Cheesaning,.....	3		166	118	6.6		242	204 72	21 60	144 96	
E. Saginaw City,.....	1		901	426	9.6			1402 33	188 55	1893 83	
Franklinmuth,.....	5	2	375	163	3.4	95		339 07	24 00	124 00	
Fremont,.....	1		10	10	3.0	65		18 92		110 00	
Maple Grove,.....	3		42	23	3.0		31	10 76	14 33	70 50	
Kochville,.....	3		172	59	3.0			184 10		260 00	
Saginaw,.....	4		238	189	6.7		384	432 85	8 44	390 00	
Saginaw City,.....	1		586	403	9.0		54	984 39		300 00	
Spaulding,.....	1		64	45	8.7			125 32	17 64		
St. Charles,.....	3	1	153	186	6.3	115		150 00		188 00	
Taymouth,.....	5		58	102	3.9		82	238 63		103 00	
Thomastown,.....	3	2	145	94	4.2	143		337 15		400 85	
Tillabawasse,.....	3	2	172	149	6.6	394		192 19	12 89	451 77	
Zillwaukie,.....	1		92	42	6.0		100	84 21		11 00	
Total,.....	20	68	9	3972	2526	5.4	1250	1616	5691 09	456 25	5247 95

SANILAC

Austin,.....	1	1	62	31	3.5	32		94 50	1 00	96 00	
Bridgehampton,.....	4		97	63	4.2		25	74 82	12 00	79 71	
Buel,.....	2		50	27	6.0	62		71 89	13 00	109 25	
Delaware,.....	4		134	89	3 0		85	121 22	4 03	136 00	
Forester,.....	2		100	81	5 5		100	208 04	1 75	85 00	
Fremont,.....	3		77	58	4.5	40		111 51	48 00	95 00	
Lexington,.....	10		718	534	7.8		367	774 93	293 06	222 40	
Marion,.....	3		69			47				279 00	
Marlett,.....	1		27	12	4.0			32 30	50	23 17	
Sanilac,.....	7		410	240	5.2		298	801 19	113 16	689 67	
Speaker,.....	2		78	21	4.0	60		38 06		30 00	
Washington,.....	1	1	45	38	4.5	124		231 66		135 00	
Worth,.....	5	3	570	487	6.3	440		619 02	49 79	45 00	
Total,.....	13	45	5	2123	1664	4.8	1065	875	2619 54	536 29	2025 21

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lods.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
\$ 310 00		4	1	\$ 186 00	\$ 28 42	\$ 140 76			\$ 4 00	\$
7 00		1	2	177 75	85 42	115 00			11 00	1 50
1650 00	18 25	4	10	452 66	181 56	73 62	10 00		9 75	4 50
1620 00		1	6	268 50	72 21	179 25				
940 00		2	13	476 49	124 20	273 29			12 00	3 50
1590 00	54 00	2	4	1161 84	233 22	370 60				
60 00	24 50	2	7	286 50	60 26	165 44	10 00		10 50	7 50
		1	1	26 00		144 60			9 00	1 00
1000 00	50 00	1	2	840 00	133 40	634 36				
3155 00		8	8	754 07	160 88	893 27			15 00	3 00
					8 98					
1400 00		1	2	399 00	74 98	226 66	25 00		7 00	
3150 00	51 00	8	10	747 20	183 06	340 00			8 50	
1103 10	12 75	7	9	350 76	223 56	293 38	49 88		24 50	15 00
810 00	92 50	4	3	889 74	213 90	330 66	25 00		8 00	3 00
17398 00	303 00	40	77	6996 50	1666 58	3680 56	119 88		119 25	39 00

COUNTY.

1235 00		2	9	361 29	119 14	141 25		1 90	9 75	2 50
800 00	85 00	1	2	187 84	74 52	162 00	25 00	1 20	6 50	
970 00		3	3	82 25	19 35	260 00		42	11 00	2 00
36 00		2	2	37 50	3 68	161 00			9 00	
525 00		1	5	189 00	60 92	173 84	25 00		8 00	4 00
450 00		1	3	183 00	29 44	225 00		47	5 00	2 00
1446 00		6	6	268 50	64 86	170 00		1 16	15 50	10 00
2500 00		1	4	1753 44	333 50	1068 83	100 00	5 83		
400 00	12 00	2	3	303 90	112 24	226 82		2 25	13 50	3 50
500 00		1	1	23 00		136 00	25 00		2 00	
96 00		3	3	29 35	6 25	104 00	25 00			
330 00	20 00	1	1	97 50	47 84	122 14		97		
1000 00		1	4	409 00	77 25	448 00	100 00	1 46	6 00	2 00
1500 00		2	5	1124 60	251 16	733 23		4 03		
420 00		3	3	113 00	21 16	104 16	25 00	86	3 00	
501 00		4	2	348 00	48 30			91	6 00	2 00
320 00		5	5	211 50	61 64	177 14	25 00	6 22	8 00	7 00
395 00		3	3	287 50	49 15	298 97		8 08	13 00	5 00
755 00		2	6	202 50	63 94	160 00	25 00	1 00	17 50	4 50
800 00	5 00	1	1	100 00	31 28	52 56	25 00	48	2 00	
13976 00	132 00	22	72	6298 48	1484 42	4864 95	400 00	32 28	135 76	44 50

COUNTY.

150 00		2	2	95 50	25 30	105 14		1 00	4 00	
820 00		1	3	179 31	48 3	150 00			12 00	
75 00		1	1	176 50	10 58	86 31	25 00	46	10 50	1 70
475 00	50 00	1	4	124 50	47 80	89 16				
875 00	22 00	1	2	127 25	31 25	128 00	25 00		3 00	
310 00		1	1	182 00	17 48	138 51	25 00	10 00	6 00	2 50
3615 00	55 00	8	14	1099 06	312 80	279 93		13 60	14 00	
						216 00	30 00		5 00	
30 00		1	1	32 00		40 50			4 50	50
860 00	2 00	5	6	640 00	174 34	241 00				
64 50		1	1	52 00		130 93			5 00	
270 00		1	2	113 00	23 00	250 45	25 00	11 00	9 00	3 00
1140 00	16 00	8	10	740 50	251 62	198 47		10 94	13 00	8 50
7984 50	145 00	22	47	3511 71	967 84	2058 40	180 00	47 00	86 00	16 00

ST. CLAIR

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township Libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.	
Berlin,.....	1	1	400	347	6.4		466	601 25	75 81	66 82	
Brockway,.....	1	1	277	212	8.1		159	412 29	84 25	55 00	
Burchville,.....	10		636	456	6.1		239	594 15	81 94	240 70	
Osasco,.....	4		302	118	5.1	371		2 2 12		194 80	
China,.....	4	1	473	306	6.9	343		612 84	34 45	112 77	
Clay,.....	5		4 0	824	5.8	496		307 68	75 06	489 61	
Clyde,.....	4	2	407	335	6.1	306		352 10	187 96	410 86	
Columbus,.....	5		421	187	5.1			206 19	46 01	101 19	
Ottrelville,.....	3	1	406	281	7.1		417	636 46	110 00	59 00	
East China,.....	3		155	95	5.7		195	2 2 10		18 00	
Emmett,.....	5		80	67	4.7		41	74 82	58 50	84 98	
Greenwood,.....	5		214	125	4.1		8	106 53	11 55	230 56	
Ira,.....	5		465	257	8.0			437 00		601 75	
Kenochoe,.....	7		323	190	5.4		164	291 35	84 54	225 00	
Kimball,.....	3	1	253	187	6.7	238		300 15	32 00	96 00	
Lynn,.....	1		35	35	3.0	100		65 00		55 00	
Mussey,.....	4		132	148	6.0	148		206 87	32 00	205 00	
Port Huron,.....	6	2	468	375	6.0	33		556 89	183 63	445 42	
Port Huron City,.....	1		1156	772	9.0		370	1698 00	2450 00	1506 00	
Riley,.....	7		307	242	6.1			830 48	32 76	28 25	
St. Clair,.....	6	2	593	459	6.5		173	587 01	94 74	420 17	
St. Clair City,.....	1		648	450	10.0	365		1196 14		2442 00	
Wales,.....	9		355	275	5.6		365	383 16		322 94	
Total,.....	28	110	14	9129	6337	6.3	2893	2047	10469 86	3067 86	5396 40

SHIAWASSEE

Antrim,.....	2	5	310	249	5.5		150	363 86	34 16	15 75	
Beaumont,.....	5	1	222	258	5.2		253	348 64	70 85	323 23	
Burns,.....	5		351	304	6.5		105	514 76	176 67	61 00	
Caledonia,.....	5	2	612	502	6.0		263	724 83	9 45	1441 45	
Fairfield,.....	5		118	95	5.0	188		130 01	53 24		
Hasleton,.....	6	1	119	78	4.8	172		162 86	26 25	384 19	
Middlebury,.....	6	1	221	168	6.4		209	314 51	96 53	42 94	
New Haven,.....	4	1	184	178	5.5		100	149 83		196 00	
Owosso,.....	2	2	164	156	6.5		155	234 63	2 51	29 16	
Owosso City,.....	3	1	443	344	9.5			704 77	2 8 80	3751 75	
Perry,.....	3	1	218	122	6.8		20	293 32	68 00	50 00	
Rush,.....	4	1	145	102	3.5	236		75 56	29 54	205 00	
Sciota,.....	5	1	182	156	5.9		345	259 19	187 94	366 55	
Shiawassee,.....	5	3	505	448	6.1		328	632 37	41 91	336 30	
Vernon,.....	4		234	182	4.9			315 45		109 00	
Vernon,.....	5	1	442	344	7.9		180	552 25	62 92	76 35	
Woodhull,.....	6		206	166	6.0		90	243 55	128 47	204 63	
Total,.....	17	78	21	4743	3302	6.0	506	2008	6021 10	1228 33	6462 33

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
1455 00	17 00	2	12	661 92	192 74	333 07		6 29	8 71	2 50
700 00		2	6	500 12	115 92	264 36		3 75	10 00	4 00
3245 00	15 00	6	13	773 62	273 70	876 94		8 79	9 14	2 00
871 00		3	4	192 99	118 68	211 34				
1501 50	10 75	3	9	600 18	197 80	447 6		7 11	10 54	8 50
500 00	10 00	4	1	628 17	193 66	288 04		0 00		
2940 00	75	2	10	630 71	180 78	261 06	25 00			7 00
		1	1	337 51	186 80					
980 00	25 00	5	4	644 27	212 98	449 11		14 00		
250 00	00 00	1	2	227 04	60 26	137 21	40 00		4 00	2 00
340 00	2 50	2	2	162 04	40 48	132 44			9 00	3 00
440 00		1	1	152 25	38 18	135 63			6 00	2 00
895 00	47 00	4	5	751 92	255 95	212 61	25 00		6 00	3 50
1190 00	36 50	1	10	397 50	132 48	184 77		4 81	6 00	2 00
660 00	61 00	3	1	412 78	137 45	291 04		17 67	6 00	1 00
300 00		1	1	19 50	36 34	93 27	25 00		4 14	
825 00	13 00	2	5	240 00	88 64	199 17	25 00			
1343 00	50 50	4	15	998 80	213 90	334 5		62 00	9 00	4 00
18630 00		1	8	2441 00	557 50	1 11 00	50 00			
775 00	20 00	6	7	306 87	149 30	239 05				
2068 00	30 00	2	12	646 78	237 81	349 19	25 00	7 71	31 50	11 50
3000 00	20 00	1	7	1938 00	326 14	800 00			9 00	
1740 00		2	11	419 41	161 40	221 31		5 00	16 00	5 50
43045 50	305 50	60	168	14021 98	4044 51	7130 75	215 00	143 34	150 75	55 50

COUNTY.

955 00	26 00	3	8	370 00	151 34	235 00			10 50	
1540 00	6 00	4	9	437 50	132 04	255 70			15 00	
1515 00	47 00	2	10	703 75	172 50	425 67				
5675 25	152 00	3	12	1363 00	238 74	826 85				9 00
210 00		4	3	182 80	31 74	132 66			6 00	2 00
1170 00	4 00	2	5	242 59	42 32	163 70			9 00	
480 00	3 10	1	13	480 28	108 56	205 96			9 00	3 50
770 00		4	5	255 00	74 08	150 83			12 00	1 50
1450 00	5 50	1	6	358 21	69 49	149 17			5 00	4 50
5500 00		1	5	1894 99	198 29	508 51				
		1	5	355 75	82 59	303 32			5 25	3 00
660 00	20 00	2	3	163 10	43 24	118 13			15 00	1 50
902 50	1 00	3	4	380 80	80 50	229 50			7 00	2 50
2055 00	31 00	7	5	643 73	227 24	426 67			16 50	7 00
750 00	31 00	1	6	317 50	100 74	223 67			10 25	2 00
1885 00	28 50	5	14	641 53	200 56	200 56			11 50	2 00
875 00		2	1	373 64	97 05	97 05			6 00	
25555 75	350 00	40	130	5643 51	2052 52	4408 02			143 00	35 50

ST. JOSEPH

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Burr Oak,.....	6	1	585	493	7.2		224	\$ 862 36	\$246 90	\$ 153 18
Colon,.....	6	6	527	474	6.2		150	862 05	143 07	439 29
Constantine,.....	6	6	670	576	7.4		32	1168 05	77 78	903 25
Fabius,.....	6	6	341	289	6.1		152	509 14	93 81	401 95
Fawn River,.....	5	5	224	207	6.1		125	345 55	26 05	295 75
Florence,.....	5	5	333	318	7.3		337	860 82	105 92	421 00
Flowerfield,.....	6	1	394	307	6.3		252	586 06	151 44	90 00
Leonidas,.....	8	1	465	417	7.4		350	692 22	241 78	751 58
Lockport,.....	4	4	801	738	8.6			1536 72	10 00	2770 00
Mendon,.....	5	5	525	575	6.5		358	839 17	187 14	2055 69
Mottville,.....	3	3	266	260	8.0		386	648 34	23 18	337 26
Nottawa,.....	5	4	542	514	7.2		444	1416 52	211 69	662 10
Park,.....	5	2	491	411	7.9		190	940 73	10 08	55 00
Sherman,.....	4	1	214	190	7.3		192	382 53	75 61	31 05
Sturgis,.....	4	1	538	467	8.8		45	1847 10	49 00	1104 84
White Pigeon,....	5	1	511	457	8.0	350		1079 65	305 75	83 26
Total,.....18	88	29	7427	6673	7.3	350	3237	14521 00	1770 01	10677 20

TUSCOLA

Akron,.....	4		54	35	8.0		99	58 98	36 16	87 00
Altmer,.....	4		101	97	5.8		50	118 17	46 17	38 00
Arbola,.....	4	1	189	192	5.9			265 24	88 59	101 81
Columbia,.....	1		15	8	8.0			81 00	12 00	30 00
Denmark,.....	3		88	63	4.7		84	155 67		421 00
Elkland,.....	2		3							100 00
Ellington,.....	2		19	21	6.7			73 00		8 00
Fair Grove,.....	5		136	95	4.0	106		131 85	21 73	75 44
Fremont,.....	1	1	56	32	3.0	32		97 80		84 00
Gilford,.....	2		50	50	5.0		86	81 85	39 56	20 00
Indian Fields,....	1		20	20	3.0	75		22 96	16 25	198 50
Juniatia,.....	4	1	221	164	6.3	185		271 51	103 62	188 61
Millington,.....	4	1	111	50	5.5		56	191 45		245 00
Schewaling,.....	1		99	28	8.0	172		103 00		
Tuscola,.....	5		235	222	5.5		160	304 16	141 28	206 50
Vassar,.....	1	1	120	110	7.0		433	287 87		874 88
Waterloo,.....	1		7							95 00
Watertown,.....	1	1	77	63	6.6	100		159 00	4 50	37 00
Total,.....18	46	6	1607	1239	4.7	608	972	2747 51	513 96	851 74

VAN BUREN

Almena,.....	3	3	337	281	7.3		412	419 46	145 59	105 63
Antwerp,.....	3	1	551	491	7.3		562	566 39	43 07	670 18
Arlington,.....	5	2	282	245	5.4		429	293 73	89 90	665 44
Bangor,.....	4	1	219	164	4.8	271		231 59	62 54	27 60
Bloomington,.....	4	1	202	210	5.6	384		224 00	85 28	136 00
Columbia,.....	4	1	197	154	4.4		128	241 14	33 66	9 06
Decatur,.....	6	1	432	332	7.1		278	400 83	244 28	603 33
Deerfield,.....	3		67	59	4.4		186	185 98		206 00
Geneva,.....	3		66	67	5.0	190		116 57	14 75	11 00
Hamilton,.....	5		279	217	6.6	557		385 55	71 07	62 50
Hartford,.....	5	2	352	216	6.0	478		504 76	153 20	71 26
Keeler,.....	7	1	334	295	6.7		103	395 99	139 50	196 50
Lafayette,.....	5	2	632	611	8.2		363	1010 99	230 81	663 06
Lawrence,.....	5	3	407	336	6.0		333	541 07	114 41	206 00
Pine Grove,.....	5		172	138	6.3		174	237 40		432 00
Porter,.....	8	2	395	365	6.0		404	447 90	193 13	162 19
South Haven,.....	2		117	91	6.7				55 63	183 36
Waverly,.....	4	4	293	245	6.4		518	378 26	140 55	132 60
Total,.....18	86	21	5344	4517	6.1	1890	3990	6381 73	2199 32	4536 66

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
2380 00	27 00	13	13	1144 69	237 82	247 91		18 69	7 00	8 00
2325 00		13	13	980 10	230 34	802 12			20 00	7 00
9300 00		16	11	1961 92	295 32	1079 60				2 00
2425 00	117 50	13	13	635 60	166 06	453 66		14 07	8 00	2 00
2215 00	74 10	6	6	417 89	111 78	304 70				2 00
1925 00	61 00	10	10	862 60	161 92	684 28		13 76		12 00
8710 00	13 56	9	10	658 07	161 92	414 00		14 92		12 00
3150 00	43 00	10	10	1030 47	191 86	438 76			23 00	12 00
12025 00	86 25	4	17	2247 68	342 76	498 61		26 04		
3375 00	21 00	9	9	1080 75	196 40	651 87		18 66	12 00	4 50
1558 00	50 00	8	8	653 60	113 62	583 28		10 79	12 00	4 50
6130 74	20 00	7	10	1739 26	245 76	1034 02		22 67	17 00	13 00
2475 00	15 00	10	10	921 60	238 28	702 29		20 18	26 00	13 00
360 00	30 00	2	7	451 00	104 72	384 47			5 00	10 00
1860 00	11 00	4	8	1610 80	228 16	787 88		12 82	3 00	11 00
5275 00	23 00	4	7	1208 50	280 46			13 00		6 00
8959 74	591 75	86	152	17640 65	3257 72	9403 74		175 95	145 00	108 60

COUNTY.

706 00		1	2	90 13	17 48	72 57	20 50		2 50	1 00
300 00	45 00	1	4	136 60	22 64	95 72	50 00		9 00	3 50
535 00	30 50	2	7	360 71	96 22	183 91				
100 00			1	12 00		67 30			3 00	1 00
867 00			5	116 30	32 20	150 00	25 00			
125 00			4	65 60	4 60	130 51	65 25		3 50	
760 00	5 00	1	6	161 64	39 10	106 06	25 00		6 50	1 50
225 00			2	42 26	9 20	67 47	10 00		2 00	1 00
250 00			2	125 50	21 16	64 38			4 50	
300 00			1	28 75	5 06	40 00			3 00	
860 00	13 50	2	6	389 26	92 92	164 25			8 00	3 00
650 00		1	8	193 75	36 85	148 68			10 00	5 00
150 00	6 00	1	1	100 00	43 70	84 00			3 00	1 50
1123 00	2 00	1	8	410 79	152 26	538 00	50 00		17 00	9 00
4000 00		1	1	170 00						
500 00			6	155 60	32 66	54 18	27 09		3 00	
						122 00	10 00		10 00	
11271 00	192 00	12	61	2548 69	603 98	2160 48	232 84		85 00	26 50

COUNTY.

1650 00	10 00	4	6	602 00	159 16	289 91	48 44			
3833 00	6 00	1	12	1016 18	245 15	475 50	118 86	74 62	18 25	6 00
1828 00	20 00	5	8	430 65	122 82	243 50	25 00	37 36	13 00	5 50
425 00		5	6	288 88	78 66	167 66	30 30	25 00	50 00	6 00
885 00		3	4	290 25	92 00	210 61	105 25	28 00	10 00	8 50
260 00		1	6	210 90	79 68	219 00			11 60	4 00
2600 00	22 00	4	11	760 63	174 80	310 00	77 56	56 83	6 00	
446 00	14 50	2	2	132 75	34 90	187 68		10 64		
380 00	2 50	1	4	146 00		148 00		11 00	6 00	
1600 00		2	7	376 01	107 18	278 00		32 60	13 60	50
800 00	9 00	4	6	481 45	174 34	113 32		53 10	8 75	
2100 00		5	13	645 11	125 12	355 67		40 80	12 00	6 00
6075 00	10 00	5	13	1700 89	298 54	644 00	91 90	90 66		
1355 00	17 00	6	9	650 70	188 76	358 46				
960 00			10	276 75	88 88	183 68		20 58	8 00	12 00
1098 00		7	18	644 64	182 62	260 97		59 36	22 00	12 00
		2	3	287 00	68 42	196 02				
2155 00	27 00	2	13	592 44	115 92	262 00		35 28	18 00	10 00
28116 00	137 00	60	144	9648 71	2294 94	4863 86	448 80	625 53	177 00	60 50

WASHTENAW

TOWNSHIPS.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of children between the ages of 4 and 19 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school in township.	Number of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.	Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.
Ann Arbor,.....	5	1	464	346	8.9	330		\$1210 00	\$ 58 56	\$ 268 08
Ann Arbor City,.....			1406	1307	10.0		300	2800 12	1701 56	8363 78
Augusta,.....	6	2	362	266	6.7		362	462 25	151 14	159 38
Bridgewater,.....	5	4	439	374	6.6		362	826 38	87 91	115 00
Dexter,.....	6	2	264	226	7.2		302	711 90	24 80	126 00
Freedom,.....	7	2	562	336	6.0	591		813 16	103 03	253 06
Lima,.....	5	2	325	268	7.8	376		648 38	88 68	222 72
Lodi,.....	6	1	366	281	7.5		245	883 49	71 37	90 80
Lyndon,.....	4	3	369	333	6.3		211	316 90	78 58	18 00
Manchester,.....	3	2	455	433	7.0	625		1008 21	266 03	275 14
Northfield,.....	5	3	391	346	7.6			780 98	101 87	211 45
Pittsfield,.....	5	3	385	333	7.6	660		1148 16	45 05	801 00
Salem,.....	5	1	295	276	8.0		363	786 19	20 90	26 00
Saline,.....	5	4	586	511	6.9		128	1154 33	224 99	538 97
Scio,.....	5	7	798	668	7.5			1751 84	552 16	1600 00
Sharon,.....	9		347	334	6.1	472		743 48	89 28	185 92
Superior,.....	3	2	524	327	8.1	538		919 97	21 17	195 16
Sylvan,.....	5	3	548	454	7.4		219	697 53	335 15	1772 12
Webster,.....	5	2	280	264	6.9		312	566 56	77 15	68 00
York,.....	4	3	460	440	8.0		432	902 31	96 14	714 36
Ypsilanti,.....	5	3	424	377	8.0		72	938 53	134 61	78 00
Ypsilanti City,.....	1	1	1300	1182	10.0		100	2020 00		8890 00
Total,.....23	112	52	11541	9682	7.6	3602	3606	21960 61	3940 63	34375 45

WAYNE

Brownstown,.....	6	3	506	370	8.2	710		\$ 496 71	17 06	\$ 145 80
Canton,.....	5	4	557	466	8.3		206	894 58	134 97	163 06
Dearborn,.....	7	1	583	464	6.6		334	728 00	235 79	377 00
Detroit,.....	1		14159	4629	11.0			6127 24		42416 00
Ecorse,.....	7		776	419	7.4	400		796 06		763 44
Greenfield,.....	10	1	788	572	7.6	677		1420 68		916 36
Grosse Pointe,.....	6	1	723	376	7.3	522		1032 61		182 54
Hamtramck,.....	6	1	576	378	7.3	741		1362 78	66 73	654 00
Huron,.....	4		218	149	8.6		114	308 96	28 56	119 96
Livonia,.....	7	1	510	411	7.7		349	586 78	311 07	444 98
Monguagon,.....	3	1	415	279	8.0	355		543 35		511 51
Nankin,.....	6	3	620	646	7.0		479	825 10	350 37	194 00
Plymouth,.....	6	3	967	763	8.0	1061		1449 24	825 50	431 45
Redford,.....	10		626	449	7.7		597	1106 51	150 96	191 15
Romulus,.....	5	3	434	322	6.3		432	466 20	43 96	192 25
Springwells,.....	4	1	520	194	6.2	400		631 46		368 00
Sumpter,.....	2	3	261	167	6.6		462	215 51	44 40	74 25
Taylor,.....	2	3	261	173	5.6		232	396 89	26 86	179 20
Van Buren,.....	6	3	530	445	7.7	800		673 10	175 36	90 53
Total,.....19	106	29	24808	11673	7.6	5196	3547	19648 80	2461 06	48436 21

COUNTY.

Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election	Received from Fines, &c., for Libraries.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
90000 00	\$ 5 00	4 9		\$1245 50	\$ 212 98	\$ 870 83	\$ 25 00	\$22 90	\$	\$ 6 08
52000 00	500 00	5 11		5741 29	677 12	2123 00		72 62		
2245 00	25 00	4 10		669 62	174 34	336 10		20 53	19 00	
2400 00	33 00	7 9		800 00	208 33	668 00	25 00	22 50	12 0	7 50
1600 00	15 00	7 9		700 78	168 36	474 90	30 00	15 07	8 80	
1125 00				777 00	267 71	497 00		28 64		
3191 00	6 00	6 11		718 65	156 40	617 28		16 77		5 00
1900 00	6 00			712 00	178 02	898 04		19 11	16 56	5 00
2045 00	20 50	4 9		864 25	159 16	820 08		17 08		
1714 00	4 00	8 11		1181 65	246 5	246 84	25 00	22 36	15 00	8 50
1480 00	8 00			932 00	205 67	646 00	35 00			
5435 00	39 25	7 9		987 38	179 40	920 00		19 24	10 00	24 00
3125 00		8 7		732 12	143 98	800 00		10 90	10 00	6 00
3996 00	80 00	6 15		1461 25	266 34	988 38		28 53	28 00	
11985 00	36 00	8 17		2538 00	359 26	538 00	25 00	40 50	19 00	1 00
3900 00	12 50	6 10		709 25	150 33	625 50	25 00	16 23	10 00	4 00
2130 00	9 00	6 15		911 58	230 46	844 96		24 06	16 00	9 00
2250 00	5 00	6 10		939 00	246 10	579 00	287 48	26 41		
2130 00	29 00	6 8		964 25	133 40	700 21		14 34		
3349 50	7 00	6 8		981 10	204 70	791 74		21 96	15 50	6 00
3308 00		3 15		946 50	197 80	923 05		22 34	13 00	
50000 00	1000 00	3 18		5600 00	471 96	1500 00				
150050 50	1824 25	131	231	31273 17	4238 99	16361 72	477 48	485 08	192 00	82 00

COUNTY.

1325 00		3 11		824 50	243 80	244 13	25 00		14 00	5 00
2580 00	1 00	8 10		1013 50	268 58	631 62		6 60	14 50	5 00
2400 00	5 00	6 10		967 34	270 02	550 90		6 78	19 00	
130000 00	500 00	12 60		25000 00	6075 68			151 89		
1795 00		7 6		1307 50	323 44	460 06			25 00	10 00
3745 00	56 00	11 12		1650 90	370 30	982 84	25 00	9 27	27 00	11 00
2405 00		5 5		1080 00	367 58	990 66		8 04	12 00	5 00
2250 00	72 00	6 5		1103 00	268 64	1154 00	50 00	6 73	15 00	3 00
550 00	5 00	2 3		296 00	92 92	96 00				
2210 50	5 00	7 9		953 07	213 04	439 13		5 47		
750 00	50 00	3 4		774 88	192 28	361 74		4 82	2 00	
3905 00	20 00	6 18		1128 65	345 00	514 87		8 64	25 00	8 50
6350 00	100 00	6 17		2463 33	424 12	978 12		59 41	31 50	5 50
3345 00	23 00	7 12		1276 75	284 44	603 14		7 06		
1250 00	5 00	4 10		410 75	201 94	256 94		5 06	29 00	10 00
840 00	12 00	2 2		662 00	214 36	548 66		9 73		
1100 00		8 6		362 24	109 02	140 29		2 75	8 00	5 00
796 15	2 50	2 7		359 75	110 86	154 00		2 80	9 50	4 50
1675 00	20 00	5 10		764 00	235 52	500 00		12 60	10 00	9 00
171150 65	876 50	103	212	51968 26	10614 64	9607 13	100 00	307 62	241 50	81 50

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S REPORTS

COUNTIES.	Number of Townships.	Whole Districts.	Fractional Districts.	No. of Children between the ages of 4 and 18 years.	No. that attended school.	Average No. of months school.	No. of volumes in township libraries.	Number of volumes in district libraries.	Public money, including two mill tax.
Allegan,.....	23	114	11	6190	4222	5.6	1898	2614	\$1171 36
Alpena,.....	1	1		73	31	8.0		19	32
Barry,.....	16	98	23	4980	4016	6.1	1501	2341	5052 57
Bay,.....	4	6		730	606	6.4	147		1440 94
Berrien,.....	20	101	23	7675	6066	5.6	2661	2918	11731 90
Branch,.....	16	94	33	7087	6400	6.0	424	4008	10622 17
Calhoun,.....	22	109	49	9456	8135	7.3	1439	5501	18011 60
Cass,.....	13	91	15	6121	5024	7.4	1700	3794	9000 54
Chelboygan,.....	2	3		110	97	5.5		190	478 82
Chippewa,.....	1	1		435	81	10.0	237		471 67
Clinton,.....	16	92	22	4396	3967	5.5	500	2451	6164 71
Easton,.....	16	108	26	5858	5258	5.9	2025	2578	8325 94
Genesee,.....	19	102	45	7879	6746	6.5	722	3672	10344 64
Grand Traverse,.....	6	11		400	213	4.3	44	105	347 27
Gratiot,.....	16	45	11	1458	1034	4.2	85	603	1473 40
Hillsdale,.....	18	131	34	9222	7984	7.2	785	4500	14355 30
Houghton,.....	6	9		1417	659	7.3	166	24	2580 97
Huron,.....	4	7		819	180	4.1	21	195	255 98
Ingham,.....	17	92	35	6394	5784	6.7	1113	2659	8913 23
Ionia,.....	16	94	25	6063	5281	6.4	2134	1098	7745 98
Isabella,.....	3	6		194	151	4.5	33		330 98
Jackson,.....	20	116	40	8665	7890	7.1		4196	15451 32
Kalamazoo,.....	16	95	81	8010	6867	6.5	825	3478	12392 68
Kent,.....	24	136	42	10166	8177	6.8	3552	2033	16990 04
Lapeer,.....	16	68	28	6063	3978	6.3	669	1732	5549 78
Leelanaw,.....	2	4		250	131	6.3	182		
Lenawee,.....	21	145	51	13588	10819	7.3	4145	6977	24527 47
Livingston,.....	15	93	33	6308	5862	6.6	1601	3878	8690 16
MacKinnac,.....	8	4		478	276	4.3	406		550 08
Macomb,.....	14	77	33	8286	6226	7.1	821	2710	13065 96
Manistee,.....	2	5		155	121	5.3	156	230	482 11
Manitou,.....	1	2		845	65	6.0		154	161 14
Marquette,.....	1	3		312	180	8.0	674		1808 04
Mason,.....	1	1		81	22	3.0			
Meosota,.....	2	4	1	126	119	5.5	25		210 30
Midland,.....	8	4		267	186	6.4	90	374	1051 23
Monroe,.....	15	85	23	7845	5463	7.1	3532	2266	10583 04
Montcalm,.....	11	35	4	1257	1032	4.9	426	589	1787 14
Muskegon,.....	7	19	8	807	686	4.9	578	145	1852 25
Newaygo,.....	9	20	3	829	710	5.2	210	146	1876 60
Oakland,.....	25	152	60	18101	11387	7.2	3186	7368	25111 69
Oceana,.....	4	9		189	110	4.5	14		134 23
Ontonagon,.....	4	3	1	792	544	8.8	82	560	2775 30
Ottawa,.....	14	62	11	3908	3023	5.3	1827	1233	5188 50
Saginaw,.....	30	58	9	3972	2625	5.4	1290	1516	5391 09
Sanilac,.....	18	45	5	2423	1664	4.8	805	875	2919 54
Shiawassee,.....	17	78	21	4743	3802	6.0	595	2098	6061 10
St. Clair,.....	23	110	14	9129	6387	6.8	2393	2647	10459 86
St. Joseph,.....	16	83	29	7427	6673	7.3	350	3237	14521 00
Tuscola,.....	18	45	6	1607	1229	4.6	668	972	2747 81
Van Buren,.....	18	86	24	5344	4617	6.1	1830	3890	6381 73
Washtenaw,.....	22	118	52	11541	9682	7.6	3902	3508	21980 61
Wayne,.....	19	103	39	24302	11673	7.6	5196	3347	19848 89
Total,.....	647	3160	918	246802	198107	6.2	66760	100291	\$362847 83

*The result is here not exactly as stated in the body of the report, in consequence of amendments in the reports received since the Superintendent's Report was in print.

FOR THE YEAR 1860, BY COUNTIES.

Amount raised by rate bill.	Am't raised by district taxes.	Value of School Houses and Lots.	Value of School Apparatus and Maps.	No. qualified Male Teachers.	No. qualified Female Teachers.	Total of Wages paid Teachers.	Received from Primary School Fund.
\$1710 18	\$ 5128 86	\$ 24416 70	\$ 144 56	61	15	\$ 9492 56	\$2219 96
17 56					1	60 00	
1811 0	4175 1	26522 07	303 07	55	161	8523 84	2182 24
	179 7	1773 96	71 09	4	1	1516 25	315 10
2079 74	6597 46	65583 27	271 04	8	105	15133 29	3363 66
2192 4	467 4	46001 05	59 7 09	56	145	13762 83	3216 32
2667 26	105 4 26	62480 51	1346 34	111	24	21892 25	4428 60
2226 84	7347 08	24822 4	409 25	87	158	12412 13	2730 10
	32 00	260 0	70 00	1		379 25	54 28
	250 00	500 0		1		200 50	205 16
1063 30	2551 24	10843 2	186 00	74	131	7935 65	2190 06
1415 05	2796 74	31245 5	425 00	64	182	11691 36	2685 94
1677 2	12478 86	55887 08	518 50	87	208	15329 00	3476 08
168 50	188 20	1345 00	5 60	1	1	565 34	124 20
477 41	737 35	4848 00	11 00	25	40	2970 95	540 04
4106 65	8923 70	47484 00	675 56	131	26	17649 81	4112 86
	5123 44	4075 00	20 00	11	2	2396 00	397 90
125 75	694 73	220 00	41 50			425 20	126 04
1707 24	4539 92	38230 50	421 50	72	160	11355 81	2842 34
2360 36	2347 43	55077 00	185 00	79	161	10787 15	2708 74
51 51	293 50	965 00	12 00		11	172 60	27 00
2000 41	8470 37	64930 97	890 50	135	107	10158 43	3866 50
2772 88	18996 58	66 12 25	284 00	93	182	15 80 63	3427 00
1960 42	18333 11	51877 50	521 75	106	245	22461 83	4412 32
1005 75	1945 69	11625 79	109 00	46	108	6937 73	2222 26
100 00	250 00	550 00		3	1	682 00	123 74
2865 46	21043 61	111380 00	6 9 00	140	297	29550 27	6928 48
2420 57	2912 68	26079 75	285 60	100	146	11281 59	2842 02
140 00	415 89	1200 00	5 00	3	1	695 00	258 52
1282 13	7022 46	37812 00	413 50	74	144	14286 61	3807 42
9 00	702 42	1266 00		2	2	526 00	50 14
40 89	16 37	700 00		2	2	122 00	69 24
73 12	1347 00	9100 00	75 00	8	4	1011 00	105 09
22 75	103 03	100 00	15 00		1	22 75	
57 64	833 87	1960 00		1	6	236 50	84 50
30 00	183 00	4175 00	39 00	2	6	835 34	109 48
777 37	8890 99	35461 00	349 10	64	142	12450 45	3694 90
491 75	918 72	5224 00	44 00	12	49	1936 96	609 68
200 75	1622 41	3556 00	5 00	6	27	1834 90	332 12
482 45	1101 87	3967 00	92 75	13	27	1899 36	331 66
3169 51	8434 77	67880 25	514 00	182	278	27654 55	6040 72
137 82	806 61	605 00	6 00	1	9	291 91	120 62
	2873 57	4200 00	160 00	3	5	248 67	3 9 36
625 38	4718 08	17998 00	303 00	40	77	6965 50	1676 68
456 26	5247 96	13976 00	167 00	22	72	6298 45	1482 42
536 19	2026 21	7984 50	145 00	22	47	3511 1	97 84
1223 83	6692 32	26292 75	380 00	49	125	8942 91	2052 62
3647 86	8396 40	43985 50	865 50	56	156	1402 96	4044 61
1770 01	10677 20	59598 74	591 75	86	182	17640 55	3 57 72
513 96	2851 74	11271 00	100 00	12	61	2543 96	103 66
2199 32	4636 66	28116 00	137 00	60	144	9648 71	2 94 04
3940 63	24376 45	150069 50	1824 25	131	285	31273 17	5228 99
2461 95	48436 21	171150 36	876 60	103	215	81968 20	10 14 54
67454 87	292924 47	1618839 34	14781 69	2586	5335	468988 56	10583 52

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS—CONTINUED.

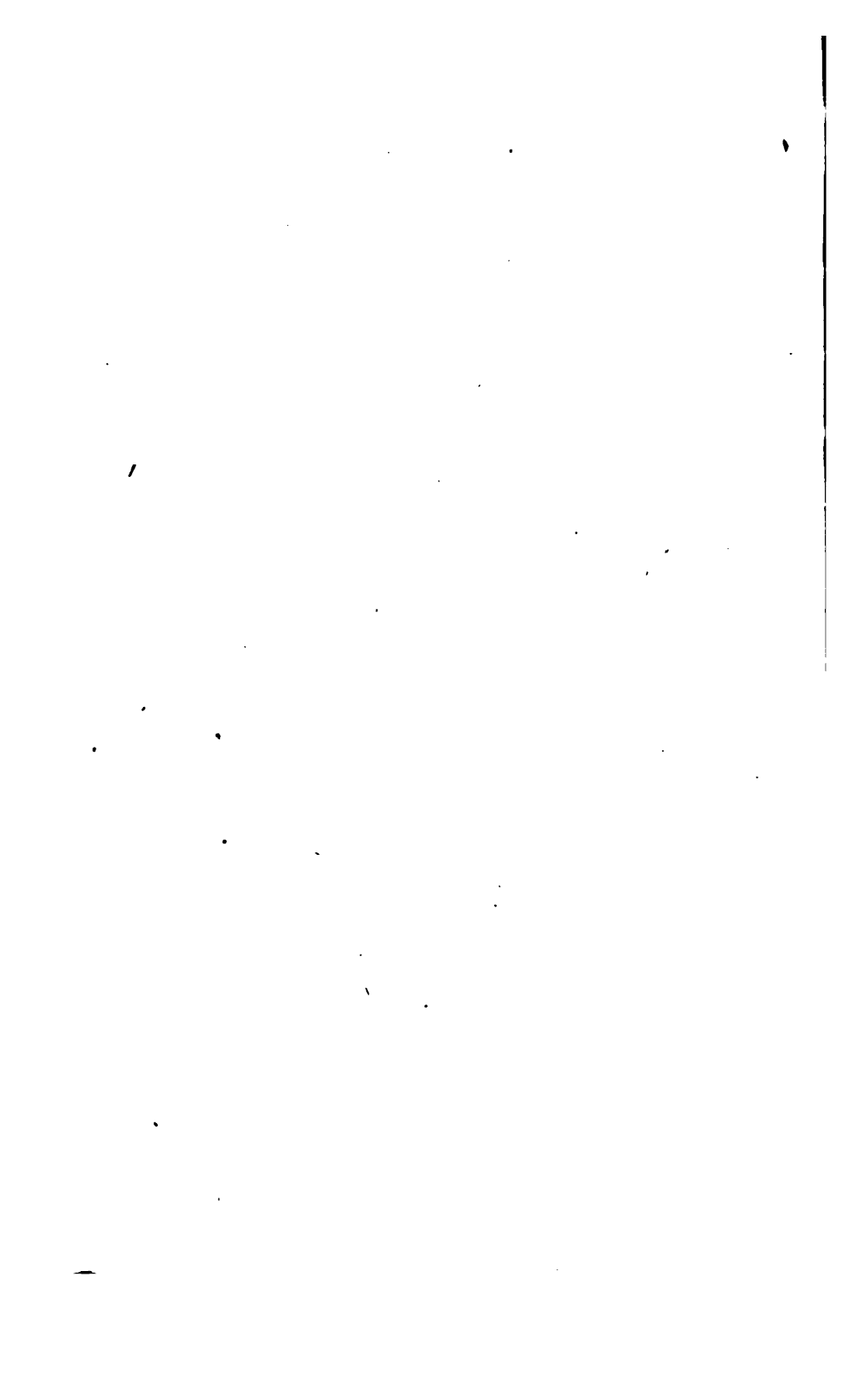
COUNTIES.	Amount of Two Mill Tax.	Amount Voted for Libraries at Spring Election.	Received from Fines, &c., for Library.	Whole No. meetings of Inspectors.	Paid or due Inspectors for the year.	Paid Inspectors for Visiting Schools.
Allegan,.....	\$ 4908 73	\$ 210 00	\$ 167 13	114	\$ 177 50	\$ 57 00
Alpena,.....	10 32					
Barry,.....	3114 15	116 00		101	187 90	74 00
Bay,.....	1818 60			12	29 75	15 50
Berrien,.....	8823 81	176 00	452 50	115	131 00	57 50
Branch,.....	7745 82	96 20		117	224 00	33 00
Calhoun,.....	11587 28		402 33	110	187 50	106 00
Cass,.....	6499 80	5 00	731 04	81	119 50	80 50
Cheboygan,.....	174 53	25 00	85 22	9	14 00	1 50
Chippewa,.....	286 44			3	30 00	
Clinton,.....	4366 50	117 30		97	132 75	37 00
Eaton,.....	4891 41	124 30		95	162 50	76 50
Genesee,.....	7305 62	389 07		90	170 50	67 50
Grand Traverse,.....	712 05	65 01		5		
Grafton,.....	1579 07	253 80		59	110 00	25 00
Hillsdale,.....	9192 07	180 00	196 65	89	212 50	121 00
Houghton,.....	1745 95		75 77	8		
Huron,.....	211 33	15 00	1 54	7	4 50	2 00
Ingham,.....	5513 09	25 00	73 87	105	150 00	33 25
Ionia,.....	5596 03			110	186 25	69 50
Isabella,.....	898 21			10	9 00	2 00
Jackson,.....	11799 54	169 29		124	241 00	140 00
Kalamazoo,.....	9620 60	427 68		100	212 50	43 75
Kent,.....	11898 44	81 00	121 15	137	226 75	86 00
Lapeer,.....	3819 37	142 11		71	145 00	63 50
Leelanaw,.....	71 36	35 00		4	1 00	
Lenawee,.....	19560 93	200 00	508 63	126	275 50	129 00
Livingston,.....	6036 22	115 12		90	110 00	44 50
Mackinac,.....	362 41		25 00	6	29 00	5 00
Macomb,.....	8364 30			89	141 50	50 00
Manistee,.....	440 14	50 00		4		
Manitou,.....	56 79			2	6 00	5 00
Marquette,.....	1709 86			2		
Mason,.....	225 91			1	2 00	50
Mecosta,.....	622 19	140 00		5	14 00	
Midland,.....	1324 52	389 03	20 00	12	30 00	8 00
Monroe,.....	6651 68		268 67	57	85 50	41 50
Montcalm,.....	1614 90	100 00	17 40	44	113 12	31 50
Muskegon,.....	1169 10	25 00		24	53 50	3 00
Newaygo,.....	1545 67	150 00		37	27 00	10 00
Oakland,.....	8606 62	25 00	1273 25	151	219 25	90 00
Oceana,.....	955 92		58 27	13	7 50	
Ontonagon,.....	2575 82	100 00		8		
Ottawa,.....	2690 56	118 33		67	119 25	39 00
Saginaw,.....	4364 98	400 00	32 38	95	135 75	44 50
Sanilac,.....	2058 40	130 00	47 00	39	86 00	16 00
Shiawassee,.....	4406 02			79	142 00	33 50
St. Clair,.....	7139 70	215 00	143 35	143	150 75	53 50
St. Joseph,.....	9403 74		178 95	91		105 00
Tuscola,.....	2180 49	282 34		65	85 00	25 50
Van Buren,.....	4362 86	448 66	625 53	129	177 00	60 50
Washtenaw,.....	16851 72	474 48	435 08	151	192 00	33 00
Wayne,.....	9607 13	100 00	307 62	119	241 50	31 50
Total,.....	\$262,130 80	\$5,985 17	\$6,368 22	3414	\$5,680 52	\$2,255 10

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON
OF THE
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
FOR THE YEAR 1860.



By Authority.

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers to the State.
1861.



OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

INSPECTORS.

HON. AMOS ROOT, *President,*

HON. L. H. TRASK,.....HON. N. W. CLARK.

WM. L. SEATON,.....*Agent.*

J. R. MARTIN,.....*Deputy Keeper.*

H. H. BINGHAM,.....*Clerk.*

JABEZ FOX,.....*Chaplain.*

J. B. TUTTLE,.....*Physician.*

MRS. W. H. CLARK,.....*Matron.*



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 8.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspectors of the State Prison, for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1860.

To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan :

The Inspectors of the State Prison, in compliance with the Statute, make the following report of the business, receipts, and expenditures of the Prison, for the year ending November 30, 1860 :

The annexed reports of the Prison officers give detailed accounts of the financial and other transactions of the Prison, during the year, and show its present condition.

The monthly reports show that the total expenditures of the Prison during the past year have been the sum of.. \$50,687 39

And that the total receipts have been as follows :

For convict labor,.....	\$39,808 48	
From United States,.....	2,815 75	
From visitors,.....	876 37	
From State Treasury,.....	6,000 00	
From all other sources,.....	1,990 05	
		<hr/> 51,490 65
Excess of receipts,.....	\$	<hr/> 803 26 <hr/>

It appears by the report of the Agent that there is now due on account of convict labor from con- tractors, the sum of.....		\$18,495 97
Add amount received during the year for convict labor,.....		39,808 48
		<u>\$58,304 45</u>
Deduct amount due from contractors December 1st, 1859,.....		12,681 28
		<u>\$45,623 22</u>
Amount charged for convict labor during the year,.		\$45,623 22
Labor has also been performed by convicts as follows :		
Under building Commissioner in his department, .....7,434 days labor.		
Under Agent in building and repairs,2,565 " "		
Making,.....9,999 " "		
Which at 40 cents per diem, (about the average con- tract price,) have been worth to the State,.....		<u>3,999 60</u>
Total earnings of convicts upon contracts and for buildings and repairs,.....		\$49,622 82
To which might be added sundry incidental earn- ings of the Prison, as follows :		
Amount paid for keeping U. S. convicts,..		\$2,815 75
" due and unpaid for keeping U. S. convicts,		924 25
" received from visitors,.....		876 37
" received for property sold,.....		1,747 18
" unpaid, " " "		267 02
A difference as follows shown in valua- tion of moveable property :		
Valuation for 1860,.....		\$15,504 72
" 1859,.....		14,080 08
		<u>1,424 64</u>
		<u>8,055 16</u>
Total earnings,		<u><u>\$57,677 98</u></u>

The expenses of the Prison for the past year, may be stated as follows:

Total expenditures,.....	\$50,687 39
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Deduct outstanding indebtedness, Nov.

30, 1859, 7,095 40

\$43,591 99

To which add outstanding indebtedness shown by

Agent's report, Nov. 30, 1860,	9,112 64
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Total expenses,.....	\$52,704 63
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TABLE I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts in the Michigan State Prison at the beginning of the undermentioned fiscal years, the number received, and the average number in Prison during the year :

YEARS.	No. at beginning of Year.	Average No.	No. Received.
1846,	119	About 120	40
1847,	122	" 120	40
1848,	119	124.5	33
1849,	128	117.0	31
1850,	110	119.5	50
1851,	131	141.0	84
1852,	176	186.5	87
1853,	209	210.0	71
1854,	205	219.1	103
1855,	246	278.8	141
1856,	304	316.5	136
1857,	349	378.8	170
1858,	411	443.6	195
1859,	473	484.8	212
1860,	535	597.5	272
1861,	621	November 30, 1860.	

TABLE II.

*STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of disbursements for Rations and Provisions during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, the average expenses for provisions of each convict during each year, and during each week of the year.**

YEARS.	Aggregate Amount.	Expenses of Each Convict.	
		Annually.	Weekly.
1846,	\$2,818 85	\$23 50	\$0 45 $\frac{1}{2}$
1847,	2,951 41	22 71	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
1848,	2,885 55	23 17	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
1849,	2,858 46	24 43	47
1850,	2,970 88	24 86	48
1851,	3,484 17	24 71	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
1852,	4,635 64	24 85	48
1853,	7,151 05	34 05	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854,	8,731 69	39 85	76 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855,	11,128 16	39 98	76 $\frac{3}{4}$
1856,	12,911 01	40 79	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857,	16,328 35	43 10	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
1858,	17,324 89	39 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	75
1859,	17,180 80	35 44	68
1860,	18,333 70	30 68	59

*The fiscal year of 1846 ended Oct. 31st; the fiscal year for 1847 is for 13 months, ending Nov. 30th. All the subsequent years are for 12 months, ending Nov. 30th.

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount of Disbursements for the Prison, during each of the undermentioned fiscal years, for all purposes except for building and repairs, the average amount for each convict, and the amount expended for buildings, repairs and fixtures :

YEARS.	Except for Building and Re- pairs.	Amount to each Convict an- nually.	Amount for Buildings, &c.
1846,	\$ 9,602 58	\$ 80 02	\$4,385 86
1847,	17,000 52	130 78	1,059 90
1848,	12,257 69	98 45	3,336 98
1849,	16,447 62	140 57	4,387 52
1850,	14,776 71	123 65	2,191 51
1851,	16,927 21	120 05	1,594 33
1852,	17,935 97	96 17	6,303 87
1853,	20,444 72	97 35	4,597 35
1854,	25,229 69	115 15	3,502 84
1855,	34,612 97	124 37	2,804 53
1856,	37,074 59	117 14	5,720 50
1857,	45,693 22	120 62	3,206 24
1858,	49,665 89	111 96	4,695 77
1859,	42,323 04	87 29	4,611 77
1860,	47,684 50	79 81	1,849 36

The total earnings of convicts upon contract for the past year, including an estimate of work due upon buildings and repairs, is the sum of..... \$49,622 82

The amount received from visitors and received and earned by keeping convicts for United States is,..... 4,616 37
\$54,239 19
 And the total expenses except as above,..... 47,684 50

Showing that except for buildings and repairs the Institution is self-sustaining, and that there is a balance in favor of the Prison of the sum of,..... \$6,554 69

If, however, in order to be self-sustaining it be required that ordinary repairs of the buildings shall be paid for out of the earnings of the convicts, this sum will be reduced nearly as follows :

Moneys expended for buildings
 and repairs,..... \$1,849 36
 Value of 2,565 days convict labor, at 40 cents per diem,... 1,026 00
\$2,875 36

Of which sum it is estimated that the amount expended for permanent buildings is at least the sum of,..... 1,500 00
1,375 36

Which reduces the excess of earnings to the sum of..... \$5,179 33

The Inspectors are able to state that this is a more favorable showing than has been made in any former report. The result is greatly attributable to the prudence, economy and good management of the Agent and other officers of the Prison. It may be added that the great reduction in the cost of fuel at the Prison since the opening of coal mines in its vicinity, the use of gas, and the improved sanitary arrangements of the last few years, as well as the increase in the number of the convicts have contributed much to this result.

The favorable results of the law of 1857, mentioned by the Agent as known among the convicts as the "Good Time Law," are seen in the daily conduct of the convicts in every work shop. The law authorizes certain deductions for good behavior from the sentences of convicts, not exceeding one day per month for the first year of a term of sentence, two days per month for the second year, three days for the third year, and five days for the fourth or any subsequent year. It is believed by the Inspectors that there is no good reason why any distinction should be made between the first and the subsequent years of the term of sentence. A considerable majority of the convicts now received at the Prison are sentenced for terms of three years or less, many for one year or for two—and it is to be considered that the sentences of such convicts have usually been made short by reason of a hope of their reformation. In the opinion of the Inspectors this class of convicts is the one most likely to be benefitted by the habits of order and obedience which this law encourages, and it is believed that a change of the law by which this class could receive the benefit of larger deductions would do much to strengthen resolutions of permanent reformation. The Inspectors, therefore, recommend a change of this law so that no difference shall be necessarily made between the first and any subsequent year of a term of sentence, and that authority be given to make as large a deduction as five days per month.

The excellent sanitary arrangements of the Prison are attested by the facts, that while the average number of convicts during the past year has been more than 23 per cent. greater than the previous year, but 6 deaths* (1 in 99½) have occurred, against 11 in the preceding year; but 5,198 days labor have been lost by sickness against 8,645 in the year ending November 30, 1859; and that but about one-half the amount of hospital stores have been required. Other details will be found in the Physician's Report.

The able report of the Chaplain shows the moral condition

*Including one by suicide, and one by accident.

of the Prison, and makes many suggestions which are well worthy of consideration.

The Matron's Report shows the condition of the Female Department of the Prison, and as large an amount of labor performed by this class of convicts as could be reasonably expected.

The Inspectors, in their Report, dated December 1, 1858, remarked in regard to the rapid increase of convicts during the preceding two years, "that a like increase for the (then) next two years will (would) make the number of convicts at that time nearly six hundred," and they now find their prediction more than verified. If the same rate of increase should continue, there will be over 800 convicts within the walls before the 1st day of December, 1862.

In consequence of the great increase in the number of convicts within the past year (which can be seen by the Agent's Report,) we would suggest to the Judges of our Criminal Courts the policy of shortening the term of time for which they are sentenced. All will agree that the great object in confining criminals within prison walls, should be their reformation, and thus prove the safety of society; and it is seriously doubted by most persons accustomed to their charge, whether long imprisonments are most likely to produce such a desirable result especially for those convicted of first offences. We believe that for first offences, unless they be serious and aggravated ones, short sentences offer more prospect of reformation.

The first few months of a convict's term, (we believe,) are generally devoted to a retrospect of their lives and of the circumstances which led them to crime, and, after being in prison long enough to see their guilt and their duty to themselves, their friends, and society, they are inclined to consider a longer confinement as unjust and retaliatory. Being associated with those sunk below them in crime, they naturally settle down toward the same plane of moral degradation, and excluded, under prison discipline, from other society, may they not be made worse by long confinement? Turned out upon society

almost penniless, as most of them are, it is no wonder they so soon transgress and then return.

We would, therefore, recommend that the experiment of sentencing for shorter terms, in case of first offences, be tried, and experience will soon show whether good or ill results follow.

We believe the separation of those young in crime at the earliest practical moment, from the more experienced and hardened, is a measure of great importance as an aid to their reformation.

It seems contrary to the humane and progressive sentiment of the age in which we live, to compel all classes of criminals to mingle together, as it is impossible to prevent all communication between them, even with the strictest discipline, and such communication must be degrading.

We would therefore recommend that steps be taken for the classification of its occupants, in accordance with the above suggestions, at the earliest practical period consistent with a proper regard to economy.

It is a lamentable feature in all Prisons in our country, that the education and moral improvement of their unfortunate inmates are insufficiently provided for. In this connection we would earnestly urge upon the Legislature the importance of employing an efficient agent to look after the interests of discharged convicts; to open ways for their employment; to encourage and counsel them while they are seeking to regain good standing and honest occupation among their fellow men.

Convicts going out from prison too often have none to encourage or befriend them, and are met with cold suspicion, and treated with ill-concealed or open dislike and contempt. Men seem to forget all are liable to err, and that the repentance of the erring is often deep and sincere, their wish to reform earnest, their power to do so, with wise and kind aid, adequate to the noblest success.

Their isolation from that humane sympathy and aid, without which the strongest would be weak, tends to create reckless feelings, to turn toward evil associates to lead them to crime,

and at last to subject the State to the large expense of their trial and future imprisonment.

It is not only doing the erring man a great wrong, but it is a short-sighted policy which supposes that the State has no duty to discharge toward the criminal after the moment of his exit from the prison walls. It is well known that in most cases criminals have been deficient in education and in the culture of their moral and religious sentiment, from the fault of ignorant and vicious parents, or as the result of orphanage, that has driven them out upon the world amidst unfavorable conditions

Such persons becoming criminals, flung into prison, with little effort made there for their reform, and then pushed out upon society to be met by dislike and contempt, as is too often the case, almost invariably become still worse foes to those they deeply feel to be their enemies. Feeling that every man's hand is against them, they become Ishmaelites in spirit, and their hand is against every man, and hence violence, danger, and endless expense.

Therefore, in Prison, all possible effort should be made for reform and culture, and when the convict's term expires, the government is in duty bound to act, in every possible manner, as the friend and aid of the prisoner in his efforts for good; and the faithful discharge of this duty will be found, in a few years, to be a most economical, as well as most just and humane effort.

A generous and enlightened people should meet the convict *as a man* when he passes out from the Prison. And no vengeful prejudice should bar his path of true, manly, and honorable effort, in his success in future life.

We believe the appointment of an agent by the State, whose business it should be to open a way for employment for discharged convicts by correspondence and personal application among such as wish to use and pay honest labor and skilful genius, and to act wisely and humanely as the friend, the adviser, the kind helper of this unfortunate class, would be a great benefit

to them and to society, and that the moderate cost of such agency would be saved many times to the State. .

It would also become a strong incitement to good behavior among convicts while in prison, as they would readily see that such behavior would open the way for their employment in future, and aid them in regaining self-respect, and the respect of others.

The present accommodations, independent of the Solitary and Female Prisons, which together, now contain thirty-five convicts, are as follows :

In west wing 4 double tiers of cells, 41 in each side,	328
In east wing 4 " " " 40 " " 	320

Making the total number of cells,	<u>648</u>
---	------------

This number includes the new cells, which the Agent states in his report, will be completed in January next. This number exhausts the capacity of the present buildings to hold cells, and there are, it will be seen, but about 62 vacant cells as a provision for the future increase of convicts. The past would indicate that these cells will all be occupied within a year.

The cook room, stoore room, guard rooms, dining hall, offices, hospital and chapel, are sufficient for the accommodation of about 1,000 convicts. Additional cell room and work shops will have speedily to be supplied, in case the increase of convicts shall continue.

It will be seen that a considerable number of convicts have been either unemployed or at work otherwise than upon contracts during the past year. To meet the probable requirements of the next two years, it will be necessary to construct work shops 400 feet in aggregate length, upon the plan in use at the Prison, in addition to the shops provided for by the appropriation of 1859.

In order to provide ample room for work shops, it is recommended that the east wall of the Prison be removed to the line of a street about 300 feet distant, so as to inclose about five acres of land belonging to the State upon that side of the

yard. The east wall has not yet been raised, in pursuance of the Inspectors' recommendation in 1858, and the removal can, therefore, be more economically made now than at some future time. Some portion of this space will be needed for workshops within the coming year..

Among several plans which have been suggested, of increasing the cell accommodations of the Prison, the Inspectors have deemed that of extending an L northward from the west end of the west wing of the Prison, and an ultimate similar extension from the east end of the east wing, the most feasible. If the west L be extended northward 110 feet, and the east L 80 feet, capacity will be afforded for about 300 additional cells, and the extensions will not require any change of the workshops now erected. The west L will take the place of the part of a wall which has recently been found to require rebuilding, and allow the old materials to be used for new walls. The Inspectors recommend the adoption of the plan proposed, and that the west L be first erected.

The Inspectors are reluctantly compelled to say, that an appropriation of considerable magnitude is demanded by the necessities of the Prison. The removal of the east wall, the building of 200 feet of workshops, and of the west L recommended, with the completion of at least one tier of cells in the latter, (or the adoption and carrying out of some equivalent plan,) ought, with a proper view to economy and the requirements of the Institution, to be commenced as soon as the season of 1861 will permit. An estimate of the sums needed for these several objects has been made, at the request of the Inspectors, by the Building Commissioner, which will be found in his report. Taking his estimates as a basis, the expense of the work necessary to be done within the next two years, is as follows :

For expense of moving east wall,.....	\$10,000 00
" " 400 feet of workshops,.....	10,400 00
" " building west L,.....	5,280 00
" " two tier of cells,.....	6,500 00
Making,.....	\$32,180 00

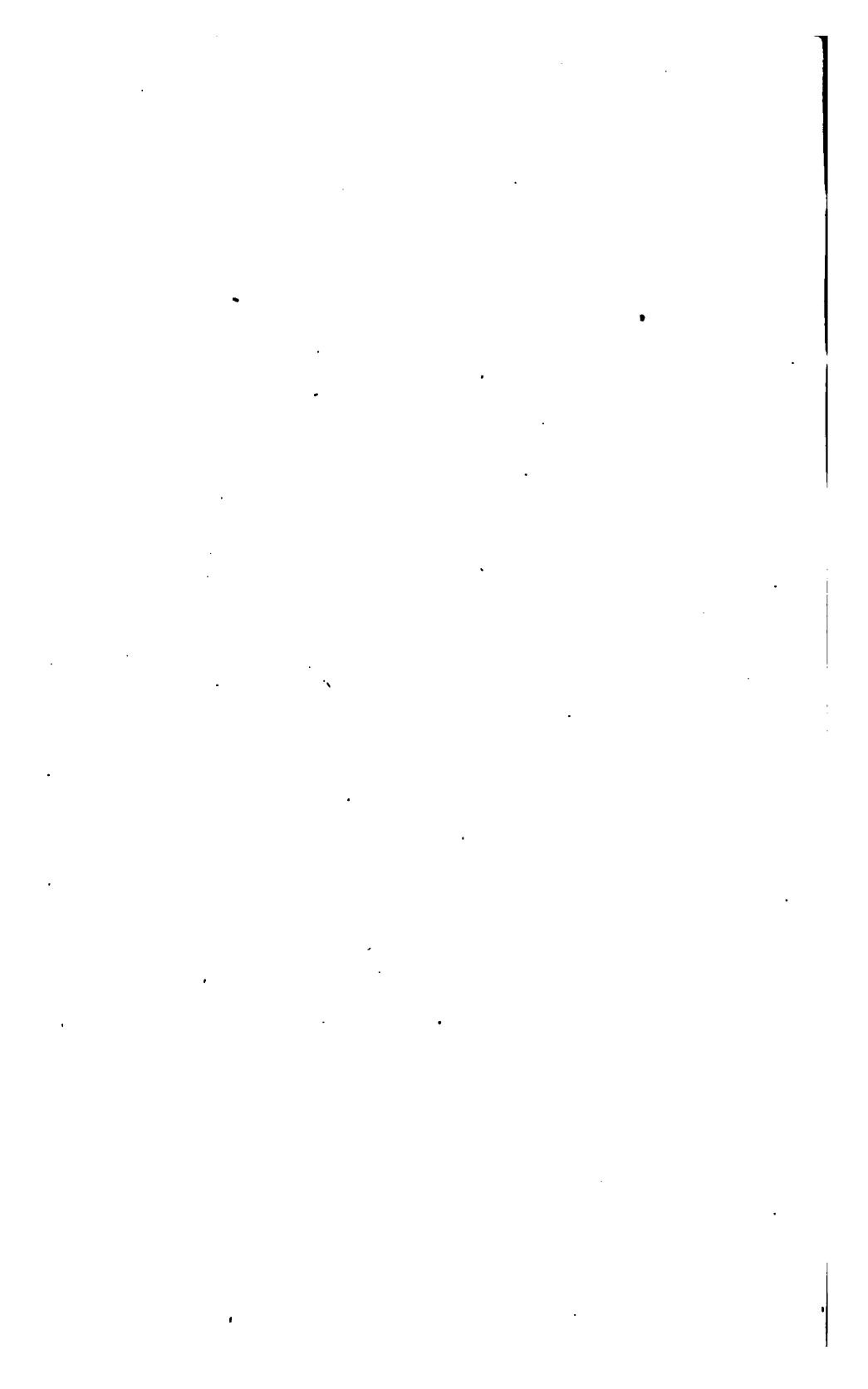
These estimates are for the most part very low, and all of the expense of doing the work beyond the convict labor which can be profitably employed.

The Inspectors take pleasure in expressing their approbation of the faithful manner in which the Agent and all officers of the Prison have discharged the responsible duties which have devolved upon them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AMOS ROOT,
L. H. TRASK,
N. W. CLARK,
Inspectors.

Dated, Jackson, December 1st, 1860.



ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY STATEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1859.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount on hand at the close of last fiscal year,	\$2,094 25
" rec'd from State Treasury,	\$4,000 00
" " for convict labor,	8,191 81
" " for property sold and rent, . .	170 97
" " for interest,	89 64
" " for convict deposits,	1 50
" " from United States for support of U. S. convicts, . . .	369 50
	<hr/> 7,773 42
Total cash received,	<hr/> \$9,867 67

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,	\$ 15 00
" rations,	2,916 77
" building and repairs,	228 69
" salary of officers,	2,123 69
" salary of guards,	438 28
" clothing and bedding,	43 08
" forage,	26 70
" tobacco,	156 19
" oil, candles and gas,	198 74
" hospital stores,	91 09
" convict deposits,	1 56
" miscellaneous expenses,	2 00
	<hr/> 6,241 79
Total expenditures this month,	<hr/> 6,241 79
Balance on hand,	<hr/> <hr/> \$3,625 88

JANUARY, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't cash on hand Dec. 31st, bro't forward,.....	\$3,625 88
Rec'd from State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
Rec'd for convict labor,.....	3,429 77
" property sold,.....	160 98
" convict deposits,.....	3 40
" visitors, December and January,.....	111 00
	<u>4,705 10</u>
Total cash rec'd this month,.....	\$8,330 98

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 50 00
" rations,	3,356 55
" building and repairs,.....	206 66
" salary of officers,.....	1,207 82
" " guards,	530 48
" clothing and bedding,.....	123 74
" forage,	117 41
" oil, candles and gas,.....	156 27
" hospital stores,.....	14 28
" interest,	8 62
" Agent's traveling expenses.....	6 40
" fuel,	344 78
" swine,	10 00
" convicts deposits,.....	2 00
" library,	69 82
" postage,	17 77
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	65 25
	<u>6,287 85</u>
Total expenditures this month,.....	6,287 85
Balance cash on hand,.....	<u>\$2,043 13</u>

FEBRUARY, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't cash on hand Jan 31st, bro't forward,	\$2,043 13
Cash received for convict labor,	\$2,572 55
" " property sold,	40 22
" " visitors this month,	45 20
	<hr/> 2,657 97
Total cash received,	\$4,701 10

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acct of discharged convicts,	\$ 45 00
" rations,	457 38
" building and repairs,	52 23
" salary of officers,	480 69
" " guards,	355 86
" clothing and bedding,	969 00
" forage,	4 00
" oil, candles and gas,	149 87
" interest,	7 82
" Agent's traveling expenses,	5 90
" fuel,	834 73
" convict deposits,	5 00
" tobacco,	46 15
" miscellaneous expenses,	2 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures this month,	\$3,416 63
Balance cash on hand,	<hr/> <u>\$1,284 47</u>

MARCH, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount cash on hand Feb. 29th, brought forward,...	\$1,284 47
Cash received from State Treasury,.....	\$1,000 00
“ for convict labor,.....	4,829 78
“ for property sold,.....	321 31
“ from visitors this month,.....	52 20
	<hr/> 6,204 29
Total cash this month,	\$7,488 76

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 49 00
“ rations,.....	1,608 54
“ building and repairs,.....	89 33
“ salary of officers,.....	2,817 33
“ “ guards,	363 65
“ clothing and bedding,	180 75
“ forage,	29 46
“ oil, candles and gas,.....	111 80
“ hospital stores,.....	51 32
“ fuel,	557 90
“ convicts' deposits,	7 64
“ miscellaneous expenses,	4 00
	<hr/> 5,870 72
Balance cash on hand,.....	<u><u>\$1,618 04</u></u>

APRIL, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't of cash on hand March 31st, bro't forward,....	\$1,618 04
Cash rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$3,619 86
" " property sold,.....	62 57
" " convict deposits,.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,682 93
Total cash received this month,.....	<hr/>
	\$5,300 97

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 80 00
" convict deposits,.....	11 53
" rations,.....	1,479 71
" building and repairs,.....	123 83
" salary of officers,,.....	461 57
" salary of guards,.....	438 95
" clothing and bedding,.....	227 29
" forage,	102 27
" oil, candles and gas,.....	39 00
" postage,	25 00
" library,.....	27 75
" fuel,	156 44
	<hr/>
Total expenditures this month,.....	\$3,172 84
Balance cash on hand,.....	<hr/>
	<u><u>\$2,128 13</u></u>

MAY, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount cash on hand April 30th, bro't forward,.....	\$2,128 13
" cash rec'd for convict labor,.....	\$1,614 97
" cash rec'd for property sold,.....	50
" cash rec'd for convict deposits,.....	60 00
" cash rec'd of visitors for April,.....	45 60
	<u>1,721 07</u>
Total cash received this month,.....	\$3,849 20

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,	\$ 67 00
" rations,	886 34
" building and repairs,	118 28
" salary of officers,	67 12
" salary of guards,	486 58
" clothing and bedding,	292 70
" forage,	16 00
" fuel,	544 83
" interest on acc't,	1 16
" tobacco,	1 98
" miscellaneous expenses,	5 00
Total expenditures this month,	<u>2,376 99</u>
Balance cash on hand,	<u><u>\$1,472 21</u></u>

JUNE, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount cash on hand May 31st, bro't forward,.....	\$1,472 21
From convict labor,.....	\$4,077 39
“ property sold, rent, &c.,.....	110 52
“ U. S. for support of U. S. convicts, ..	1,486 00
“ visitors for May and June,.....	134 20
	<u>5,808 11</u>
Total cash received this month,.....	\$7,280 32

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 85 00
“ rations,	2,027 09
“ building and repairs,	105 62
“ salary of officers,	2,826 77
“ “ guards,	518 56
“ clothing and bedding,	205 90
“ forage,	2 94
“ oil, candles and gas,	254 10
“ fuel,	15 07
“ hospital stores,.....	50 00
“ convict deposits,	6 50
“ library,.....	58 51
“ tobacco,	53 82
“ miscellaneous expenses,	100 00
	<u>6,309 88</u>
Total expenditures this month,.....	6,309 88
Balance cash on hand,.....	<u>\$970 44</u>

JULY, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't cash on hand June 30th, bro't forward,	\$970 44
From convict labor,	\$4,069 10
" property sold, rent, &c.,	27 28
" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,	100 00
" convict deposits,	66 00
	<hr/> 4,263 26
Total cash received,	\$5,238 70

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,	\$ 95 00
" rations,	728 74
" building and repairs,	387 86
" salary of officers,	1,016 88
" " guards,	477 80
" clothing and bedding,	617 53
" forage,	8 86
" oil, candles and gas,	73 85
" fuel,	90 50
" convict deposits,	10 25
" library,	46 16
" Agent's traveling expenses,	6 00
" tobacco,	189 48
" postage,	17 46
" miscellaneous expenses,	22 80
	<hr/>
Total expenditures this month,	3,789 17
Balance cash on hand,	<u><u>\$1,444 53</u></u>

AUGUST, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't cash on hand July 31st bro't forward,.....	\$1,444 58
From convict labor,.....	\$3,391 15
" property sold,.....	6 00
" convict deposits,.....	10 00
" visitors, July and August,.....	176 40
	<hr/>
	3,583 55
Total amount of cash received,.....	\$5,028 08

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 92 00
" rations,	1,815 33
" buildings and repairs,.....	82 01
" salary of officers,.....	180 00
" " guards,.....	590 40
" clothing and bedding,.....	200 69
" forage,	55 72
" oil, candles and gas,.....	67 90
" fuel,.....	1 50
" convict deposits,.....	80
" library,.....	50 00
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	16 00
	<hr/>
Total expenditures this month,.....	\$3,152 35
Balance cash on hand,.....	<u><u>\$1,875 73</u></u>

SEPTEMBER.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't cash on hand, August 31st, brought forward,...	\$1,875 73
From convict labor,.....	\$ 880 18
" property sold, rent, &c.,.....	19 50
" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,...	860 25
" convict deposits,.....	12 00
" visitors this month,.....	151 97
	<hr/>
	1,923 90
Total cash received,.....	<hr/>
	\$3,799 63

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 68 50
" rations,	98 04
" building and repairs,.....	146 35
" salary of officers,.....	2,108 26
" salary of guards,.....	260 58
" clothing and bedding,.....	554 36
" oil, candles and gas,.....	72 90
" convict deposits,.....	11 00
" tobacco,	27 75
" hospital stores,.....	20 62
" miscellaneous expenses,.....	45 38
	<hr/>
Total expenses this month,.....	3,413 74
Balance cash on hand,.....	<hr/>
	<u>\$385 89</u>

OCTOBER, 1866.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Am't cash on hand Sept. 30th, 1866, bro't forward,...	\$385 89
From convict labor,.....	\$6,319 12
“ property sold,.....	660 59
“ interest,.....	35 00
“ convict deposits,.....	13 50
“ visitors this month,.....	112 00
	<u>7,140 21</u>

Total cash received,\$7,526 10

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 55 00
“ rations,.....	2,415 53
“ building and repairs,.....	299 00
“ salary of officers,.....	1,292 59
“ “ “ guards,.....	670 53
“ clothing and bedding,.....	403 24
“ forage,.....	17 60
“ oil, candles and gas,.....	83 65
“ hospital stores,.....	25 00
“ convict deposits,.....	3 00
“ library,.....	1 00
“ Agent's traveling expenses,.....	6 90
“ tobacco,.....	4 95
“ postage,.....	20 12
“ miscellaneous expenses,.....	6 00

Total expenditures this month,..... 5,304 11

Balance cash on hand,\$2,221 99

NOVEMBER, 1860.

CASH RECEIVED THIS MONTH.

Amount on hand, Oct. 31, 1860, bro't forward,.....	\$2,221 99
From convict labor,.....	\$1,813 30
" property sold,.....	166 74
" visitors,	46 80
	<u>2,026 84</u>
Total cash received,	<u>\$4,248 83</u>

CASH EXPENDED THIS MONTH.

On acc't of discharged convicts,.....	\$ 50 00
" rations,	593 68
" building and repairs,.....	10 00
" salary of officers,.....	61 00
" " guards,	479 10
" clothing and bedding,.....	87 45
" forage,	64 84
" fuel,	14 50
" swine purchased,.....	20 00
" library,	50
" interest and discount,.....	8 00
" miscellaneous,	12 25
	<u>1,351 32</u>
Total cash expended this month,.....	<u>1,351 32</u>
Balance cash on hand,	<u><u>\$2,897 51</u></u>

RECAPITULATION

*Of Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30,
1860.*

CASH RECEIVED.

From State Treasury,.....	\$6,000 00
" convict labor,.....	39,808 48
" property sold,	1,747 13
" convict deposits,.....	168 28
" interest on acc't,.....	74 64
" U. S. for support of U. S. convicts,..	2,815 75
" visitors,	876 37
	<hr/>
	\$51,490 65
Am't cash on hand Nov. 30, 1859, bro't forward,....	2,094 25
	<hr/>
Total cash received,	<u>\$53,584 90</u>

CASH EXPENDED.

Discharged convicts,.....	\$ 751 50
Rations,	18,333 70
Building and repairs,....	1,849 36
Salary of officers,.....	14,643 72
" guards,.....	5,610 77
Clothing and bedding,.....	3,795 73
Forage,.....	445 80
Oil, candles and gas,.....	1,208 08
Fuel,.....	2,560 25
Hospital stores,.....	252 31
Convict deposits,.....	60 28
Swine purchased,	30 00
Library,	253 74
Agent's traveling expenses,.....	25 20
Interest on account,.....	25 60
Tobacco,.....	480 32
Postage,	80 35
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	280 68
	<hr/>
Total cash expended,.....	\$50,687 39
Bal. cash on hand, Nov. 30, 1860,.....	2,897 51
	<hr/>
	<u>\$53,584 90</u>



AGENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the provision of the statute, made for the "Government and Discipline of the State Prison," I herewith present you my second Annual Report concerning the finances and general transactions of the Prison.

In the last Report, I said that I was very "sanguine in the belief, that by a careful and economical administration of the affairs of the Institution, the ensuing year, it would be made to earn sufficient to support itself." And now it gives me pleasure to state, that for the past year the Prison has earned an amount more than enough to meet its expenses, and unless fire should consume the work-shops or Prison, or some fatal epidemic prostrate and destroy the convicts, or some financial revulsion embarrass and ruin the contractors, I see no reason why, with the like management, it may not continue to support itself for years to come.

For the particulars concerning the receipts and expenditures, you are respectfully referred to the abstracts of monthly statements and recapitulation accompanying this report, from which you will observe that the receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1860, have been,..... \$53,584 90
Expenditures for same time,..... 50,687 39

Cash on hand,..... \$2,897 51

To show the actual expense for the support of the convict department during the past year, it will be proper to deduct from the sum expended as per vouchers shown, viz :..... \$50,687 39
Amount of building and repairs,.....\$1,849 36

Also amount rec'd for property sold,.....	\$1,747	13
Also amount which inventory of moveable property exceeds last year,.....	1,424	64
	<hr/>	\$5,021 13
		\$45,668 26
Add amount of indebtedness this year over last,....	2,017	24
	<hr/>	
Making expenses for the past year,.....	\$47,684	50
The earnings of the Institution for the past year have been as follows :		
Amount charged Contractors,.....	\$45,544	26
" " United States,.....	3,370	50
" received for property sold, rent, &c.,.....	1,747	13
" " from visitors' fees,.....	876	37
	<hr/>	\$51,538 26
Deduct amount of actual expenses,.....	47,684	50
	<hr/>	
Showing amount earned above expenses,.....	\$3,854	76
To this add the amount of the number of days work done for the building commissioner, 7434, at 40 cents per day,.....	2,973	60
Also amount of 2565 days work, building done by agent, at 40 cents per day,.....	1,026	00
Total earnings for the State, available and unavail- able, more than expenses,.....	\$7,853	36

There are now in Prison 621 convicts, and the average for the year has been 597.5, an average increase over last year of 112.7 ; of this number only 407 are at work at available labor for the State, and but few more can be employed for want of work-shops ; if we had them, we are quite sure that the Prison would produce this year a very handsome income to the State, above expenses ; still, under present circumstances, a favorable balance in its favor will be shown.

The amount for officers' salary increases yearly, in consequence of the increase of convicts, as it requires a keeper for every 25 or 30 men employed. This expenditure, as well as

all others, I have endeavored to keep as low as possible, consistent with the safe keeping of the convicts and the best interest of the prison.

There has been built upon the west side of the mess room a two-story building, for a cook room and clothes drying room; also, a new oven, and a chimney stack forty-four feet high. The old cook room, under the centre building, was always a great source of annoyance, from the steam and smoke passing up into the hospital and other parts of the prison; also from the fact that visitors had to first pass through it on entering the prison. We now use this part of the building for store room and cellar.

Over the new cook room we are arranging an apparatus for drying clothes by steam pipe. Formerly, during the fall, winter and spring, the clothes have been dried upon the railings, in front of the cells, and of course the dampness arising from six hundred wet sheets and shirts was not very conducive to the comfort and health of the convicts. This difficulty will soon be obviated.

The indebtedness of the Prison to sundry individuals amounts to \$9,212 64, and the amount owing the Prison from contractors is \$18,495 97.

These amounts are seemly large, but are principally accounted for from the depreciated value of Western currency; most of the contractors receive no other but Western money for their manufactures, which we have for some time refused to take at par, except in small amounts, consequently they have not paid us and we have not paid our debts. About half of these amounts only became due upon the first day of December.

In the fall and early in the winter, we obtain our supplies of pork and wood in order to get them at advantageous rates. Also, we usually advance \$2,000 to the beef contractors, and when we fail to receive what may be due from contractors we are obliged to draw from the State Treasury. For these reasons we obtained from the Treasurer, last year, \$6,000; but this

amount is more than balanced by the increased credit extended to some of the contractors over last year.

Number of convicts in Prison Nov. 1860,	621
" " " 1859,	535
Increase,	<u>86</u>

Whole number of days spent in Prison, from Dec. 1st, 1859, to and including Nov. 30th, 1860, 218,682

Average daily number during the year 1860,	597.5
" " " 1859,	<u>484.8</u>

Average daily increase over last year, 112.7

Whole number in Prison Nov. 30, 1859,	535
" " received during 1860,	<u>272</u>

Whole number in Prison during the year, 807

Number of convicts discharged by expiration of sentence, 139

Discharged by order Supreme Court, 1

Pardoned by Gov. Wisner, 37

 " Pres. Buchanan, 1

Died, 6

Escaped, 2

186

Remaining in Prison, 621

Employment of convicts, Nov. 30th, 1860 :

By Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, manufacturing farm- ing implements,.....	120
By Austin & Tomlinson, wagon making,.....	112
“ Henry Gilbert, cabinet ware,.....	67
“ Sprague, Withington, Cooley & Hopkins,.....	73
“ Walter Fish, boots and shoes,.....	35
Whole No. employed on contract,.....	407
In Hospital,	4
Tailor shop,.....	4
Cook-room and mess-room,.....	11
Barber shop,.....	3
Wash house,.....	6
Preparing fuel,.....	7
Cooper shop,.....	1
Stable and blacksmith shop,.....	5
Prison yard,.....	6
Agent's house,.....	1
Attending cows, horses and swine,.....	2
Halls,	6
Female prison,.....	12
Solitary “	23
Aged, sick, cripples and infirm,.....	45
Lumpers, in shops,.....	16
Building department,.....	26
Grading for new wall,.....	20
Unemployed,	16
	<hr/> 214
Total,	<hr/> 621

Number of days productive labor on contract,.....	119,872
" " " " for State,	39,400
" " lost in consequence of sickness,.....	5,198
" " " for want of employment,.....	9,265
" " " by aged and infirm,.....	6,668
" " " in solitary confinement,.....	7,199
" " in Sundays,.....	31,080

Total,.....218,682

Number days labor for Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, 44,369	
" " Austin & Tomlinson,.....	32,926½
" " Henry Gilbert,.....	21,619½
" " Sprague, Withington & Co.,...12,258½	
" " Walter Fish,.....	8,699½

Total,.....119,872

Number of days in hospital by steward,.....	1,352
" " barber shop,.....	932
" " cook room,.....	4,026
" " wash house,.....	2,191
" " Prison halls and yard,.....	7,199
" " building department,.....	7,434
" " " and repairs,.....	2,565
" " lumpers in shops,.....	5,008
" " tailor shop,	1,258
" " cooper shop,.....	313
" " Agent's house,.....	313
" " female prison,.....	3,978
" " grading for new wall,.....	2,824

Total,.....39,400

We do not require as many convicts to do the labor about the Prison as are herein enumerated. The work could all be done with perhaps one-third less, but as we could not contract their labor, nor have we shop-room if we could, we have thought

best that they all have some employment, a portion of the time, at anything that could be found to be done, rather than they should be lying around entirely idle. We have endeavored to pursue this course with these men, not on contract, as far as possible, yet there are many still that have little or nothing to do, and we are obliged to keep a guard with them at quite an expense to the State, without any income from them at all. This state of things must continue to exist and grow worse until the yard is enlarged, more work-shops are erected and contracts let to employ the men.

The average increase of convicts the past year has been nearly double that of any former year, and, to my mind, it has become a difficult question to determine when this fearful increase of crime would reach its greatest limit, so that there would be discharged from the Prison as many as were received. Year after year have I been hoping for such a period, but as the years roll round our numbers tell us that such hopes are vain and that the end is not yet. For the six years past our numbers have increased on an average of over 62 per year, and should this ratio continue for the next six years, (and we can see no reason to doubt it,) there will be at least one thousand convicts to be confined in this or some other Prison in the State. It will be seen at once that there is a necessity of taking some steps to provide more Prison accommodation. The last range of cells in the East wing will be completed in January next, which will accommodate about eighty more convicts, probably as many as will be received the coming year.

It is very probable that the work-house being built in Detroit may give us temporary relief, and perhaps, by some necessary legislation being made for it, it might be so arranged with the State or with the counties as to receive those convicts that would be sent here for minor offenses and for short periods, and to relieve us to that extent that we should not require as large an appropriation this coming year as we otherwise should necessarily be obliged to demand. The yard should be at once

enlarged, work-shops are needed immediately, and cell room for at least 250 convicts should be commenced next spring.

We have had two escapes during the year, both being convicts that were at work outside the wall. There have been employed most of the season, from ten to thirty convicts, in quarrying stone and grading for the new wall, and it is peculiarly fortunate that more than these two have not escaped. Within the walls there has been but little difficulty, no insurrections, rebellion, or insubordination among the convicts. With the contractors, foremen, officers, keepers, guards, and other free men, a general spirit of harmony and good will towards each other has prevailed.

Our Artesian wells continue to flow, furnishing us with an abundance of pure, clear and wholesome water, and for washing, cleansing, culinary and sanitary purposes, its value to the Institution is incalculable. Another well was dug in the north part of the yard, equally as successful as the first, yielding a large supply of water, that in case of fire will be of great benefit.

The "good time," as it is called among convicts, or the deduction of a given number of days per month from the sentence of a convict for good behavior, works admirably; comparatively but few punishments have to be inflicted now, and I am inclined to believe that an increase of the number of days per month to be deducted might work still more favorably.

In my last annual report, I said "there was but little reform to be made in convicts by our congregate system of State Prisons, especially when the people insist that the institution should be made 'to pay.'" Every day convinces me more and more of the truth of these assertions, and I am firm in the belief that reforms in State Prisons can be better wrought out through the separate system, as adopted in Pennsylvania, with improvements that might be made upon that system, than by any other that has yet been devised. But as that is hardly practicable here under existing circumstances, I should only advise when another Prison is built in this State, that the separate system be adopted.

The evils of our present system might be much remedied by a series of classification among the convicts, as regards their ages, offences and dispositions ; but the idea of making the Prison "pay," or be self-supporting, under an arrangement of this kind, would be entirely out of the question, and the people of the State must abandon this principle of making money out of convicts, before any reformation can be begun. The very able, clear and practical manner with which our much esteemed and worthy Chaplain treats this question of the reformation of the convict, is worthy of your especial attention. And he is entitled to great credit for his active, zealous, and untiring labors in endeavoring to reform the criminal, and point him the way to a better life.

From the report of the Physician you will observe that we have had but few deaths, and comparatively but little sickness, the past year. In this respect we have been very fortunate. All the officers in the Prison are entitled to my warmest commendations for their earnest endeavors to do their several duties in a manner creditable to themselves and the Institution. And again permit me to return you my thanks for the friendly relations that have always existed in our varied duties, as officers of this Institution,

Very respectfully,

W. L. SEATON.

Jackson, Mich., Dec. 1, 1860.

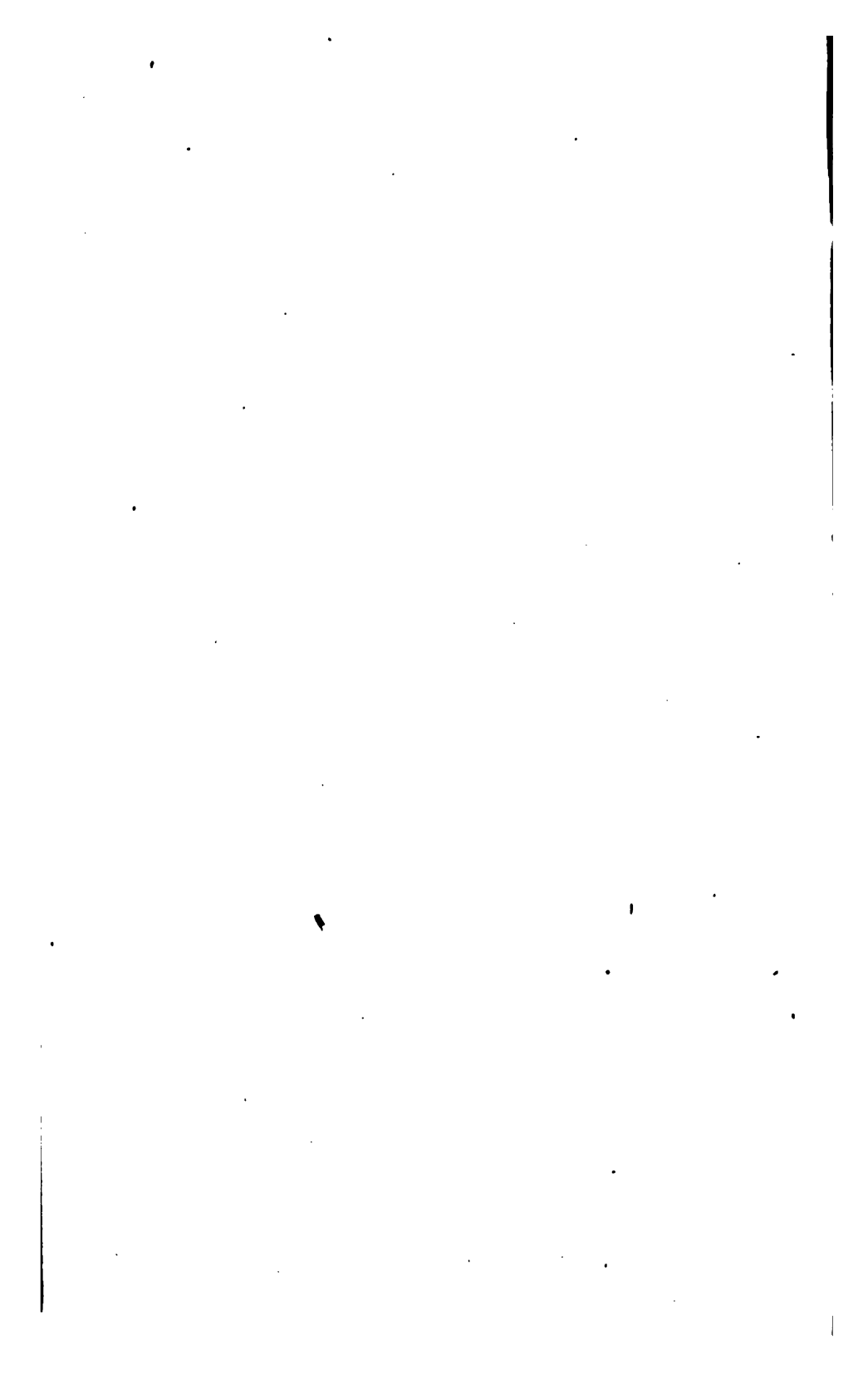


Table showing the Crimes of Convicts received in this Penitentiary from and including December 1st, 1859, to and including November 30th, 1860.

Assault,	8
Assault with an attempt to commit murder,	8
" " " " rape,	2
Adultery,	2
Burglary and larceny,	18
" with intent to commit murder,	1
" 	34
Bigamy,	3
Buggery,	2
Forgery,	8
Grand larceny,	30
Having in possession counterfeit money with intent to pass,	5
Incest,	1
Larceny,	84
Murder first degree,	3
" second degree,	1
Manslaughter,	4
Making counterfeit coin,	3
Malicious injury to property,	5
Obtaining goods under false pretenses,	5
Passing counterfeit bank bills and coin,	19
Perjury,	2
Placing obstructions on Railroad,	4
Rape,	2
Resisting an officer,	4
Receiving stolen property,	5
Robbery,	4
Stealing sheep,	1
Stealing from U. S. Mail,	3
Seduction and debauchery,	1
Total,	272

Table showing the terms of sentence of those received from and including Dec. 1, 1859, to and including Nov. 30, 1860.

Three months,.....	2
Five months,.....	1
Six months,.....	12
One year,.....	40
One year and two months,.....	1
One year and three months,.....	1
One year and four months,.....	2
One year and five months,.....	2
One year and six months,.....	13
Two years,.....	55
Two years and three months,.....	7
Two years and six months,.....	11
Two years and nine months,.....	1
Three years,.....	34
Three years and two months,.....	1
Three years and six months,.....	4
Three years and seven months,.....	1
Four years,.....	21
Five years,.....	31
Five years and three months,.....	1
Six years,.....	4
Seven years,.....	3
Seven years and six months,.....	1
Eight years,.....	4
Nine years,.....	1
Ten years,.....	6
Twelve years,.....	1
Fourteen years,.....	1
Fifteen years,.....	5
Life,.....	2
Life, solitary,.....	3
Total,.....	272

Table showing the several Counties from which Convicts have been sent, from and including Dec. 1st, 1859, to and including November 30th, 1860, together with the number sent from each County.

Allegan,.....	2
Berrien,.....	4
Branch,	9
Barry,.....	5
Cass,.....	11
Clinton,	1
Calhoun,	9
Cheboygan,	1
Chippewa,.....	8
Eaton,.....	4
Genessee,.....	5
Hillsdale,.....	7
Houghton,	4
Ionia,	8
Ingham,	5
Jackson,.....	9
Kalamazoo,	11
Kent,.....	16
Lapeer,.....	5
Lenawee,.....	17
Livingston,	4
Macomb,.....	5
Monroe,.....	11
Mackinaw,	1
Oakland,.....	15
Ottawa,.....	5
St. Joseph,	6
St. Clair,.....	11
Shiawassee,	1
Tuscola,	1
Van Buren,.....	4
Wayne,.....	44

Washtenaw,.....	11
United States Court.....	17
Total,	<u>279</u>

Table showing the ages of those received from and including December 1, 1859, to and including November 30, 1860.

16 years,.....	1
17 "	16
18 "	12
19 "	9
20 "	13
21 "	16
22 "	12
23 "	22
24 "	13
25 "	10
26 "	9
27 "	9
28 "	10
29 "	8
30 "	11
31 "	8
32 "	4
33 "	10
34 "	7
35 "	6
36 "	4
37 "	8
38 "	6
39 "	5
40 "	5
41 "	5
42 "	6
44 "	1
45 "	7

No. 8.	49
46 years,.....	2
47 "	2
48 "	2
49 "	1
52 "	1
53 "	2
54 "	2
55 "	1
56 "	1
57 "	1
59 "	2
60 "	1
64 "	1
65 "	1
	<hr/> 272

Table showing the Nativity of the Convicts received from and including December 1st, 1859, to and including November 30th, 1860.

Canada,	21
Connecticut,	3
England,.....	13
France,.....	1
Germany,.....	12
Holland,.....	2
Illinois,	5
Ireland,	34
Kentucky,	3
Michigan,.....	26
Massachusetts,	4
Maine,	2
New York,.....	101
New Hampshire,.....	2
New Jersey,	44
North Carolina,.....	1

Ohio,	15
Pennsylvania,	7
Scotland,	2
Tennessee,	3
Vermont,	5
Virginia,	2
District of Columbia,	1
New Brunswick,	1
South Carolina,	1
Louisiana,	1
Total,	<u>272</u>

Table showing the number of Convicts Received, Discharged, Deceased, Pardoned and Escaped, since the commencement of the Prison, to and including November 30th, 1860.

YEAR.	No. Received.	No. Dischrg'd	Pardoned.	Escaped.	Deceased.	Reversal of Sentence.
1839.....	56	3	.....	6	.....	.....
1840.....	45	27	7	11	.....	.....
1831.....	52	13	11	.....	.....	.....
1842.....	44	12	3	4	1	.....
1843.....	57	25	7	3	1	.....
1844.....	42	37	2	1	2	.....
1845.....	43	15	8	2	2	.....
1846.....	40	15	6	1	.....	.....
1847.....	43	24	14	2	3	.....
1848.....	33	21	15	4	.....	.....
1849.....	30	30	16	2	1	.....
1850.....	50	22	2	2	2	.....
1851.....	83	41	9	1	3	.....
1852.....	87	39	9	1	3	2
1853.....	71	42	24	.....	9	1
1854.....	103	49	9	1	3	.....
1855.....	141	47	21	6	9	.....
1856.....	136	63	20	5	3	.....
1857.....	170	63	24	3	18	2
1858.....	195	80	40	2	10	1
1859.....	212	92	41	1	11	5
1860.....	272	139	38	2	6	1
	2005	899	323	60	87	12

Table showing the names of those Convicts now in Solitary confinement, their ages when received, the counties from which they were sent, and the year in which they were received.

Names.	Age.	County.	Year.
John Marsh, (Insane,).....	31.....	Wayne,.....	1848
Joseph Rabedeau,.....	19.....	Wayne,.....	1851
William Eastman,.....	27.....	Genesee,.....	1851
Gabriel Lapham,.....	35.....	Wayne,.....	1852
James Hitchcock,.....	32.....	Ingham,.....	1853
John M. Reynolds,.....	26.....	Van Buren,.....	1853
John R. Webster,.....	44.....	Macomb,.....	1854
J. R. Clements, (Insane,)....	34.....	Allegan,.....	1854
David Foster, (Insane,)....	36.....	Oakland,.....	1854
John F. Myer,.....	22.....	Oakland,.....	1854
Samuel Uiam,.....	44.....	Kalamazoo,.....	1855
James E. Cromwell,.....	24.....	Monroe,.....	1855
Jordon Turpin,.....	45.....	Ottawa,.....	1855
Mary Brooks,.....	24.....	Eaton,.....	1856
William Young,.....	27.....	Ottawa,.....	1857
John Powers,.....	21.....	Ottawa,.....	1857
Joseph Ducatt,.....	28.....	Sanilac,.....	1858
Enos J. Merritt,.....	31.....	Newaygo,.....	1859
Peter Van Gastel,.....	24.....	Bay,.....	1859
Edward Murphy,.....	45.....	Mackinac,.....	1860
George Lovely,.....	40.....	Calhoun,.....	1860
Truman Willson,.....	41.....	Macomb,.....	1860

INVENTORY.

Inventory of the Moveable Property, Goods and Materials on hand at this Prison and belonging to the State, on the 30th day of November, 1860.

In Agent's House —2 cooking stoves, pipe and furniture, 6 parlor stoves, 1 large dining table, 2 breakfast tables, 1 kitchen table, 2 stands, 3 dressers, 1 bureau, 1 book-case, 1 cupboard, 1 clothes press, 1 bedstead, 5 carpets, 1 refrigerator, all valued at.....	\$ 500 00
Prison Office —2 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 1 book-case, 12 office chairs, 1 desk, 1 iron safe, 3 sets of window curtains, 1 letter-press, 1 revolver, 1 map United States, 1 map of the State of Michigan, 1 map of the County of Jackson, 1 map of building, all valued at.....	150 00
Library Room —1 stove and pipe, 2 tables, 1 large book-case and about 900 volumes of books, all valued at.....	700 00
Guard Room —1 stove and pipe, 6 carbines, 4 muskets, 10 Colt's revolvers, 3 Allen's revolvers, ammunition, &c., valued at.....	250 00
Chapel —2 stoves and pipes, chaplain's desk, 4 keeper's seats, and seats to accommodate 650 persons, valued at.....	250 00
Kitchen —5 large and 1 small furnace cauldrons, sink, bread cupboard and cooking utensils, valued at.....	300 00

Prison—4 coal stoves and pipe ; 3 large wood stoves and pipe, 1 clock, 5 large tables, 3 lanterns, 10 water cans, 3 chairs, 568 cell buckets, all valued at.....	\$400 00
Also—568 beds and bedding, each comprising the following articles, to wit: 1 single bedstead, 1 straw bed-tick, 3 sheets, 1 pillow case, and 3 quilts or comfortables, each bed and bedding valued at \$8 00, making an aggregate of.....	4,544 00
Also—in each cell, 1 mug and broom, all valued at	100 00
Dining Room—Tin basins, plates, spoons, knives and forks, and stools to accommodate 568 convicts, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 keeper's desk, and 4 keeper's seats, valued at.....	300 00
Wash-room and Soap-house—6 furnace cauldrons, clothes box, pails, barrels, &c., &c., value,.....	150 00
Barber shop—1 stove and pipe, barber's case, 2 chairs, table, shaving case and tools, valued at..	50 00
Female Department—6 stoves and pipe, 3 tables, 24 chairs, cooking utensils, beds for 15 convicts, and furniture for matron's room, valued at.....	200 00
Carpenter's shop—2 stoves and pipe, 4 work-benches, tool chest, and carpenters' and joiners' tools, valued at.....	50 00
Prison Yard—3 wheel-barrows, 3 iron bars, 4 buck-saws, 3 axes, 2 pr. hand cuffs, 13 pair shackles, 5 balls and chains, 2 set tackle blocks, 2 gins and fixtures, 1 tack screw, 3 set mason tools, 1 large bell, valued at.....	150 00
Guard and gate houses—six stoves and pipes, valued at.....	25 00
Prison barn—2 cows, 2 horses, buggy and harness, 1 cutter, 1 wagon, 1 cart, valued at.....	500 00
9 tons hay, 30 bushels oats, and quantity of mill feed,	60 00
Swine pen—83 swine, valued at.....	500 00
Solitary Prison—1 steam engine and boilers,.....	2,000 00

Also bed and bedding for 28 convicts, 1 clock, table, scoop, &c.,	\$200 00
Also 1 run of mill stone,	150 00
Engine house—1 fire engine and 800 feet of hose,	800 00
Hospital—1 large medicine case, 1 case surgical instruments, 1 dispensatory, 1 instrument for adjusting dislocations, 1 case dental instruments, glass jars, vials, scales, mortars, &c., valued at.	200 00
Medicines,	150 00
Also, 16 beds, 20 woolen blankets, 16 bedsteads, 2 stoves and furniture, chairs, wash tubs, pails, and table furniture for 16 convicts, valued at.	230 00
Store room—1,200 bushels potatoes, at 20c,	240 00
60 " beans, at 6s,	45 00
75 " rye, at 6s,	56 25
1 bbl vinegar,	3 00
1614 galls molasses, at 35c,	564 90
12 bbls flour, at \$4 50,	54 00
10 " sour-crust, at \$2,	20 00
20 bush ruta bagas, at 2s,	5 00
50 lbs lard, at 10c,	5 00
224 mugs, 12½c,	28 00
100 pork bbls, 8s,	100 00
2 hash machines and 1 platform scale,	30 00
Store room No. 2—988 yards striped cloth, 50c,	499 00
26½ yards satinett, 50c,	13 38
312 yards sheeting, 9c,	28 08
123 yards check, 12½c,	15 38
4 boxes tobacco, 448 lbs, 20c,	89 60
170 pounds candles, 18c,	22 10
4 pair boots, \$3,	12 00
15 pair shoes, \$1 62½c,	24 38
30 pair socks, at 25c,	7 50
22 bags, 48 tin plates, 12 tin cups, 2 dozen knives and forks, 10 dozen coarse combs, 6 dozen fine combs, 7 gross wood combs, pins, needles and thread—all valued at.	31 25

Also, bedding materials and clothing made up,....	\$100 00
Tailor Shop—22 yards tweed, 50c,.....	11 00
43 yards striped satinett, 50c,	21 50
Clothing made up for convicts,	30 00
Tools for tailor shop,	15 00
185 cords wood, \$2,	370 00
50 tons coal, \$2 50,	125 00
1 sack hops, 142 pounds, 20c,.....	28 40
Total,	<u>\$15,503 72</u>

State of Michigan, County of Jackson, ss.

William L. Seaton, Agent, and H. H. Bingham, Clerk, being duly sworn, depose and say that the items set forth in the foregoing inventory are true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

W. L. SEATON, *Agent,*

H. H. BINGHAM, *Clerk.*

Sworn to and subscribed this 17th day of December, 1860.

AMOS ROOT,

Notary Public.

MATRON'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—I have continued the same plan as last year, in assigning to each individual a certain kind and amount of labor each day. This saves time and prevents confusion, as each one understands what is expected of her without delay or asking questions.

A disposition was manifested by some, in the early part of this year, to act rather disorderly ; but by promptly meeting every such case in the outset, we have maintained the ascendancy, and for the last five months have had but very little trouble with them.

At the commencement of this year there were thirteen female convicts ; since which time two have been pardoned, six discharged on expiration of sentence, and seven have been committed, leaving at the present time twelve—one less than at the commencement of the year.

There have been but very few days work done for the officers this year. But ninety-one days have been lost by sickness. During the long days of last summer, each afternoon was spent by several who were desirous to learn, in reading and writing, as they could all gain some time, if diligent, in the forepart of the day. This has had a beneficial effect ; much more time now being spent with their books, and especially upon the Sabbath ; consequently there is much less conversation detrimental to their moral improvement, and unpleasant to one in charge here.

The improvements that were going on at the close of last

year, have been completed, adding very much to the convenience of this illly constructed building.

I have prepared a table, similar to those of former years, by which is shown the amount of labor done for the other department of the Prison, which shows also quite a difference in the number of shirts used in each year. By equally dividing the number of last year with this, you will see that there will be nearly a hundred less shirts used this year and last, than there were the year before, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of men. All other differences will be explained by the amount of clothing now made and on hand at this date.

The following figures will show the amount of clothing made and on hand at the close of this fiscal year, and also what was reported on hand at the close of last year :

	1859.	1860.
White shirts, .....	.....	20
Striped shirts,	54.....	43
Pillow slips,	189.....	31
Suspenders, .....	.....	36
Neck ties, .....	.....	23
Aprons, .....	.....
Towels, .....	.....	91
Sheets,	100.....	120

I regret now that I did not last year give a full report of all the clothing then on hand, as it is more satisfactory to all, to compare one year with another, and thereby we may know exactly how this department is managed from year to year. Many of the aprons made this year have been made from cloth that had been used on bedsteads until it had become torn and worthless for that purpose, but much of it could be used for aprons and do more service than even new striped cloth.

I have been endeavoring, ever since I came here, to reduce the amount of clothing consumed (as there seemed to be little care on the part of most of them) in this department, and I have this year succeeded beyond my expectations. There seems to be an increasing and truly commendable desire to

excel each other in this respect, which, when compared with the wasteful extravagance in all things, (unless constantly watched,) is to me gratifying indeed.

I have kept an account of all new garments made, and those bought, &c., which may not be necessary to mention here, but which will be of service to whoever shall succeed me in the management of this department.

I have not felt satisfied in regard to the condition of the room we occupy, as the paper and furniture were badly soiled when I came here, and the carpet worn out, but as you then anticipated building a new Female Prison before this time, and did not wish to expend money on this, I have endeavored to make them do so long ; and now, unless it is a positive certainty that the new Prison can be made ready for occupancy early in the Spring, I shall urge the necessity of having it immediately undergo an entire renovation.

To the officers connected with this department, I am much indebted for kindness shown me and aid promptly rendered in every necessary case.

Yours, truly,

MRS. W. H. CLARK,

Matron.

Female Prison, Jackson, Nov. 30, 1860.

Table showing the amount of Work done in the Female Prison this year.

1900-00 MONTHS.	White Shirts for Un- charged Convicts.	Striped Shirts for daily use.	Flannel Shirts.	Mended Shirts.	Pillow Slips.	Aprons.	Towels.	Suspenders.	Shoes.	Neckties.	Straw Ticks.
December.....		145	103	153	...	23	44	...	62	43	...
January.....	1	111	...	136	4	109	46	30	162	...	...
February.....		141	...	122	3	20	40	47	88	...	...
March.....		102	...	145	4	...	40	...	180	1	...
April.....		152	...	141	...	11	125	45	...	...	...
May.....		49	...	97	192	25	24	23	146	36	...
June.....		102	...	173	...	30	93	39	3	...	...
July.....	13	134	...	174	1	89	66	11	...	54	...
August.....	12	153	...	177	4	43	71	55	...	93	...
September.....	23	23	...	129	...	23	201	...	27	...	88
October.....		194	2	96	...	115	...	42	...	18	100
November.....		161	...	155	3	...	...	66	43	13	...
Total.....	49	1,473	110	1,699	211	494	830	361	711	282	196

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your rules prescribing “the duties of the chaplain,” I have preached regularly through the past year on Sunday morning in the Prison chapel, and have “attended a Sunday school in the Prison” in which the convicts have been instructed (as nearly as practicable) as required by sec. 50, of chap. 172, of the revised statutes.” I have also preached on alternate Sunday afternoons in the Female Prison.

The following statements are made in conformity with the rule requiring the chaplain to “inquire into and state in his annual report to the Inspectors, information upon” certain subjects.

EDUCATION.

431 could read and write when committed.

116 could read only, when committed.

56 could neither read nor write, when committed.

ORPHANAGE.

74 at the age of 18 years, had lost both parents.

111 “ “ “ father.

73 “ “ “ mother.

MARITAL.

Of the 621 convicts in the prison, I have ascertained that, at the time of their arrest,

• 269 were married,

50 were widowers,

1 was a widow,

301 had not been married.

TEMPERANCE.

309 were more or less intemperate ;
162 were occasional or habitual drinkers ; and
150 say they abstained entirely.

Some important and interesting inferences may be drawn from these statistics. Those relating to education show that ignorance and crime are intimately associated : associated, it would appear, in the relation of cause and effect. If it is so, it is a strong argument in favor of prison schools for the educational reform of convicts ; and it is an appeal to our interest in behalf of universal education. If all were well educated, few would be convicted of crime.

It is said by the opposers of public free schools and universal education, that States which have the best common schools have not fewest State prisoners. It is true in some cases. But a critical inquiry shows that of native citizens of these States a smaller percentage find their way to the State Prison, than of the native citizens of States which have made less provisions for education. If their prisons are full, it is with natives of other States, and foreign countries, where the facilities for acquiring an education are less.

In all penitentiaries which have published educational statistics, convicts are shown to be more distinguished by ignorance, than by any other peculiarity. But we must not assume from this that the ignorant are, at heart, more depraved than the intelligent ; that education directly imparts moral and spiritual elevation. Of a given number of men, one-half of whom are much better educated than the other, but equally evil at heart, the ignorant portion will be much more liable to crime ; and when they commit crime will be much more liable to detection, conviction and punishment.

Of 621 convicts, 253 were orphans, wholly or in part, before they reached their 18th year. This is a large proportion, and in many cases orphanage seems to have been the approximate cause of the child's taking a path leading to crime and a prison. But inquiry into most of these cases has convinced me

that neglect or ignorance on the part of parents, or the early escape of the child from a home in which he might have continued, have been the door to crime oftener than actual orphanage.

That one half of these convicts admit that they were intemperate, and that less than a fourth say they abstained entirely from intoxicating beverages, indicates a pretty close relation between intemperance and crime. But on this point, (and others suggested by the statistics with which this report commences,) opinions are expressed, in my former report, which I have seen no reason to change ; but which do not need to be repeated now.

During the past year I have given my time and thought, almost undividedly to the uses and duties of this office. In the experiences of the year there has been much to cheer a hopeful laborer ; but the cheer has been often and sadly dashed with disappointments and discouragements. There is little danger that a faithful prison chaplain should become sanguine and light-hearted over-much. Brought into very intimate relations with a charge, so many of whom confess to intemperance, or ignorance, or both ; and all of whom have been convicted of crime, it would be strange if he did not find his path liberally sprinkled with things undelightful. But though unmixed pleasure has not sprung from my relations to the inmates of this prison, I can truly say that more of pleasure than of pain, and much more of hope than of disappointment, have resulted to me from my connections with them. There is one class of inmates of this prison, with whom my intercourse has always been pleasant. I mean the officers. I cannot pass unnoticed the uniform courtesy—I should say cordial kindness—which I have met with from every officer of the prison, during the year. The saddest circumstance about the path of one who is trying to be of service to prisoners, is the wrong feeling, prejudice, and indifference of the general public toward them ; and the lack of such legislation as would immediately follow, if the popular heart were full of the spirit of the Lord Jesus toward all evil doers. There is, of course, in these convicts, very much that

needs reforming, and the restraints of prison life as an incipient step to reform; but the public sentiment toward them as certainly needs reform; and one of these reforms will never get much ahead of the other.

There has been a willing attendance at chapel, and very good attention given during the service. Frequent conversations on week days show that the congregation remember what is said on the Sabbath; and there are evidences, which gladden my heart, that the good seed of the Word sometimes finds fruitful soil. A paragraph in the very able Report for 1859 of the Rev. L. Warner, the well known Chaplain of the Ohio State Prison, expresses my own opinion, based on experience, touching the kind of preaching most likely to be effective in a penitentiary. He says: "The religious services have been characterized with more than usual attention. My method of addressing the men has been somewhat changed. I have lectured more than sermonized—have presented subjects rather than texts. This course seems to have aroused men to think, and has elicited the inquiry, "What shall we do?" rather than "how shall we *feel*?" I cannot but hope that good will be the result."

As many attend the Sunday School as at present there are arrangements for, (viz.: a little over a hundred,) and they are diligent and orderly in the School. Those in the Bible Classes, (under the charge of Mr. Morrell and Mr. Taylor, to whom the public, as well as their scholars and myself, are under obligations for their disinterested and useful labors,) seem to be learning the truths of the Word from right motives. The five classes in Arithmetic contain about forty scholars; and they are making excellent progress under the judicious management of Mr. Hoxsie, whose regular attendance and active efforts for a year and a half past, are warmly appreciated by the scholars under his charge. He is assisted by several convict teachers. The reading and spelling classes—seven in number—have convict teachers only. This would not be so, if the importance of giving these young men the rudiments of an education were

understood, and the right feeling toward them prevailed in our community.

Something more than we are now doing, should be done for the education of the most ignorant. Fifty-five could not read when they came here; and 115 could read, but could not write. You will readily infer that most of these 115 could read but very little. Of the 170, more than a hundred, certainly, ought to be further instructed in reading; all of them should be taught to write; and these, with many who can write, should have instruction in arithmetic. We cannot teach all these men "the principles of reading, writing and arithmetic," which the statute requires, with any degree of completeness, by allowing a part of them one hour's schooling each Sunday morning, and with convicts for teachers. The State, or your Board, must make more ample provision. In the Indiana and Ohio State Prisons, there are evening schools, in winter, two or three evenings in the week. In the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, instructors go from cell to cell, giving instruction through the grating. The former is very much the best mode; but the latter is cheapest and most easily applied.

Our excellent Superintendent of Public Instruction has suggested that something more than "the principles of reading, writing and arithmetic," should be taught in the prison school; that the reformatory influence of history, philosophy, &c., under the guidance of competent teachers, would be much greater than that of the studies specified in the statute; that the education stops short of the point at which the best effects might be expected. It is undoubtedly so. But it is, probably, too soon to expect any very wise effort to realize the reformatory effects of a good education in a State Prison.

The time will come when every penitentiary in the land will have become a reform school, conducted upon the most approved principles which obtain in the management of the best existing Reform Schools for boys. But it has not yet come; and meanwhile it is desirable that improvements be gradually introduced into our present unchristian penal system.

There are 929 volumes in the Prison Library, and 266 volumes have been added since my last report, and 112 new Bibles supplied. Much time and study has been given to this work. The committee to whom you have assigned the selection of books for the Library, have endeavored to ascertain what books would be most improving to the readers for whom the selection is made, and at the same time be sufficiently attractive to them to secure their being read. And much labor has been expended in making judicious selections. An opportunity to change his book is offered to each convict twice in a week. Those in the solitary prison may change as often as they choose. A large majority of those who can read, change books twice a week; the changes amounting to about 900 volumes per week. But it must not be supposed that all these volumes are carefully read through. Perhaps the reading of each week amounts to as much as 500 volumes. These books wear out very fast. They are constantly in use, (there being no more in a condition to be used than enough to go around,) and the binding of the most of them is very frail, and the most careful handling is not to be expected from those in whose hands they are placed. The sum of three hundred dollars, suggested by my predecessor in his last two reports, which is now annually appropriated for the supply of the Library, is just about enough for that purpose.

But few who came here as prisoners have well established habits of reading useful books. Such habits many of them appear to acquire here. And I believe more is done at present, in this way, for the reform of convicts, than in any other. The amount expended for this purpose, returns more than 100 per cent. interest to the State, to say nothing of its immensely greater benefits to individuals.

Among the obstacles which most impede the work of the moral instructor in a Prison, is the counter-work of numerous skillful and indefatigable *immoral* instructors. All State Prisons contain a class desirous of leading young convicts deeper into crime, that they may be made tools for these leaders in

villainy. To separate these from the unsophisticated young criminals, is a prime consideration in prison reform. "I would suggest," says the warden of the Ohio State Prison, in his report last year, "the propriety of recommending to the Legislature to provide a department, with separate rooms, of a size sufficient to allow this class of convicts (the incorrigibles) to work by themselves." "Besides having a very salutary effect on the discipline of the Prison, it would give greater security to the officers having charge of the men in the shops." The Inspectors of the Massachusetts Prison, in their report for the same year, make a similar suggestion, and say "there is an urgent necessity" for it.

But much more than this should be done. Wickedness, criminality, like every other quality of the human heart, has a tendency to propagate itself. The young and comparatively innocent convict, whose strong natural bent to evil has led him into a first crime, will inevitably be injured by association with men who are wiser and worse than he. Yet we mix all classes indiscriminately in our prisons, and having appointed a Chaplain to preach to them once a week, and see them occasionally, through the bars of a cell door, (his time divided between six hundred and his other duties,) we hope these young criminals will improve very much by the salutary discipline of prison life. Gentlemen, are you sometimes skeptical about the reform of your prisoners? Nothing will be likely to occur to remove your skepticism till you are able to classify them thoroughly. Do you say there are great obstacles? That it will increase the expense, and diminish the receipts for labor? That the contract system and classification would not work well together? Then discontinue that system, if necessary, and turn your backs upon the clamor for a self-supporting prison. The classification of your prisoners would save community more, in the reform of young offenders, than all the profits you reap from these contracts—more than the entire expenditure of your prison. The system is as wisely and mercifully administered, by the present excellent and efficient Agent, as it is capable

of; and the contractors and their foremen seem to be very kindly disposed towards the men in their employ. But I cannot think the system the best possible for the reform of convicts. But of the contract system and the contractors, my former report expressed my opinions. The only change I am aware of, is, that the system seems worse now, and the contractors worthier, than then.

Convicts under 21, and especially those whose antecedents have not been very bad, and who are found guilty of lesser crimes, should not be sent to the State Prison. The arguments which convinced the Legislature of the necessity of a Reform School for those under 16, are applicable, with nearly the same force, to the less corrupted of those who are between 16 and 21. Let these, with all over 14, who go now to the Reform School, be placed in a separate institution, intermediate between the Reform School and the State Prison; and classify them according to merit, letting them win their way to the most favored class by good behavior, and distinguish each higher class from those below it, by special advantages, and there will be more chance for their reform. Then introduce, as far as practicable, the same order among those left in the State Prison, and skepticism touching the possibility of reforming convicts will soon melt away. Will it cost too much? It costs more to turn them loose upon society unreformed.

"If practicable," say the Inspectors of the Massachusetts State Prison, "a thorough classification of the inmates of our prison would be highly important, putting old offenders apart from first comers, the perpetrators of violent crimes away from offenders against property, and modifying the arrangement according to the heinousness of the criminal act, and with reference to the good intent of the prisoner. But this desirable system of classification is forbidden by our system of labor contracts, and the pressure in favor of bringing the prison up to the self-supporting point."

An efficient good influence is exerted in the prison by the allowance known here as "good time." This good influence

would be augmented by an increase of the time allowed. To one-year men the inducements afforded is very small; only 12 days. Make it a month, and its effect would be much more distinctly felt. Again, to long time men—those sentenced for more than three or four years—for whose management such aids are most needed—the present law does not give enough abatement. Is there any reason why a convict, under a ten year sentence, should not be allowed to gain one more day per month for each year of good behavior?

This "good time" is allowed to all who do not get reported for willful violations of the rules of the prison. It is, therefore, a reward for *negative* good conduct. But between the man who just escapes being reported and the best behaved men in the prison, there is as much difference as between him and the worst. Still he gets the full reward of good behavior. Nearly all the men try to conduct themselves so as to get their "good time;" but quite a number mean to do no more than just keep within limits. Offer them an inducement in the shape of reward for *positive* good conduct, and they would do their best to win it. Order would be promoted, and the value of convict labor would be increased. There would be some difficulty in determining who was entitled to such rewards, but the difficulty would not be insurmountable. The most effective reward would be more "good time." It is a matter of great importance to the moral instructor in the prison, that convicts should be governed by considerations addressed to their reason, and not by violence. They are more or less accessible to him as one or the other mode of maintaining discipline prevails; and this is my excuse for alluding to this subject. And I hope you will excuse me, if, in this connection, and for the above reason, I express a hope, that, as far as possible, solitary confinement, on low diet, be substituted for corporal punishment. If the law forbade the flogging of a man till he had lain at least a week in a solitary cell, on short allowance, I think the moral condition of the prison would be improved, and the discipline would suffer no harm. The report of the Warden of the Ohio State Prison

on for 1859, says: "For nearly four years no corporal punishments have been inflicted, and yet we have fewer cases of insubordination than under the rule of the "cat." Confinement in the dungeon and a spare diet of bread and water have been found amply sufficient for the refractory, in most cases." "Their (the convicts') general good conduct, and the cheerfulness with which they perform their labor, will compare with that of any other prison."

There is another serious hindrance to the moral reform of convicts, to which I wish to attract your attention, viz.: the intense anxiety and expectation of convicts, touching pardons. It is to be presumed that most men under long sentence will indulge somewhat in dreams of Executive clemency. A natural and spontaneous hopefulness is not to be regretted. But there is an unhealthy fever of expectancy among convicts which is seriously detrimental to any solid reform. Most convicts do not come here to stay. It would be amusing, if the consequences were not so sad, to hear their confident statements that they are to be pardoned almost immediately. Some one having personal or official influence has given great encouragement. Of course they are disappointed. None of them are pardoned as soon as they anticipate, and not one in ten is pardoned at all. Poor fellows! they are the most unhappy men in the Prison. They come inoculated with the virus of the pardon-fever, and letters and visits from friends and conversation with officers, and other free men, and an occasional pardon, keep up the fever, sometimes, till the last month of their time. Many of them suffer more from disappointment and hope deferred than from the imprisonment. It is wrong to give men baseless assurances. Perhaps, if the Prison were the merciful, reformatory, Christian institution it ought to be, sensible men would seldom be betrayed into these cruel expressions of sympathy. Perhaps it is because they feel that there is something wrong about sending a man to such a place that they encourage him to hope for a pardon. The Chaplain sees this evil more than any one else. A man begins to talk earnestly

with him about a religious, or at least a reformed life, but soon shows that the all-absorbing thought is a pardon. The Chaplain sees that there is about as much room in his mind for sober consideration of improvement, as in the mind of a gambler watching the turn of the wheel upon which his pile is staked. Shall pardons cease, then? No. That would be unjust, unwise and unmerciful. They may, possibly, be too frequent; and certainly the means and opportunities for the Executive to ascertain the full merits, are not as perfect as should be. Friends or agents of some convicts urge him with *ex-parte* proofs and statements; while others, lacking both friends and means, have no way of setting before him extenuating circumstances; and the latter are least likely to have had a full and able defense on their trial.

The true remedy for this evil is to make the Prison what the spirit of christianity requires, and then let pardoning mercy be dispensed among those who have won their way to the worthiest class, in the form of what is known in England as "a ticket of leave of absence," (which is a kind of enlargement "on jail limits,") rather than in the form of an absolute, or even a conditional pardon. If the Governor were authorized to employ a discreet agent, to inquire, at the public expense, into each case that seemed deserving of special clemency, and report, without prejudice, all the facts, he might then, very properly, refuse to listen to anything coming directly from the prisoner or his friends; and the prisoner might, without injustice, be forbidden to write or talk about a pardon, except to an agent sworn to deal impartially.

Gentlemen: I thank you for the interest you have manifested in the work you have set me to do, during the past year, and for the patience with which you have always listened to projects for the improvement of the unhappy subjects of the law's penalty, and for the aid you have so freely given. May He who is not a respecter of persons, who is good to the evil and to the unthoughtful, whose tender mercies are over all his works, who watches compassionately over the erring children commit-

ted to your care, guide you and bless you in your stewardship, and fill the hearts of the people of Michigan with his own forgiving spirit.

Your obedient servant,

JABEZ FOX.

Jackson, Nov. 30, 1860.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the regulations of your Board, I herein submit to you my first annual report, proper, for the Hospital Department, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1860. It will no doubt be gratifying to you, and it most certainly is to myself, to know that there have been but four deaths from disease during the year. McNamara, who had been sick for many months, died on the 2d day of February, of consumption. Beach, after suffering intensely at different times, for several years, finally died on the 7th day of January, of ulceration of bladder, and infiltration. Dempsey, (colored man,) died on the 11th day of June, of nervous fever. I would here remark, that this man's disease was no doubt brought on, and his death hastened, by his swallowing tobacco, as it was ascertained that he ate nearly a half pound in the space of four days. Hurley died on the 14th day of August, from prostration of the nervous system, produced by masturbation. Two others have died during the year, Bristol, by receiving a blow from a piece of timber hurled from a buzz saw, striking him on the back of the head, knocking him senseless, and producing contusion of the brain, from which he died in about eight hours, on the 19th day of June. Quackenboss committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell, on the 29th day of October.

You will see by referring to the accompanying table, that, although the number of convicts has averaged about one hundred more than any previous year, and although there has been a great number of acute and virulent diseases, yet the mortality has been greatly lessened.

The following table, also showing the average number in the Hospital, and the number of days lost by sickness, manifests a state of health which I think is unparalleled in the history of the prison.

I most cordially give my hearty approval of the sanitary regulations of the Institution ; and, in conclusion, I would express the high gratification I feel, and acknowledge the obligations I am under, to the Agent and Deputy, for the prompt and efficient aid they have rendered me in performing my duty.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. TUTTLE,

Prison Physician.

*Transactions of the Hospital Department during the year ending
November 30th, 1860.*

	December, 1859.	January, 1860.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
No. of convicts prescribed for,	181	204	184	255	239	282	201	234	208	212	191	169
" prescriptions issued,....	724	735	1032	959	1129	807	959	864	932	872	758	894
Days lost by sickness,.....	444	365	536	614	590	391	388	424	338	383	367	406
Cases Treated :												
Aneurism of the carotid,.....									1	1	1	2
Anasarca,.....						1	1			1	1	1
Anthrax,.....					1					1		
Ascarides,.....			2	1	1	2						
Asthma,.....		2	1	3		2				1	1	1
Bronchocle,.....				1		2						
Bronchitis,.....	3	6	3	1	1				1	2	4	2
Boils,.....	4	9	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	3
Burns and scalds,.....	2	1	4	3	2	1	5	3	4	2	1	3
Cardialgia,.....	2	1	4	2	7	4	9	6	8	4	3	2
Catarrh,.....	10	8	6	3	1	2	1		1	3	6	6
Colic, (bilious,).....	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	6	4	1		1
" (flatulent,).....	1	3	1	2			2	4	1			1
" (painters,).....				1						1		
Cholera morbus,.....	2	4	1	2	1		3	16	8	4	1	1
Diabetes mellitus,.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
" insipidus,.....	2	4	2	1	4	2	1	8	1	4	3	2
Diarrhoea,.....	8	6	4	18	12	16	40	160	45	23	116	12
Dysentery,.....	1	2	1	4	6	4	8	28	12	4	18	4
Erysipelas, traumatic,.....				1			2		1			
" phlegmonous,.....				1	2	4	3	1	1		1	1
Fever, intermittent,.....	18	20	16	24	30	26	21	15	11	8	6	4
" remittent,.....	2	1	3	2	4	8	6	4	3	2	8	2
" bilious,.....	1	2	1	4	6	9	2	3	1	2	1	1
" typhoid,.....	1	1	1	2	3				8	1	2	
" congestive,.....		1	2			1			1	1		
Gonorrhoea,.....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	2	2	3
Gravel,.....	1		2	3	1		4	1	1			1
Hematocle,.....			1	1			1	1	1			
Hemorrhoids,.....	2	4	6	2	2	6	12	16	4	2	12	4
Hernia incarcerated,.....						1		1				
Inflammation of eyes,.....	4	2	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	1
" " lungs,.....	3	2	4							1	3	2
" " spleen,.....	1		2							1		
" " kidneys,.....	3	1		1		2	1			1	2	1
" " bladder,.....	1	1	1		1	2	1		1	1	1	
" " pleura,.....	2	1	1	3			1	2	4	2	1	1
" " tonsils,.....	4	6	2	6	12	4	2	1	1	2	4	2
" " testicles,.....		1	1	1				1	1			
" " brain,.....											1	1
Inguinal glands,.....			1	1	1							
" liver,.....	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	6	2	1		1
Jaundice,.....									1			
Mumps,.....					18	24	4					
Neuralgia,.....									1	2	1	
Otalgia,.....			1	2	1	3					1	2
Paralysis,.....	1	1	1									
Pericarditis,.....	1	1	1									
Endocarditis,.....	1	1	1									
Psora,.....	1	2				2	1		3	2	1	
Rheumatism, inflammatory,.....	1	1	4	3	2	1						4
" chronic,.....	10	8	6	4	3	1	2	1		3	4	7
Spermatorrhoea,.....	2	4	1	3				1	4	3	2	1
Syphilis,.....	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	1	4	3	2	3
Whitlow,.....	1		1	2	4	2	1		1	2	2	1
Surgical Operations :												
Fistula in ano,.....											1	1
Excision of prepuce,.....		1										
Cut throats dressed,.....					1				1			
Fractured fingers,.....										1		
Dislocation of shoulder,.....				1								
Fractured legs,.....						1						
Removing foreign substance												
from eyes,.....	2	4	3	6	12	8	4	9	6	8	5	
Teeth extracted,.....	6	4	8	6	7	4	3	6	5	4	7	
Lacerated limbs,.....	4	6	3	6	7	6	9	5	10	6	8	

DEATHS.

James Beach died on the 7th day of January, of ulceration of the bladder and infiltration.

Michael McNamara died on the 2d day of February, of consumption.

Dempsey died on the 11th day of June, of nervous fever.

Hurley died on the 11th day of August, of nervous prostration.

Bristol died on the 19th day of June, of a wound on the head.

Quackenboss committed suicide on the 29th day of October.

BUILDING COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

To the Board of Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison:

GENTLEMEN—On the 17th of February last, I was appointed, by the Governor, State Prison Building Commissioner, and soon thereafter assumed the duties of the office.

By an act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 15, 1859, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated for paying the indebtedness already incurred by the Building Commissioner, and for further building and improvements of the Prison, as specified by said Act.

Under your direction, and in pursuance of said Act, I have built and completed eighty cells, being the third tier of cells in the east wing; also forty cells of the fourth tier, which are nearly finished and ready for covering, and forty more cells in progress of construction. The 80 cells in the third tier are now occupied by convicts, and the 80 cells of the fourth tier will be completed and ready for use in the course of the winter.

I have also built one two story shop, 42 by 90 feet, which is now used by the hoe contractors. This shop is strong and substantial, with a self-supporting roof, built nearly after the plan of the east range of shops.

Preparations have been made for moving the north wall early in the spring, and in excavating for the foundation and grading for the yard; about 46,000 yards of earth and shell rock have been removed. There is on hand a sufficient quantity of cutting stone to finish entire the cells now commenced, and about 2,000 perch rubble stone, mostly delivered on the line for the

north wall. We have also about 1,500 yards sand on the ground ready for use.

Through the entire season, till the ground became so frozen as to render it impracticable, there have been worked in the quarry from eight to ten convicts. These men, under a superintendent, have worked well, and accomplished a large amount of labor. For about three months from 15 to 20 convicts have been employed, and are now at work excavating and grading for the north wall and yard. The large amount of earth moved has been used in filling the low marshy land, bordering upon the river, making that much needed portion of the State land, (heretofore worthless,) now valuable. About 12 convicts have been through the season employed in cutting stone for the cells, 8 in the blacksmith shop, making the iron work for cells, 10 at work in the construction of the cells; and while building the workshops above described, the necessary number of carpenters, joiners, and brick-layers, making the whole number of days of convict labor 7,434 in this department, this season.

Statements have been made to you of the financial matters of this department, in which the items of receipts and expenditures were particularly set forth. The following is an abstract of those statements, exhibiting the full amount of money received and expended by me, from March 5th, 1860, up to and including Nov. 30, 1860:

1860.

March 5.	Rec'd from State Treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	\$3,000 00
May 5.	Rec'd from State Treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	8,000 00
June 8.	Rec'd from State Treasury for Inspectors' certificate,	3,000 00
July 14.	Rec'd for property sold, 1 span horses, ...	300 00
Sept. 7.	“ “ old iron,	7 47
Oct. 22.	Rec'd for Inspectors' certificate from State Treasury,	1,000 00
Total cash received,		<u>\$10,307 45</u>

CASH EXPENDED AS PER VOUCHERS.

For free labor and team work,	\$2,238 67
" forage for team,	21 66
" stone,	300 00
" brick,	1,820 80
" hardware, nails, glass, &c.,	198 31
" lumber, timber, shingles, and sash, ...	1,176 11
" paints and oil,	16 90
" iron and castings,	1,485 91
" freight on lumber, iron, &c.,	94 88
" sand,	798 43
" lime, water lime, and calcined plaster, ..	574 29
" roofing,	391 95
" horse,	110 00
" coal,	14 50
	<hr/>
	\$9,242 41
Paid W. L. Seaton, Agent, for amount ad-	
vanced by Agent to Commissioner, Dec.	
25, 1858, by order of the Inspectors, ...	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,242 41
Dec. 1, 1860. Balance cash on hand,	65 04
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10,307 45</u>

From the large increase of convicts in this Prison for the last few years, it appears evident that more Prison room will be needed, as soon as it can be prepared with the ordinary process of building.

By your direction, I have made estimates for the following additions and improvements :

Building an L to the west wing, running north one	
hundred and ten feet,	\$5,280 00
Building 200 cells in said L,	2,800 00
" L to west wing, running north 80 feet,	4,100 00
" 120 cells in this L,	7,200 00
" 400 feet of shops,	10,400 00

For removing and rebuilding the east wall, 617 feet,
 and for building 711 feet new wall, all 27½ feet
 high including foundation,..... \$10,000 00

\$47,380 00

The work performed this season has been done with prudence and economy, and with an eye to the best interest of the State, and all in the most substantial and best manner; and for this quality of work, no greater amount could have been expected with the same outlay of money.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL A. LOOMIS,

Building Commissioner.

State Prison Office, Jackson, Dec. 1, 1860.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 9.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

REPORT of the State Librarian.

STATE LIBRARY,
Lansing, Dec. 27, 1860. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

Pursuant to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following as my official report :

There are at present, belonging to the State Library, 13,676 books of all kinds, including pamphlets and duplicates. Of this number, 287 are pamphlets, and 5,720 duplicates. In this latter class are included reports of the Supreme Court of this State, of the State Agricultural Society, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and public documents and laws of Michigan and several other States. The duplicates of our own State are being constantly withdrawn from the Library for the purpose of supplying the wants of the several counties, and for exchanges with other States.

The Secretary of State has supplied the several States and Territories with our publications, and they have been generally liberal and prompt in returning exchanges. Over one thousand

volumes including all descriptions have been received during my term of office. A list of the books thus received is appended hereto, and a full description of them may be found in the annual catalogue.

As exchanges are necessarily received and received by the Librarian, I would suggest that all works printed for exchange or distribution by the State be placed under his charge for these purposes, and for the better preservation of those not thus required.

My predecessor near the close of his official term, purchased at a cost of \$177 56 the following books, to wit:

Supreme Court reports of Pennsylvania, 23 vols.; of New-Hampshire, 15 vols.; of Tennessee, 6 vols.

In compliance with a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved February 15, 1859, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, I have caused to be bound several books, including 50 vols. of the United States Statutes at large. The accounts for the same have been duly adjusted and allowed by the board of State Auditors, and paid from the Library fund.

In pursuance of an Act, approved Feb. 15, 1859, I have deposited in the Library of the Michigan Agricultural College, 177 volumes, taking from the President and Secretary of said College, the proper official receipts for the same, providing for their due return to the State Library whenever required by law, or by joint order of the State Librarian and Secretary of State.

Although the capacity of the Library rooms is quite limited, still space *might* be afforded, (by the modest retirement of several books, that are now on the shelves,) for the accommodation of several important and valuable works, imperatively needed by the State. Among others might be named, 150 volumes of the Supreme Court reports of the different States, to supply the deficiency of the broken sets that we have on hand; 167 volumes of the Supreme Court reports of the different States, forming a series that never has been supplied to this Library. We are unable to obtain these reports by the system of ex-

changes, and they can be had only by purchase. The following works we also consider a great desideratum in this Library, viz:

"The United States Digest," 19 volumes ; all the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States except Peters ; the English Chancery Reports, and 100 volumes of Elementary Law books ; also the Congressional Globe, 40 volumes ; Bancroft's History of the United States, 3 volumes ; the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 28 volumes ; Bentham's works, 10 volumes ; Brougham's writings, 15 volumes ; Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, 20 volumes ; Banker's Magazine, 3 volumes ; Benton's Abridgement of the Debates in Congress ; Irving's works ; the new American Encyclopædia, and several other works that are needed for consultation and reference, by the Statesman and intelligent Legislator, and citizens generally.

I would respectfully suggest that your honorable body make an appropriation of \$500 annually, for five years, for the gradual enlargement of the Library. The money to be expended under the joint direction of the Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Librarian, or by such other agencies that may be deemed proper.

Experience proves that the Library is too small for the wants and necessities of the Legislature, Supreme Court, and the people. The sums appropriated, so far, have been expended as equally as possible upon the various branches of knowledge, so that the student of no department can justly complain that his wants have been overlooked. Yet there is no department adequately and fully represented, and the Library will not have arrived at its proper, legitimate, desired condition, at our present rate of progress, during the lifetime of any adult citizen of the State.

It is with much diffidence, in the present state of affairs, that I urge your honorable body to make the appropriation named, but the sum would be the *beginning*, worthy of the State, and clothe the walls of our State Library in a manner to forestall the sneers of visitors from some of our sister States, who look upon our collection with contempt, on account of its diminutive size;

although, considering the character of the books, I consider it far more respectable than some others containing throe times the number of volumes. Michigan ought not to be behind her sister States in regard to this matter. Illinois appropriates annually for State Library purposes \$1,500; Ohio, \$2,000; Louisiana, \$2,000; Massachusetts, \$2,800; South Carolina, \$3,600; New York, \$6,000.

Of the sum appropriated by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 21, 1837, for the enlargement of the State Library, there remained a balance of \$850 05 in the Treasury on the 30th of Nov., 1860.

For a period of twenty years, the Legislature has not appropriated a dollar for the enlargement of this Library.

Our thanks are especially due to the Hon. D. C. Leach, M. C., for a very liberal and valuable donation of books the past year, also for having designated this Library to the Secretary of the Interior, as the future recipient of all books, reports, pamphlets, &c., published by order of Congress and subject to distribution under the laws thereof.

Several newspapers have been furnished to this Library, *gratuitously*, by their publishers. I would respectfully suggest that the Librarian be authorized to set apart, subject to the order of these publishers, and all others who will furnish copies of their journals regularly to the Library, such public documents as have been or may be printed, for exchange or distribution. These journals contain much local, historical, statistical, and other interesting information, which exists and can be procured in no other form, and in years to come, will be read with the same interest as that derived from listening to the stories of the first settlement of every country. The exchanges furnished by the State would contain full official information on State affairs most beneficial to public journalists.

The Library has not been insured, no money having been appropriated for that purpose; its loss would be an irreparable injury to the State.

Several laws pertaining to the Library were enacted under

the old Constitution and need a careful revision so that they may be made to conform to existing constitutional provisions.

The law requires that the Librarian shall also act as assistant to, and shall perform such duties as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, free of expense to the State. In compliance with that law, I have at all times cheerfully rendered assistance to the officers of the department of Public Instruction, whenever called upon by them.

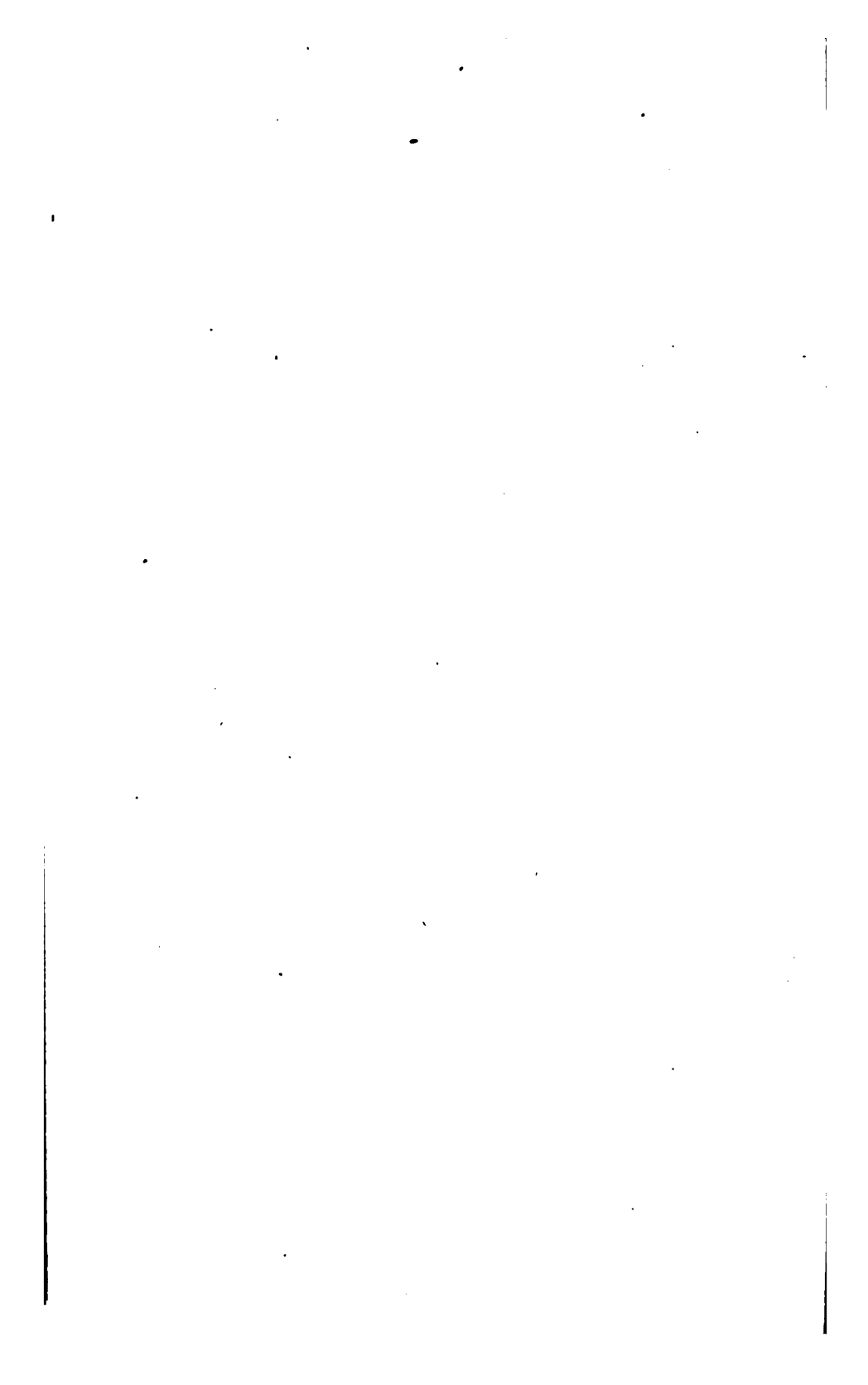
The statutes require the State Librarian, in addition to the duties prescribed by law, to keep a set of meteorological tables after the form adopted by the Smithsonian Institute and under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Library not being supplied with the necessary and proper meteorological apparatus, I have not been able to comply with the provisions of that statute.

Since I have had charge of this Library its rooms have been open to the public six hours during every day of the week, except Sunday, and its books, especially the session laws of other States, have afforded much valuable information to the citizens from various and distant localities of the State.

This department requires the constant and daily supervision of a competent and faithful Librarian.

In pursuance of statutory provisions, I have published a catalogue of the Library, which, with this meager report, is respectfully submitted to the charitable consideration of your Honorable Body.

J. E. TENNEY,
State Librarian.



APPENDIX.

The following list comprises the volumes of new books received from all sources within the last two years. The titles here given are short; the books added (with a few exceptions) will be found described and classified in the Catalogue.

LIST OF EXCHANGES.

ALABAMA.

	No. of Vols.
Supreme Court Reports,.....	3
Legislative Documents,.....	2
Session Laws,.....	1
Geological Report,.....	1

ARKANSAS.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	12
Legislative Documents,.....	4
Session Laws,.....	2
Geological Survey,.....	1

CANADA.

Executive Documents,.....	23
Legislative ".....	9
Laws,.....	5
Law Reports,.....	6
Geological Survey and Maps,.....	3
Miscellaneous,.....	3

CALIFORNIA.

Legislative Documents,.....	17
Laws,.....	2

	No. of Vols.
Supreme Court Reports,.....	6
Agricultural "	3

CONNECTICUT.

Laws,.....	11
Supreme Court Reports,.....	2
Agricultural "	2
Legislative Documents,.....	3
Miscellaneous,	8

DELAWARE.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	3
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FLORIDA.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	5
Laws,.....	6
Legislative Documents,.....	12

GEORGIA.

Supreme Courts Reports,.....	7
Laws,.....	1
Legislative Documents,	6

ILLINOIS.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	3
Laws,.....	6

INDIANA.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	9
Laws,.....	5

IOWA.

Supreme Court Reports,	5
Digest " "	1
Geology of Iowa,	2

KANSAS.

Legislative Documents,.....	4
Laws,	1

No. of Vols.

KENTUCKY.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Agricultural Reports,.....	2
Laws,.....	2

LOUISIANA.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	2
Laws,.....	7
Legislative Documents,.....	5

MAINE.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Digest " ".....	1
Laws,.....	3
Miscellaneous,.....	4

MASSACHUSETTS.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	5
Laws,.....	6
Plymouth Colony Records,.....	2
Technology of Ms.,.....	1
Legislative Documents,.....	7
Miscellaneous,.....	16

MARYLAND.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Laws,.....	3
Legislative Documents,.....	4

MINNESOTA.

Laws,.....	1
Convention Debates 1857,.....	1

MISSISSIPPI.

Legislative Documents,.....	3
Laws,.....	1
Supreme Court Reports,.....	1

No. of Vols.

MISSOURI.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Laws,.....	2

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Digest " "	1
Legislative Documents,.....	5
Laws,.....	6
Agricultural Reports,.....	2
Miscellaneous,	3

NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	20
Laws,.....	3
Legislative Documents,	3

NEW YORK.

Supreme Court Reports.....	4
Court of Appeals,.....	3
Laws,.....	7
Legislative Documents,.....	10
Miscellaneous,	7

NEBRASKA.

Legislative Documents.....	4
Laws,.....	1

NORTH CAROLINA.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Laws,.....	3

OHIO.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	6
Legislative Documents,.....	17
Agricultural Reports,.....	2

No. of Vols.

OREGON.

Legislative Documents,.....	2
Laws,	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	4
Legislative Documents,.....	14
Laws,.....	3
Geological Survey,.....	2
Maps,.....	4

RHODE ISLAND.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	1
Laws,.....	3
Legislative Documents,.....	4
Colonial Records,.....	2

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Laws of 1859,.....	2
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TENNESSEE.

Supreme Court Reports,	5
Laws,	4
Geological Reports,.....	6
Legislative Documents,.....	51
Miscellaneous,	59
Ramsay's History,	1

TEXAS.

Supreme Court Reports,.....	3
Laws,	3
Legislative Documents,.....	2

UTAH.

Laws,.....	3
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VERMONT.

Supreme Court Reports,	2
Legislative Documents,	18

	No. of Vols.
Laws,	3
Hall's History,	1
Geological Report,	1
Miscellaneous,	10

VIRGINIA.

Supreme Court Reports,	22
Legislative Documents,	7
Laws,	3

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Laws,	2
Legislative Documents,	5

DONATIONS TO LIBRARY.

AMERICAN GEOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Miscellaneous Reports,	21
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HON. T. M. COOLEY.

Opinions of the Supreme Judges, case of People vs. Tyler,	1
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HENRY CLARK.

An Historical Address delivered at Hubbarton, on the 22d Anniversary of the Battle of Hubbarton, 1859,	1
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L. D. DOTY.

Public Documents of New York,	6
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MAJ. R. LACHLIN, B. A.

A paper on a uniform system of Meteorological observa- tions throughout the whole American Continent,	1
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HON. D. C. LEACH, M. C.

Congressional Documents,	73
“ Directory, 1860,	1

M. D. OSBAND.

American Phrenological Journal,	4
Gazetteer of Michigan,	1

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Contributions to Knowledge,.....	2
Reports,.....	2
Catalogues,.....	3

CLINTON HALL SOC.

Third Annual Report of Mercantile Lib. Soc.,.....	1
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GEN. LEWIS CASS.

Patent Office Reports,.....	14
Blue Book,.....	9
Military Laws,.....	1

UNITED STATES.

Congressional Documents,.....	178
Statutes at large,.....	240
Patent Office Reports,.....	15

DEPOSITS IN LIBRARY.

MICHIGAN.

Session Laws 1859,.....	30
Joint Documents 1859,.....	300
House Journal ".....	30
Senate " ".....	30
Executive Documents,.....	30
2 Cooley's Michigan Reports,.....	105
School Laws of Michigan, J. M. Gregory,.....	1500
Agricultural Reports, 1857,.....	500
" " 1858,.....	500
Report of Auditor General, 1859,.....	500
" Treasurer, ".....	500
" Inspectors of the Penitentiary, 1859,.....	500
" Sup't Sault Canal, 1859,.....	500
" Att'y General, ".....	500
" Sup't Pub. Ins't, ".....	500
" Board State Auditors, 1859,.....	500
3 Cooley's Michigan Reports,.....	100

	No. of Vols.
Mayhew's School Reports,.....	2500
Report Commissioner of Land Office,.....	500
Library Catalogue 1861,.....	500
Compiled Laws,.....	50
4 Cooley's Michigan Reports,.....	100



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MICHIGAN ASYLUM
FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEARS 1859 AND 1860.



By Authority.

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers to the State.

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1861.



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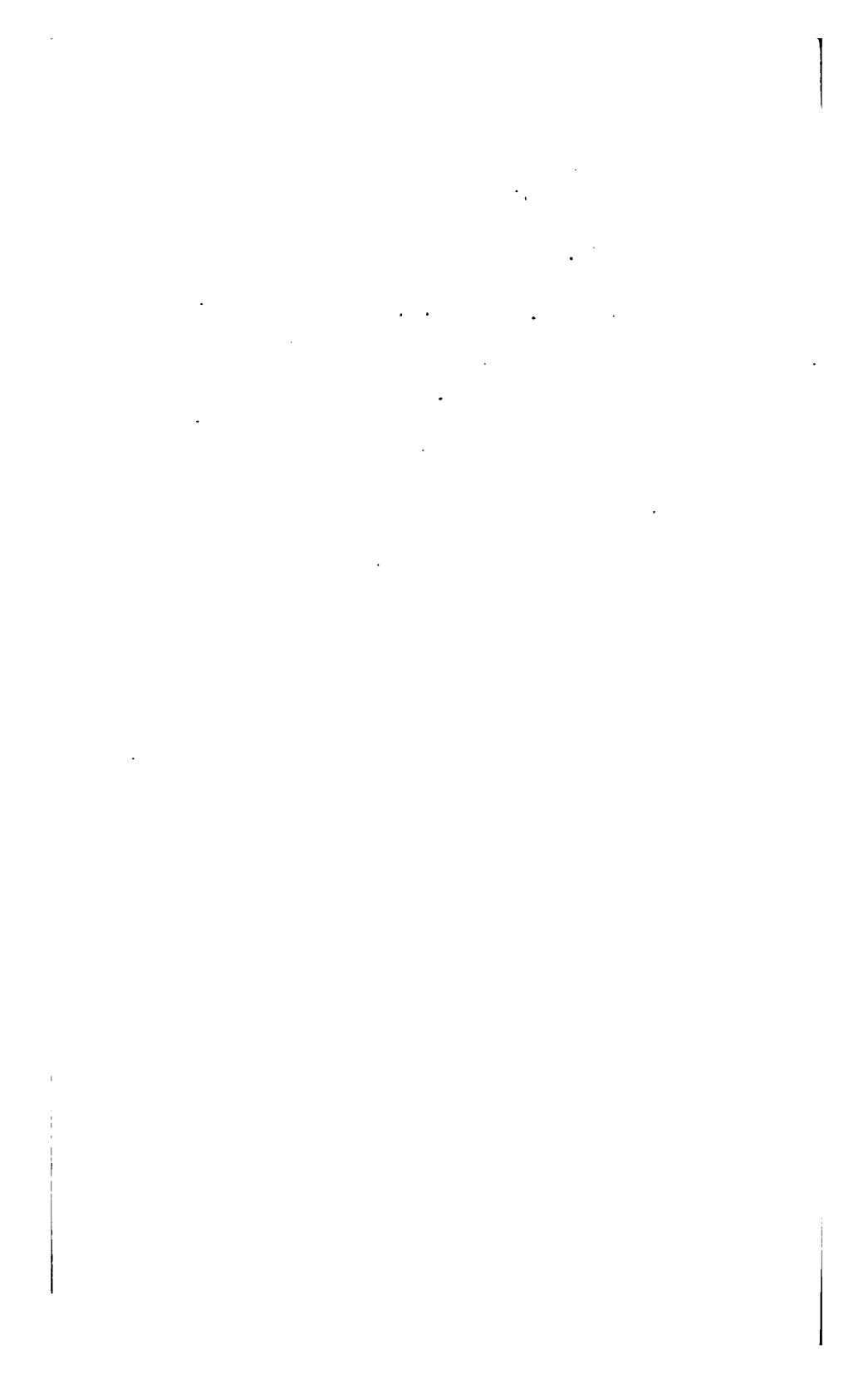
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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 10.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

BIENNIAL REPORT of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the years 1859 and 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, as required by law, herewith submit their Biennial Report :

At the time of making their last report, the Board confidently expected before this time to have a large portion of the buildings then in progress of erection completed, and to have accommodations for many more pupils of these unfortunate classes than they have as yet been enabled to furnish.

It will be seen by examining our last report that we expected from the Legislature, at its session in 1859, for carrying on the Institution and completing the buildings, as originally designed, an appropriation much larger than that honorable body thought best to grant ; and by reference to the report of the Acting Commissioner, hereto annexed, it will be found that the amount granted could not be realized as soon as was anticipated by

~~the Commissioner and Board.~~ For these reasons, particularly the latter, the completion of the buildings has not been brought so near to a close as the Board would have been pleased to report. However, considerable progress has been made, and for the present condition, so far as can be given in their progressive state, the Board would refer to said report of the Acting Commissioner.

It is presumed in the erection of all buildings of large size, and for the intended accommodation of hundreds of individuals, it will be found, if not absolutely necessary, very convenient to change more or less the original plan of the buildings. Some changes have been made in these. The center building, as will be seen from the Acting Commissioner's report, has been enlarged, which will add much to the convenience and benefit of the Institution. In making these changes, it is believed that the true economy of the Institution has been kept in view and promoted.

Not receiving but a small part of the appropriation of 1859 until 1860, and not yet having received any part of the small appropriation for the year 1860, has delayed much the progress of the work, and added considerably to the expense, both of which it would have been gratifying to the Board to have avoided, but could not be by them controlled.

The want of means to press forward the work as early as was anticipated, still leaves the buildings in process of erection so far incomplete as to render it impossible for the Board to furnish the pupils an opportunity of learning any trade. It is with much regret that the Board acknowledge their inability to provide for this branch of the education of the pupils, and they would refer to their last report, showing more fully the necessity of teaching every pupil some method by which to obtain a living.

It is believed that all classes of the citizens of the State of Michigan look with favor upon this and kindred institutions and are satisfied to have their money used with prudence and economy for the purpose of educating the deaf and dumb and the

blind. We trust, therefore, and believe, for the above reason, and from the former recommendations of our Governors and the liberal appropriations made by former Legislatures, that the Legislature of 1861 will appropriate a sum sufficient not only for the ordinary and educational wants of the pupils, but also to complete and furnish all the buildings now in progress of erection; so that this institution may be provided with all the conveniences and facilities of like institutions in other States. And as a proof of the necessity of a liberal appropriation to complete the buildings, the Board would refer to the very able and full report of the Principal of the Institution, hereunto annexed.

Although since our last report, death has twice visited the inmates of the Institution, and each time claimed a victim, the general health of the pupils has been good, and the Board believe the locality healthy, and in this respect, well chosen.

The Board would again, as in their last report, refer with pride to the neatness and cleanliness prevalent in the Institution, as well as to the good order and discipline maintained among the pupils.

The Principal and his lady and teachers seem to take a lively interest in the welfare of those committed to their care, and the Board have watched with pleasure the mental growth of these children of misfortune; and especially among the deaf and dumb it is pleasant to witness the growth of manhood and intellect depicted in their countenances. Many of the deaf and dumb when they first enter this Institution have but little more intelligence expressed in their countenances than the idiot, and it is with much satisfaction that the dim rays of reason and intelligence can be seen to grow brighter and brighter, and the darkened countenance lighted up and showing signs of reasoning powers and faculties within.

Much has been done within the past half century, to alleviate the miseries and misfortunes of mankind. Before this period the blind and the deaf and dumb were left to take care of them-

selves, or at least did not receive but very little care from others and that little the least that could possibly be bestowed.

"The deaf and dumb man was held aloof from all communion with his kind. The blind man was set aside as an almost utterly helpless and pitiable creature. The mantle of true charity had no fold with which to cover them. They were pushed outside the circle of human sympathy.

"The world is better now because it is wiser. The causes of these abnormal conditions of humanity have been made the subject of scientific analysis as well as of a tender christian charity. * * * * The acutest intellect, the most unwearied patience have been devoted to the duty of giving eyes to the blind, voices to the dumb, to shedding light, * * * and dispelling darkness where no light had ever been.

"The present age has reason to be proud of its material triumphs, of its subjugations of the great forces of nature to the will of man. It has still more reason to be thankful that the divine philosophy of the christian religion has received a new and practical application to human life in its humblest and most painful relations."

Almost can we say, in the language of our Great Redeemer, that the blind are made to see and the dumb to speak.

Who would not take a part, who would not put forth an effort, who would not take from his purse, if need be, to assist in so goodly and kindly a work that will open to the darkened and benighted soul a book of knowledge from the pages of which it may grow wiser and wiser through eternity?

Who would not send the rays of light containing truth and reason, philosophy, morality and religion to the spirit and mind of him whose physical form is clothed in outer darkness? Who would not have a part in sending the rays of the light of knowledge to guide the moral and intellectual path of him who has never seen one ray of light from our common sun to guide his footsteps or cheer his pathway?

In a word, so far as he has the power and the means, who

would not be instrumental in giving eyesight to the blind and speech to the dumb?

The Board have proof that the hearts, hands and purses of the citizens of Michigan have always heretofore been open to assist these unfortunate classes, and they believe that the Legislature of 1861 will make all needful appropriations for completing and furnishing the building without unnecessary delay, and for conducting the Institution for the next two years.

The regular meetings of the Board are upon the first of January in each year, and quarterly thereafter, while in the interims such other meetings are held as the Board deem necessary. Our political year ends on the last day of November.

At our regular quarterly meetings the pay and expenses of the Board, salary of Principal and teachers, and the incidental expenses and all other unpaid claims, if presented, are examined and allowed. The annexed report of the acting Commissioner shows the receipts and expenditures for the last two years, but brings forward the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Institution only until the first day of October last. The many hands now at work upon the buildings and fixtures are daily and hourly lessening the amount of the unexpended part of the appropriations. An early appropriation will therefore be needed to defray the necessary expenses of the Institution, and to complete and carry out the present plans and contracts.

BENJAMIN PIERSON,

JAMES B. WALKER,

JOHN P. LEROY,

Board of Trustees.

November, 30th, 1860.



COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind :

Section one of Act No. 254, of Session Laws of 1859, entitled "An Act making an appropriation in aid of the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Flint," reads as follows :

"The People of the State of Michigan enact, That the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars, for supporting the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Flint, and for the purchase and putting into operation the heating and ventilating apparatus, and for finishing so much of the building as can be done the present year ; and the further sum of seventeen thousand dollars for supporting the Asylum for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, be and are hereby appropriated out of the general fund, and the same shall be passed to the credit of said Asylum fund on the books of the State Treasurer for the respective years above mentioned, and be drawn upon warrants made by the Board of Trustees, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and be applied as above provided."

The Legislature undoubtedly made this appropriation in this way in good faith, supposing, from precedent, that the money having been appropriated, and provision made for its being collected, the State Treasurer would advance the amount appropriated for each year, so that it could be used in accordance with the law, although no part of the amount would be paid into the Treasury until after the expiration of the year in which, according to the law, it was to be used.

Upon application to the State Treasurer, after the passage of

this act, he declared it impossible to advance the amount so that it could be used during the years specified in the act.

It was found to be with great difficulty that enough could be advanced during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine to cancel the outstanding indebtedness and pay the necessary expenses to keep the Institution in operation. By reference to the annexed table of receipts and expenditures, it will be seen that instead of sixty-five thousand dollars to use during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, only fifty-two thousand has been drawn up to the present time ; out of which the expenses of the Institution have had to be paid for *two years* instead of one, as contemplated by the act, thus reducing the amount to be used for building purposes, not only the amount not drawn from the Treasury, but also one years' expenses of the Institution, which had to be paid out of the amount drawn.

It was so late in the season of eighteen hundred and sixty before money could be drawn for building purposes, that the work was necessarily delayed and is still in progress, thus rendering it impracticable at this time to state the precise cost of each description of work done or in progress ; but I will state as near as I can in general terms, what has been done since commencing work in the season of eighteen hundred and sixty. The center building, as shown in the original plan, containing the kitchen, dining room, and chapel, was found to be entirely too small for the necessities of the number of pupils that would otherwise be accommodated in the Institution. Accordingly the Board of Trustees decided to enlarge the center building ten feet in width and eleven feet in length, besides a projection on each side for a passage way from each of the wings of the main building to the center building. It is impossible at present to state the expense of these additions to the dimensions of the center building as the work has not yet been measured. This center building has been built and covered with a slate roof ; a fine ventilating cupola, (which is not shown in the original plan) is built in the roof, the windows are put in, the floors laid, and most of the doors put in.

The corridors connecting it with the main building, with the wings of the main building and with the school wing, are built and covered with a tin roof. A slate roof has been put on the school wing and two ventilating cupolas built in it.

The cupolas on the main building and its two wings have been finished.

A brick building, 26 feet by 110 feet, has been built in rear of the other buildings for a boiler room, engine room, coil chamber, and laundry. It has a tin roof. The windows and most of the doors are in. A chimney eighty-five feet high, with a flue from the boiler, has been built.

A very perfect but rather expensive system of sewerage has been adopted and nearly completed. Two cisterns capable of containing five hundred barrels each, have been built in a most perfect and durable manner.

A contract has been entered into with Messrs. Nason & Dodge, of New York City, for furnishing and putting in the warming and ventilating apparatus, which is now being put in.

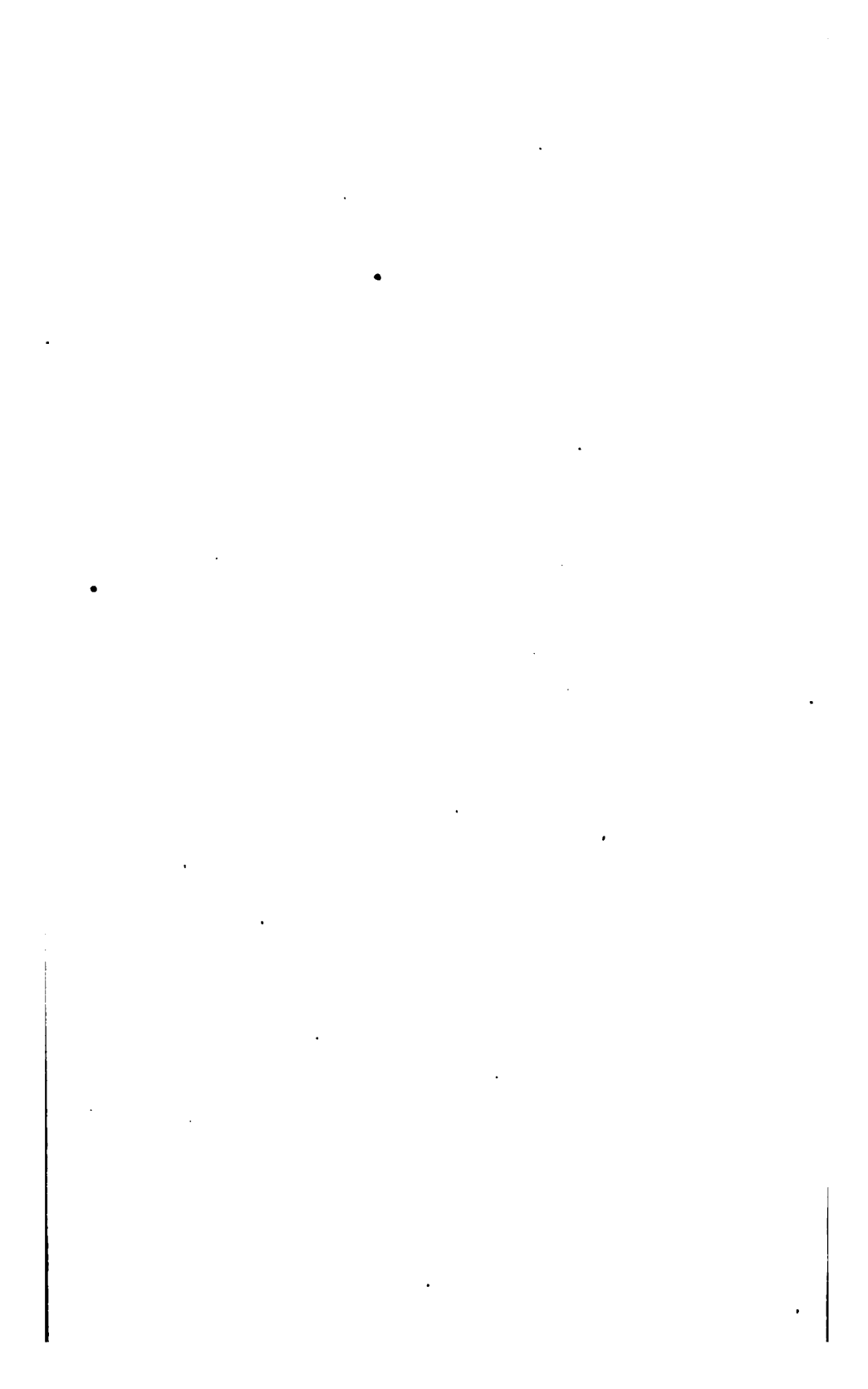
A contract has also been entered into with Mr. Worthington, of New York City, for furnishing and putting in a steam pump of sufficient capacity to supply the Institution and boiler with water from the river, and a brick pump house and a reservoir has been built and the steam and water pipes are being laid.

A cooking range has been procured and is now being put up.

All of which is respectfully submitted :

J. B. WALKER, .

Acting Commissioner.



FINANCIAL REPORT.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the Michigan Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the two fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1858, and ending November 30th, 1860.

Paid balance reported due from State, November 30, 1858,.....	\$ 2,719 92
Paid for brick,	6,613 86
Paid for quarry stone, cutting stone, mason work, and slating, all done by one man and work not completed or measured, so as to state the cost of each kind of work separately,.....	8,658 68
Paid for lumber and timber,.....	7,975 49
" joiner work,.....	3,799 20
" labor,	2,724 58
" castings, iron work, blacksmithing, &c.,...	524 37
" oils and paints,.....	1,109 50
" painting and glazing,.....	1,094 29
" hardware, tin-roofing &c.,.....	2,670 75
" team work,	1,927 36
" insurance on school wing,.....	400 00
" field stones,.....	548 93
" freight on hardware, oil and paints, &c.,...	166 86
" glass,	157 13
" stone sewer pipe,.....	21 73
" towards warming and ventilating apparatus,	1,900 00
" lead and gas pipe,.....	21 73
" express charges on reports,.....	2 75
" manure,	50 00

Paid for incidental expenses of Institution,.....	10,374 67
" burial lot in Glenwood Cemetery,.....	15 00
" two coffins and use of hearse for two pupils,	22 00
" services of sexton digging graves, &c.,...	6 00
" tuning piano,.....	7 00
" cabinet work,.....	5 00
" sash,.....	135 84
" cooking range,.....	200 00
" boxing do	10 00
Paid B. M. Fay, salary as Principal,.....	2,000 00
" Mrs. B. M. Fay, " Matron.....	600 00
" W. L. M. Bregg, " Teacher,.....	737 50
" Thos. L. Brown, " " 	371 87
" J. L. Green, " " 	33 33
" Bella H. Ransom, " " 	325 00
" Harr. L. Seymour, " " 	138 33
" Anna Cook, " " 	50 00
" Elizabeth Cameron, salary as Teacher,.....	25 00
" Esther M. Aber, " " 	37 50
" Lawrence D. Taylor, " Music Teacher,...	158 33
" Miss Ellen Stewart, " " " ...	150 00
" G. W. Fish, M. D, " Physician,.....	61 42
" Daniel Clark, M. D. " " 	109 00
" Acting Commissioner, " 	1,600 00
" John P. LeRoy, for time and exp. as Trustee,.	354 00
" Benjamin Pierson, " " " "	168 00
" traveling expenses of Acting Commissioner,..	321 50
Total,.....	\$61,234 09
• Cash received from Asylum Fund,.....	\$52,000 00
" " " General Fund,.....	2,459 08
" " for two hoes,.....	1 25
" " " pigs sold,.....	23 00
	<hr/> \$54,483 33
Balance,.....	<hr/> \$6,750 76

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

GENTLEMEN—Another two years have passed away, and it becomes my duty to lay before you my Fourth Biennial Report.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that our Institution is in a prosperous condition, and is carrying out its grand designs in the moral and mental cultivation of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind committed to our care.

During the last two—as in former years—the health of the pupils generally has been good, having been visited by no prevailing sickness; and yet in sorrow we are obliged to relate that death has entered our ranks—though, out of one hundred and fifty-eight pupils during the six years our Institution has existed, this is the first time it has been our sad duty to record such an event.

Corydon Fales, a deaf mute from Saginaw county, aged 28 years, died May 21, 1859. The disease, scrofula—supposed to be inherent to his system from a child, and the cause of his deafness—about five weeks previous assuming the form of ulcers in the head, at last affected the brain and caused his death, in spite of all that medical skill and good nursing could do for him.

He had no parents, and so far as is known, no near relatives living; but the teachers and pupils of the Asylum were real mourners, and followed in procession the remains to Glenwood Cemetery, and there, on a most beautiful Sabbath day, under the shade of a natural growth of maples, they beheld with tenderness and awe, all that remained of their friend and school-

mate, descend into the grave and the earth closed over him forever.

He was a young man of good moral habits and amiable disposition, and his death was sincerely lamented by all the inmates of the Institution.

April 26, 1860, we were called to mourn the decease of John La Monde, an orphan boy, from Detroit, aged 17 years. By a postmortem examination it was ascertained that tubercles had formed on his lungs, though the more immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain.

His funeral solemnities were attended also on a pleasant Sabbath, and we deposited his earthly remains by the side of his schoolmate, in our beautiful cemetery.

Dr. Clarke, our Asylum Physician, attended promptly and faithfully on these individuals during their sickness, but in the case of each the disease was chronic, and beyond the power of medical skill.

The whole number of pupils, since the publication of the last report, has been 123—88 deaf and dumb, and 35 blind—though we have not had more than 90 at any one time.

The teachers for the deaf mute department continue the same as announced in my last report with one exception. In February, 1859, Mr. Jacob L. Greene, on account of ill health, resigned the office of teacher, and Mr. Thomas L. Brown, a graduate of the American Asylum, was appointed to supply the vacancy. Though deaf from birth, Mr. Brown has enjoyed advantages of education superior to most deaf mutes, from the fact that his father and mother are deaf and dumb, and were both educated at the American Asylum. The son's education, therefore, commenced from infancy, at home, the same as with all hearing children, whose education begins just as soon as they hear and comprehend what is said in the family circle. In the deaf mute family circle, the language of gestures is the earliest vehicle of communication, and the child comprehends the ideas communicated by this language as readily, and at as early an age, as hearing children comprehend the ideas commu-

nicated by speech. But nearly all deaf mute children are from families where the language of gestures is unknown, and so their education does not commence till they are sent to a public school designed especially for them, though not sent till twenty or even thirty years of age, a fact which many persons do not take into consideration in estimating the mental condition of our pupils when first placed under our instruction. Other children begin their education in the mother's lap, and continue it for several years previous to being sent to a public school. But the deaf mute child, whether in the mother's arms, or on the father's knee, and surrounded on all sides by the merry prattle of brothers and sisters, or when a few years older he mingles with the throng in the busy street, in the crowded mart, in the hall of public debate, in the great political gathering, or in the house of worship, is not, as hearing children are, being educated all the while, but only lives and moves amid the reign of universal silence. Little intelligence is communicated, and little voluntary mental exertion called forth in return—in which consists the better part of all true education—and so, in many instances, the intellect is almost a blank when first received at the Institution. Hearing children will be educated to some extent though never sent to a public school. They must hear and understand, amidst the various circumstances in which they may be placed, whether they will or no. But the deaf mute, ordinarily, is dependent on a school adapted to his peculiar misfortune for the *beginning* of his education. Hence the establishment and maintenance of schools for the education of the deaf and dumb, is more essential than for any other class of children. Hence, too, the obligation of parents to send their deaf and dumb children to such schools.

Mr. Brown and the other teachers in the deaf mute department, who have been referred to in former reports, have faithfully performed their duties and their efforts have been crowned with success.

That our deaf and dumb pupils are making progress in the school-room, is easily made apparent to any one who will wit-

ness for a few minutes the performances of the several classes. Visitors can pass from a class who have quite recently entered the Institution, to another class who have been under instruction three, four and five years, and the contrast is forcibly apparent, though certain individuals of each class have accomplished far more than others who have enjoyed the same advantages. Such diversity in degree of acquirements is not peculiar to schools for the deaf and dumb, but exists, as is well known in all other schools.

In the department for the blind, two of the teachers whose names appeared in our last report,—Miss Harriet L. Seymour, teacher in the literary department and Lawrence D. Taylor, teacher of music,—have since resigned their offices, and we have now in their stead, Miss Clara Beard in the literary, and Miss Sarah LeRoy in the musical department. These two young ladies have but recently commenced teaching in the Institution, but are deeply interested in their labors and will, no doubt, be successful. It is hoped their services may be permanently secured to the Institution.

Since our last report our blind pupils, in addition to the usual branches of Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading, Writing, Spelling and Defining, have been taught Dicken's and Macaulay's English Histories, Lord's Modern History, Liddell's History of Rome and Smith's History of Greece, Parker's Natural and Abercrombie's Mental Philosophy, Paley's Natural Theology, McIlvain's Evidences of Christianity, Schœdler's Book of Nature, University Arithmetic, Town's Mental and Davies' Practical Algebra, and Playfair's Euclid.

Five of the pupils have committed to memory the whole book of Psalms; in addition to this, one girl sixteen years of age and blind from birth, has committed to memory the whole book of Matthew and part of Mark. She has read through all of the Old Testament three times, all of the New Testament five times, and the Gospels six times, and has performed it with the ends of her fingers. Thus repeatedly have the precious and sublime thoughts contained in the Holy Book passed into the ends of her

fingers, and from thence by the nerves to the brain, and made impressions not only there but on the heart also—impressions which we trust will be lasting as eternity !

She has read besides, the Encyclopedia in three volumes—each about as large as the New Testament—the Pilgrim's Progress twice, the life of Melancthon three times, Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, a book entitled the Harvey Boys, and the Constitution of the United States.

Several other pupils have read through the entire Bible.

This memorizing and scripture reading are no part of the regular school routine, but are voluntary exercises on the Sabbath and at other leisure hours.

The Blind are still taught Piano and Vocal Music as described in our last Report.

In one important respect we have failed thus far, of carrying out the benevolent design for which the Institution was established. It is considered an essential object in all Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind that the boys be taught trades, by which they will be able to obtain a livelihood. This is of special importance to our *Blind* boys. The Deaf and Dumb *may* acquire trades elsewhere, and many of them will be farmers; still it is highly necessary that trades be taught *them* while in the Institution. But if the *Blind* boys do not learn some handicraft here, they will not, with very few exceptions, elsewhere. Much may be done for their moral and intellectual education at home ; but, for acquiring a knowledge of some trade or handicraft, they are dependant on a public institution. Several of the Blind boys have already closed their literary education here, and will probably not return to the Institution. It will be so with others in the future, and many of them will be dependent on public or private charity for maintenance.

The reason why trades have not been established, as is well known, has been simply the *want of room*. And yet we have buildings enough erected for this and all other purposes of the Institution, except a barn and other out-houses; that is, we have

the walls of buildings ; *these are not finished inside, and so are of no practical use for any purpose whatever.*

One wing of these buildings—called the school wing, and designed to be occupied for school-rooms and nothing else—in size less than one-fourth of all the buildings now erected but not finished inside—was completed in eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and we have been occupying it since that time, not for school-rooms only but for a boarding establishment of about one hundred persons. A large hall about fifty feet square on the third story was designed to be used temporarily as a chapel, until we should be able to occupy the hall to be prepared permanently for that purpose. But we have been obliged from the first to occupy this temporary chapel for a dormitory, and have had no place for our chapel services except a school-room about 18 feet square. But this dormitory has been crowded so full as to render it a very unhealthy sleeping place for our pupils, and we expect in a few weeks, when the floor shall be laid and the windows put in, to remove our male pupils to the hall designed for a *permanent* chapel, and use *that too* for a dormitory. So that we shall still be without a chapel, and still be obliged to crowd our pupils into a room 18 feet square, twice every day, for religious services.

We have buildings already erected purposely for sleeping apartments, and ample enough for the accommodation of three hundred pupils, but these have no floors and no windows and no inside finish of any kind, and consequently cannot be occupied and *are of no use at present for any purpose whatever.*

We have been excessively crowded in the place occupied for a dining-room, but hope in a few weeks to occupy the hall designed for that purpose, with the same amount of inside finish as we have just described of the hall above.

In the same way we expect soon to go into the new apartment for cooking and kitchen operations.

By these arrangements we shall be somewhat relieved from our present crowded condition, yet the occupying rooms and halls all around in a manner for which they were never designed,

is exceedingly inconvenient to carry into effect. We have apartments enough for family, teachers and pupils, so connected one with another as to carry on all the departments of the Institution with the greatest facility and convenience. These apartments are already built, but have no floors, nor stairs, nor windows, nor doors, no lathing, no plastering, nor painting, and consequently are *of no use in their present condition for any purpose.*

As we have to keep and make provision for our large family of pupils all day as well as all night, it is necessary to have some place in which to put them morning and evening, when they are neither in school nor in bed. These are called sitting or study halls, and fitted up with desks or tables, to facilitate the operations of reading, writing, and other processes of studying.

For these objects we have been and shall still be obliged to crowd our boys into a common sized school-room eighteen feet square, the girls into another of the same size. We have halls already constructed, with these ends in view, capable of being occupied by from two to three hundred pupils, but no inside work has been done on these, and therefore *cannot be used, and are worthless at present for any purpose whatever.*

We want wash rooms and bathing rooms for our numerous household. We have not at present any conveniences of this sort, but the water for these purposes is all carried into the building by hand, and carried out again by hand. All the water used for washing clothes for about a hundred persons, for washing dishes, for house cleaning, and for all other purposes, is now all carried in and carried out again by hand. Apartments are already constructed in which all these operations can be conducted with facility and convenience; but these are in no condition to be occupied, and *for any practical purpose at present are worthless.*

Our entire Asylum buildings, with the exception of out-houses, as already stated, are now erected. The work has been done in the most substantial and thorough manner. Mr. Walker, the

Building Commissioner, has superintended the work personally from the foundation walls to the summit of the cupolas. He has been present on the ground nearly every day while the work was progressing, and seen to it that everything was done as it should be. No serious accident has occurred to the workmen ; nobody has fallen, and no timbers or bricks have fallen on anybody, to produce any lasting injury ; and the only cause for regret is that *but a small portion of the buildings can be occupied.*

Though little has been expended on our buildings for mere show or ornament, yet their external appearance is magnificent. The best judges of architecture say, that their symmetry or proportion is very nearly perfect, and that the longer they are studied the more will they be admired. The buildings are in fact admired by everybody who looks at them ; *but more than three-fourths of the entire structure, in its present condition, are of no more value as an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, than Bunker Hill Monument.*

But we trust that the honorable members of the Legislature, soon to convene, will deem it advisable to make the buildings of some value, in furtherance of the objects for which these have been erected ; that they will unanimously come to the decision that after so much money has been expended, it will be good policy to expend enough more to make the buildings available. A shrewd business man, when he has invested a large amount of capital and receives no income from it, if the investment of one-quarter or one-third as much more will make the *whole* pay a good per centage, will not long hesitate about making the additional investment. But we leave these buildings in the hands of the Legislature, not doubting that they will do what the best interests of the State, and the welfare of the unfortunate deaf and dumb and the blind require of them.

In my last report, some remarks were made with a view to dissuade our pupils from appealing to the sympathies of the public for maintenance, after they had been educated at the expense of the State. This evil exists in other States as well

as our own, and those concerned in the management of public institutions have always borne testimony against it. At the last "Convention of American instructors of the Deaf and Dumb," held at Jacksonville, Illinois, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Dr. Peet, of the New York Institution, and unanimously adopted by the Convention :

"Whereas, The great object of the Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb is to give them an education, intellectual and mechanical, by which they can minister to their own wants, and contribute, like other good citizens in the corresponding walks of life, to the productive industry of the country ;

"And whereas, Some of the former pupils of our Institution, unmindful of the lessons of instruction which they have received, to labor with their own hands for their support, go about the country selling the Manual Alphabet and other small wares, holding exhibitions, and making appeals to the benevolent for aid on the score of their being Deaf and Dumb, thus bringing the cause of Deaf mute education into disrepute ; therefore,

"Resolved, That this Convention discountenance and wholly disapprove of this vagrant course of life ; and earnestly recommend to the officers of our public conveyances to give them no facilities for traveling, but place them upon the same footing in this respect with other passengers.

"Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all benevolent citizens, and the public at large, to discourage and turn a deaf ear to all appeals for aid made by Deaf Mutes who are able to support themselves, and thus unite with us in bringing to an end the system of vagabondism wherever it prevails.

"Resolved, That the highest benefit which can be conferred upon a Deaf Mute is not in the bestowment of charity so called, but by aiding him to obtain a situation in which he can support himself by his own labor, and thus secure his own independence."

In concluding this Report, we desire most gratefully and devoutly to acknowledge the hand of Divine Providence in all the prosperity which has attended us thus far—for the success

which has accompanied our endeavors to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of our pupils ; for the interest manifested in the welfare of the Institution by our Board of Trustees, the harmony in plans and measures which has existed between these officers and the resident officers of the Asylum ; for the liberality of former Legislatures in appropriating the means to carry on the Institution and erect these noble buildings ; and for the evidences of approbation and confidence bestowed on us by the parents and friends of the unfortunate children committed to our care.

Respectfully submitted ;

B. M. FAY.

Nov. 26, 1860.

List of Pupils in attendance since the publication of the last Report.

DEAF AND DUMB.

NAMES.	COUNTY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Mary Alderman,.....	Oakland,	Fever 1½ years old.
Joseph A. Armstrong, ..	Van Buren,	Congenital.
L. M. Armstrong,	" "	"
Mary Armstrong,	Washtenaw	Whooping Cough.
Sarah Armstrong,	"	"
Joseph Bair,	Cass,	Congenital.
Sarah J. Berthelote, ...	Monroe,	Brain Fever.
Samuel Bigelow,	Newaygo,	Congenital.
William Bigelow,	Clinton,	"
Malcom Blue,	Wayne,	"
Robert Bingham,	Jackson,	Unknown.
Andrew Bowman,	Oceana,	Scarlet Fever.
Ezra Bowen,	Washtenaw	Measles, 3 years old.
Emma Brumfield,	Wayne,	Sickness 1½ years old.
Samuel J. Chubb,	Ottawa,	Measles, 1 year old.
Sarah Chubb,	"	Congenital.
Henrietta Chubb,	"	"
Amanda Clancy,	Hillsdale,	"
Amelia C. Cobb,	Washtenaw	Inflammation in head.
Maria Campbell,	Ottawa,	Fever.
Laura Clough,	Shiawassee,	Catarrh.
Sarah H. Demott,	Lenawee,	Whooping Cough.

NAMES:	COUNTY:	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Sherman Dickinson,...	Newaygo,	Unknown.
William Doty,.....	Saginaw,	Brain Fever.
Pluma J. Doty,.....	Lenawee,	Congenital.
Timothy Drummond,..	Wayne,	Fall, 1½ years old.
Lophelia Edgerton,...	St. Clair,	Measles, 2 years old.
William V. Ellison,...	Ionia,	Fever, 3 years old.
Mary E. Elliot,.....	Ingham,	Brain Fever.
Corydon Fales,.....	Saginaw,	Scrofula.
Amanda Fleshman, ...	Macomb,	Fever, 5 years old.
Daniel C. Fisk,.....	Monroe,	Apoplexy, 1 year old.
James Foran,.....	Ottawa,	Unknown.
William C. Gardner,..	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Ada Gesley,.....	Wayne,	Brain Fever, 1 year old.
Caroline F. Grob,.....	Monroe,	Spotted Fever.
John Gunn,.....	Wayne,	Ague, 7 years old.
Lenawee Harwood,...	Lenawee,	Unknown.
Louisa Harwood,.....	Macomb,	Catarrrh in infancy,
A. W. Hamilton,.....	Genesee,	Fever, 3 years old.
Edmund Hare,.....	Montcalm,	Ague in infancy,
Jane F. Hall,.....	Lenawee,	Sore Throat, 4 weeks old.
Edgar Harris,.....	Clinton,	Congenital.
Melina Herrick,.....	Kalamazoo,	Ulcers in the head.
James H. Hewitt,....	Eaton,	Congenital.
Thomas Higgins,.....	Genesee,	Scarlet Fever, 5 years old.
Mary E. Hildreth,.....	Eaton,	Erysipelas.
George W. Holland,..	Hillsdale,	Sickness, 1½ years old.
Samuel H. Hoxsie,....	Oakland,	Congenital.
Samuel Hurd,.....	Cass,	"
Maria M. Jones,.....	Washtenaw	Struck by a snow ball.
Harriet Kellogg,.....	Genesee,	Congenital.
Marcus Kerr,.....	Jackson,	Congestion of Brain.
Wallace H. Krause,...	Kalamazoo,	Spotted Fever, 3 years old.
Cordelia Lepper,.....	Lenawee,	Congenital.
John LaMonde,.....	Wayne,	"
John N. Lowry,.....	Macomb,	Scrofula.
Mary McNames,.....	Lenawee,	Scarlet Fever.
Samuel McCartney,...	Midland,	Congenital.
William J. Mellon,...	St. Clair,	Brain Fever, 2 years old.
Elizabeth Merrill, ...	Lenawee,	Congenital.
Alfred Morehouse,....	Macomb,	Fever, 2 years old.
Jane Norton,.....	Livingston,	Sickness, 1 year old.
Jane Palmanteer,.....	Branch,	Scarlet Fever.
Oscar F. Phillips,....	Oakland,	Congenital.
Sarepta Prouty,.....	Lenawee,	Scarlet Fever.

NAMES.	COUNTY.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
Sylvin Prouty,.....	Lenawee,	Congenital.
Alvin Richards,.....	Kent,	Swelling in ear.
Adaline Richmond,...	St. Clair,	Scarlet Fever.
W. H. Rosenkrans,...	Washtenaw	Unknown.
George L. Rose,.....	Livingston,	Sickness, 2 years old.
Clarissa J. Savage,...	Barry,	Congenital.
Lavina Sherman,.....	Tuscola,	Sickness.
Orson L. Shirkey,....	St. Clair,	Whooping Cough.
George A. Silver,....	Shiawassee,	"
John C. Smith,.....	Tuscola,	Inflammatory Rheumatism.
Milo Sharpsteen,....	Kalamazoo,	Brain Fever, 9 months old.
Henry Seitz,.....	Wayne,	Unknown.
Horace A. Snook,....	Barry,	Sores in the ear.
George Storms,.....	Washtenaw	Measles, 1 year old.
Emma Sutlief,.....	Wayne,	Congenital.
Adelia R. Thomas,...	Kent,	Scarlet Fever, 3 years old.
James W. Thorn,....	Washtenaw	Swallowing a Button.
John Tracy,.....	Mackinac,	Brain Fever.
William Urch,.....	Oakland,	Scarlet Fever.
Lewis H. Van Valen,..	Wayne,	"
Lucy A. Vought,.....	St. Joseph,	Sickness, 8 months old.
John C. White,.....	Allegan,	Catarrh, 8 months old.

B L I N D .

NAMES.	COUNTY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
Mary Auton,.....	Van Buren,	Inflammation, 8 years old.
James G. Benedict,...	Wayne,	Brain Fever.
Beatta A. Briggs,....	"	Congenital.
Horace Bowman,.....	Macomb,	Dropsy, 5 years old.
Charles A. Bonney,...	Berrien,	By explosion of powder.
Abner W. Brown,....	Calhoun,	Scrofula.
Hugh Brown,.....	St. Clair,	Headache.
George Bullock,.....	Oakland,	Inflammation.
John Casteline,.....	Hillsdale,	Dropsy on the Brain.
George Cambry,.....	Oakland,	Unknown.
Almeda Cook,.....	Calhoun,	Measles.
E. W. Davis,.....	Macomb,	Brain Fever.
Morris Dolson,.....	Van Buren,	Inflammation.
Huldah J. Fenn,.....	Washtenaw	Cataract, 6 months old.
Joseph Goddard,....	Wayne,	By caustic.
Cecelia C. Gore,.....	"	Congenital,
Mary Ann Griffin,....	"	"

NAMES.	COUNTY.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
Mary Hoff,	Livingston,	Congenital.
Elizabeth Jones,	Cass,	"
James Kershaw,	Barry,	Inflammation.
Frank Kilbourn,	Calhoun,	Unknown.
Henry LaGrave,	Van Buren,	Inflammation.
Helen J. Mann,	Ionia,	"
Sally Merrill,	Wayne,	Measles.
Luella McCutchen,	Hillsdale,	Scarlet Fever.
Mary J. Pinney,	Monroe,	Congenital.
James Priest,	Wayne,	Inflammation.
George W. Reed,	Washtenaw	Congenital.
Mary A. Reed,	"	"
C. E. Reed,	"	"
H. A. Reed,	"	"
Eli Robinson,	Cass,	"
Amelia A. Stearns,	Genesee,	"
Clark W. Torrey,	"	Catarrh.
Lucy J. Wood,	Lenawee,	Inflammation.

SUMMARY.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Deaf and Dumb,	50	38	88
Blind,	20	15	35

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From Allegan County,	1
Barry "	3
Berrien "	1
Branch "	1
Calhoun "	3
Cass "	4
Clinton "	2
Eaton "	2
Genesee "	5
Hillsdale "	4
Ingham "	1
Ionia "	2
Jackson "	2

From Kalamazoo County,	3
Kent "	2
Lenawee "	10
Livingston "	3
Mackinac "	1
Macomb "	6
Midland "	1
Montcalm "	1
Monroe "	4
Newaygo "	2
Oakland "	6
Oceana "	1
Ottawa "	5
Saginaw "	2
Shiawassee "	2
St. Clair "	5
St. Joseph "	1
Tuscola "	2
Van Buren "	5
Washtenaw "	14
Wayne "	16

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to the Editors and Proprietors of the following newspapers, which have been sent to the Asylum gratuitously :

Wolverine Citizen, published at Flint.
 Detroit Tribune, " Detroit.
 Lansing State Republican, published at Lansing.
 Michigan Argus, published at Ann Arbor.
 Niles Inquirer, " Niles.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the " Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1857," a highly

valuable document, presented to the Asylum by the Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham, U. S. Senator.

Our thanks are also due to the Superintendents of the Michigan Central, and the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, for having granted free tickets to our pupils when going to or returning from the Asylum, and for the prompt and gentlemanly manner in which the favor has been bestowed.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The Asylum is free to all the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in Michigan, between the ages of ten and thirty years, who possess a good natural intellect, a good moral character, and have no contagious disease. All such are entitled to an education, without charge for board or tuition.

Parents or guardians provide clothing for pupils, and pay their traveling expenses.

The regular time for admission is at the close of the vacation, which extends from the fifteenth of July to the first Wednesday of October. Pupils will not be received at other times, except in extraordinary cases.

Persons wishing to place pupils in the Asylum, should address the Principal, stating the name, age and residence of such pupil. No certificate of any kind is required.

Pupils' clothing *must be marked with durable ink.*

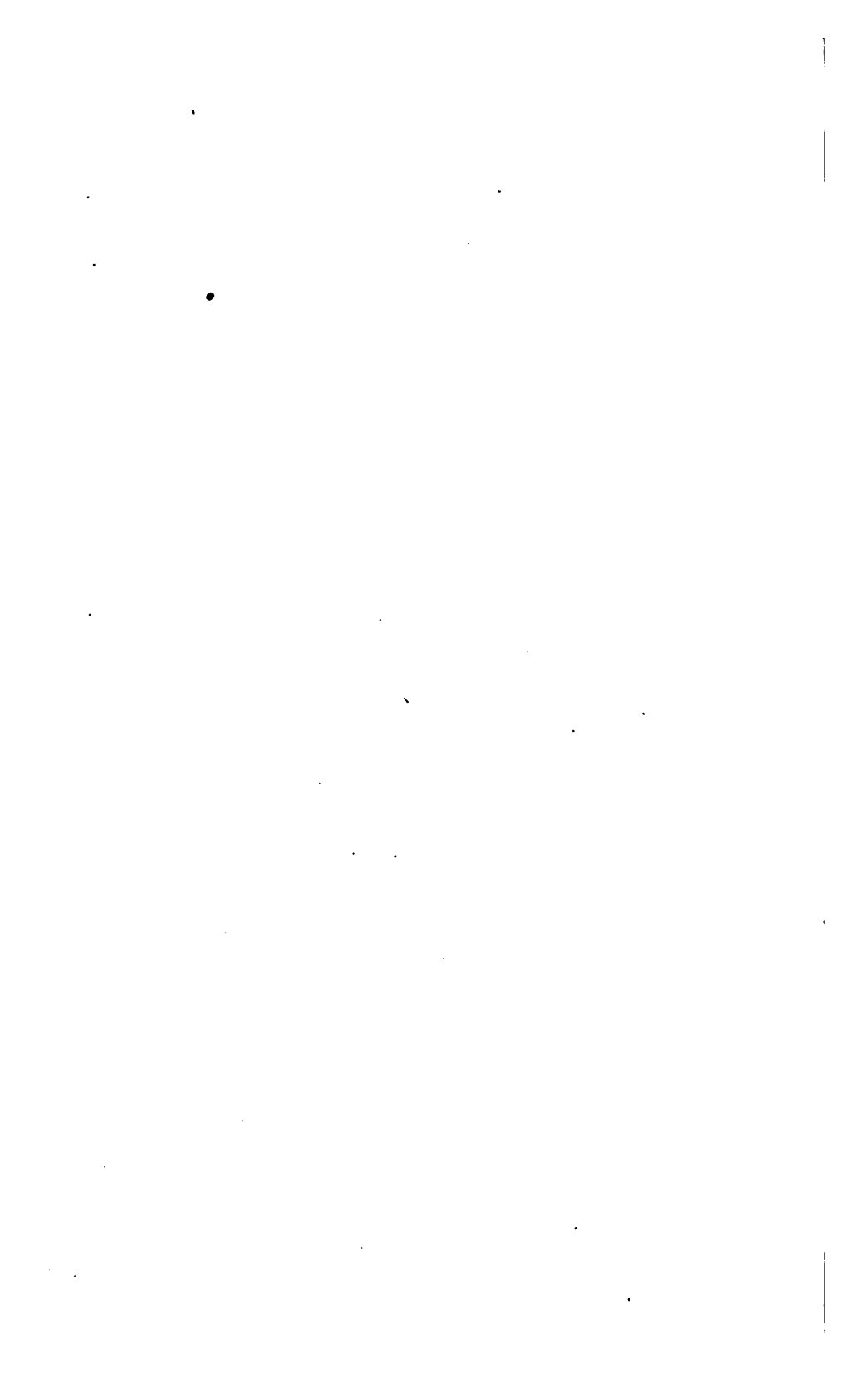
Those persons bringing pupils to, or taking them away, cannot be furnished board, lodging or horse-keeping, at the Asylum.

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MICHIGAN ASYLUM
FOR THE INSANE,
FOR THE YEARS 1859 AND 1860.



~~~~~  
**By Authority.**  
~~~~~

LANSING:
Hosmer & Kerr, Printers to the State.
.....
1861.



OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

Trustees.

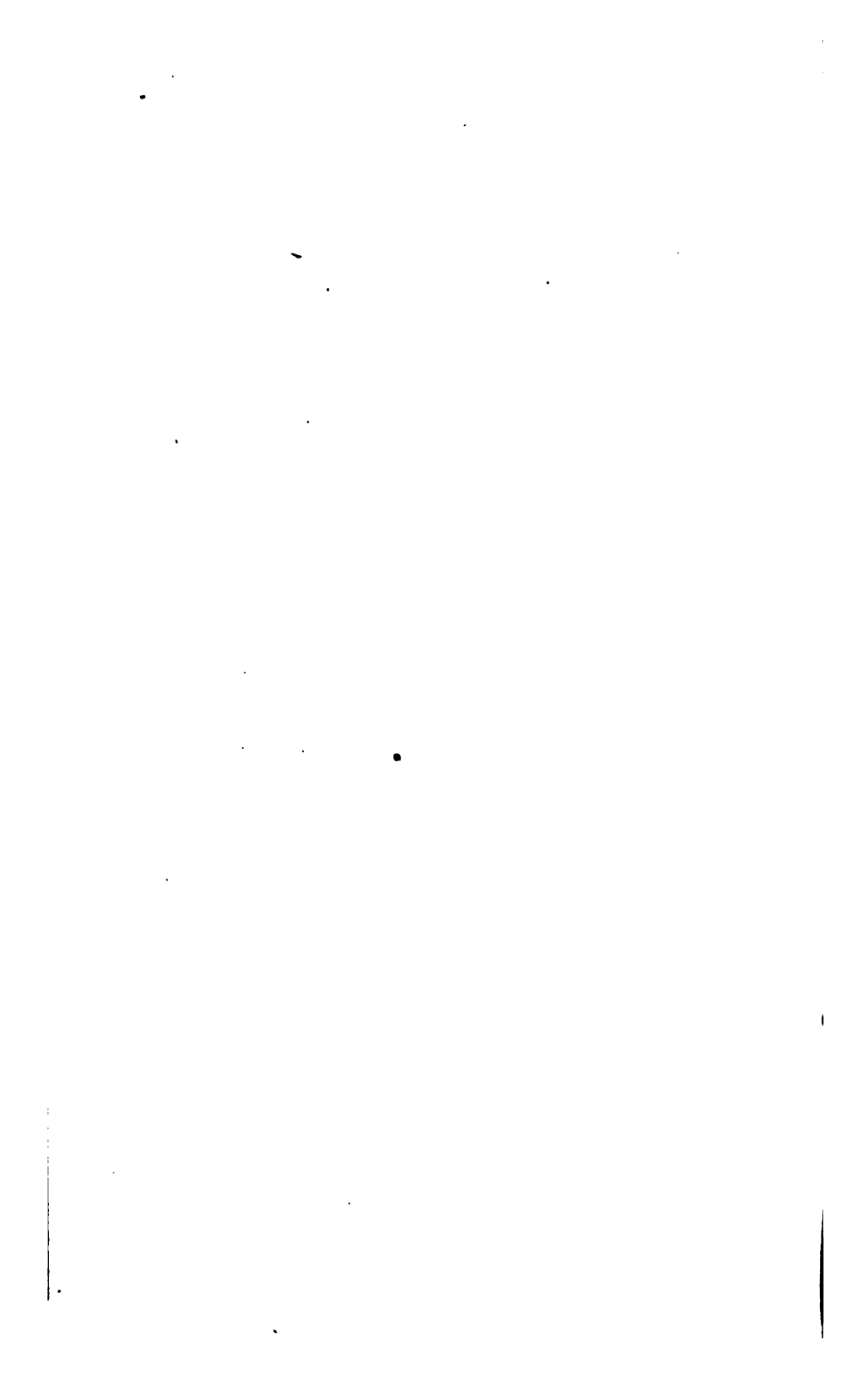
LUTHER H. TRASK, KALAMAZOO,
WILLIAM BROOKS, "
J. P. WOODBURY, "
Z. PITCHER, DETROIT,
D. L. PRATT, HILLSDALE,
CHAS. COGGESHALL, BIRMINGHAM.

Resident Officers.

E. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
D. M. TYLER, M. D., ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
HENRY MONTAGUE, STEWARD.
ELIZABETH PAUL, MATRON.

Treasurer.

D. A. MCNAIR, KALAMAZOO.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 11.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

BIENNIAL REPORT of the Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

The Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, appointed under the Act of Organization, approved February 14th, 1859, respectfully submit the following report :

At the date of the last report of our predecessors in office, three divisions of the south wing of the Asylum building had been completed. The rooms in these divisions were spacious enough for the accommodation of about ninety patients.

In order to bring the Institution into more immediate relation with the people of the State, it was resolved to appropriate, as soon as they could be furnished, the apartments thus completed, to the occupancy of female patients exclusively, and by the reconstruction of the centre building, which had been destroyed by fire, they proposed to prepare rooms for fifty male patients, and to receive that number some time during the coming autumn.

with the State officers, will be made accessible to the members of the Legislature during the session, and an examination by those interested is requested.

It being found impracticable to restrict the benefits of the Asylum to females only, a single ward was opened for males on the 13th of March, 1860, which was filled almost immediately. Since that time patients have been received only as vacancies have occurred.

These indications that more extended accommodations were required to meet the increasing demands for admission, induced the Trustees to decide upon finishing the second story of the first longitudinal division, by which another ward of twelve beds was brought into use, and suddenly filled up like the one just mentioned.

Applications becoming more and more frequent and more urgent, it was found necessary to finish the lower story of the same division. By this means, another ward with twenty-four beds was prepared and brought into use in September, 1860, and on the first of October, comfortable accommodations were thus provided for forty-two males and sixty-nine females.

The number of patients for whose admission application has been made during the period covered by this report, is two hundred and eighty-six, of which number one hundred and forty-one have been received. Of these, twenty have been discharged cured; five, more or less improved; four have been removed unimproved, and three have died; leaving under treatment one hundred and nine patients, forty-seven of whom are males, and sixty-two females.

In the accompanying report of the Medical Superintendent, such details of treatment are given as will be most likely to interest the intelligent citizens of the State. It will so far show the nature of mental alienation and its relation to physical disorder, and the necessity for observing and acting in conformity to the dictates of the laws of hygiene in the treatment of persons bereft of reason, as to explain the reasons for separating individuals thus affected from their friends, and the importance

of suitable apartments, attractive places of abode, and pleasant associations as means for their restoration. These influences, it may be added, become the important instrumentalities in the hands of the psychological physician for the recovery of his patients, whatever speculative opinions he may entertain of insanity, whether he may regard the spiritual, the moral or the physical system of man the seat of disease, and hence the absolute necessity of liberal outlays in money in the construction and endowment of Lunatic Asylums.

The first statistics of such an institution furnish no safe criterion for judging of the professional ability of its managers, or of its utility as a means of restoring to society such of its members as have been or may become the victims of mental alienation. A majority, perhaps we might truthfully say a large majority, of the early inmates of Insane Asylums, is generally of a most unfavorable character for medical treatment, being such as have become incurable, if not primarily so, by the duration or violence of the intellectual disorder.

In view of all the disadvantages existing at Kalamazoo, consisting first in want of space for the classification of patients, and next, in the difficulties inherent to the cases presented for treatment, the success has been greater than could have been anticipated by persons familiar with the subject of insanity.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The Legislature of 1859, appropriated \$33,500 00 to be "drawn and used in the year 1859, for the erection and finishing of buildings as specified in the report of the Trustees of the Asylum, made December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and the further sum of \$12,000 for furnishing and sustaining the completed portion of the south wing during the same year." The same Act further appropriated the sum of \$48,000, to be "drawn and used in the year 1860, for the erection and furnishing of buildings and appendages according to said report, and the further sum of \$7,000 for furnishing the

centre building and the first longitudinal division of the south wing, and for sustaining the institution during that year."

The total amount, therefore, appropriated for the use of the Institution during the period embraced in the present report was \$100,500, of which \$81,500, were to be applied to purposes of construction, \$13,000 for the purchase of furniture, and \$6,000 to assist in defraying the current expenses of the Institution, which would at first very naturally far exceed the amount received from counties and individuals for the support of patients. To apply the means thus appropriated in as close conformity to the expressed wishes of the Legislature as circumstances would permit, and in such manner as would best subserve the interests of the Institution and the unhappy class for whom it was established, became our anxious care.

South Wing.—This portion of the building, consisting of two longitudinal, two transverse and one extreme division, has been fully completed. It is designed for males, and contains eight distinct wards with accommodations for one hundred and thirty-five patients. Seven of the wards are now in use; four being appropriated to females and three to males. The remaining ward is temporarily occupied by the Medical Superintendent and family, the Assistant Physician, Matron, housekeeper and those employed in the kitchen and laundry, and upon the farm.

Centre Building.—The general kitchen will eventually be placed in a detached building, which is to contain, also, the chapel and rooms for stores. As this building is not yet erected, and as no part of the wing could be used for this purpose, it was determined to rebuild a portion of the centre, rather than incur the expense of a temporary structure. Before proceeding with the work, we caused the foundations to be fully exposed and carefully examined by Mr. James Henika, our Master Builder, and Mr. T. Johnson, the Contractor for the mason work. This examination being pronounced satisfactory, material was procured and the walls of one half of the building were carried up to the third story, and covered with a temporary roof. The basement was at once finished for domestic purposes, and three

rooms upon the first floor have also been prepared for use, and are occupied respectively as a medical office, a reception room and a business office.

Engine House.—At the date of the last report, this building, a one story structure, one hundred and seventy-eight feet long, and twenty-six wide, had been erected and covered. It is now completed and finished to meet all the present wants of the Institution. The boiler room has been durably floored, and fitted up with the necessary conveniences. The engine room has been floored and ceiled. The wash room has been furnished with most approved apparatus, including a Shaker washing mill, a wringing machine and a series of standing tubs. The drying room has been supplied with steam coils, platforms, standards and other fixtures; the ironing room is also fully furnished. A brick cistern, with a capacity of 12,000 gallons, has been constructed near the engine room door, and connected by means of a force pump, with a tank for the supply of the laundry. This building has in every respect proved itself admirably adapted to its purposes. The motive power is a plain but efficient horizontal engine, manufactured by William Barclay, of Detroit. The operation of the washing mill is in the highest degree satisfactory.

Barn, &c.—A suitable location was selected last summer and a capacious barn erected. It is thoroughly constructed, and well calculated to meet the wants of the Institution. The presence of the heating apparatus in the basement of the Asylum building, renders it necessary to stow vegetables elsewhere, and the requisite amount of cellar-room has accordingly been provided beneath the barn. We have here also to notice the purchase of four cows, a pair of very suitable farm horses, and a limited supply of farming utensils.

Sewers.—The sewers of the center building have been completed and connected with the main trunk. A depot of approved construction has been erected at a suitable point for the collection of sewage. This provision, while in the highest degree desirable as a hygienic measure, will be of great value in the

cultivation of the farm. The engine house has also been supplied with the necessary means for drainage. In this connection it might be well to repeat that the form of sewer adopted is the egg-shaped, and that all have been constructed of selected material and in the most durable manner.

Supply and Distribution of Water.—The stream from which the Institution is supplied, runs in a valley in the rear of the building, and about one hundred feet below its level. During the past year an hydraulic engine, constructed by H. R. Worthington, Esq., of New York city, and placed in our hands for trial, has been used to elevate the water to the attic tanks. These tanks are three in number, and are connected by pipes furnished with valves to a wrought iron main, two and one-half inches in diameter, which runs the entire length of the attics. After passing the last tank this main is made to assume the form of an inverted letter U, with the open extremity joined by a piece of pipe of the same size provided with a valve. This arrangement dispenses with floating ball-cocks and overflow-pipes, and allows of the distribution of water directly from the mains, and at any desired point. No water can escape into the sewer with which the main is ultimately connected, until all the tanks are filled; and either can be emptied at pleasure without interrupting the supply to the various parts of the building. All supplemental pipes are thus rendered unnecessary, and a general distribution of water effected at the most economical rate.

A description of the mode of heating water for bathing and other purposes, and its supply to each ward; of the construction of water closets, with their traps, and the devices for cleaning them; of the arrangement of bathing tubs, sinks, water-pipes, &c., would occupy more space than the present report allows. With reference to the expenses attending future repairs, and to prevent the serious damage arising from leakages and other causes, it is very important that this part of the work should be done with the utmost care. Mr. Turnbull, the engineer of the Institution, is an excellent mechanic and a practical pipe-fitter, and the plans for the entire pipe-

work of the establishment, have been most thoroughly executed by him, and at a great reduction of cost to the Institution.

Supply of Gas and Gas-Fixtures.—In a previous report mention was made of a contract with the Kalamazoo Gas Light Company, for supplying the Institution for a term of years. This arrangement has been an advantageous one, and the Asylum is furnished with this important requisite to the comfort of its inmates at a very reasonable charge. By the terms of the contract, the Asylum assumed the expense of laying the main from the village, (a distance of one mile,) and the sum of \$2,500 appropriated by the last Legislature for this purpose, has been paid. The entire south wing has been furnished with neat and substantial fixtures at the cost previously estimated. It is an interesting fact, that in but one single instance since the opening of the Asylum for patients, has there been exhibited any disposition to disturb the gas-burners, and in that the act was not in the least malicious.

Apothecary Shop, Stock, and Fixtures.—But a small portion of the appropriation for this purpose (\$700) has been expended. The apothecary shop will be eventually located in a part of the centre building not yet erected. During the year we have occupied rooms temporarily prepared for the purpose, and the sum expended in this department has been principally for stock and fixtures.

Cooking Apparatus.—The kitchen of the institution is at present in the basement of the partially finished centre building. It is furnished with one of Whiteley's Ranges, and a steam cooking apparatus of great simplicity and efficiency. The latter comprises a series of vegetable boilers very conveniently arranged, and three copper-lined cylindrical boilers with steam jackets and large faucets for the preparation of tea and coffee, and for boiling meats and making soups.

Heating and Ventilating.—Under the administration of our predecessors, the steam coils to be used in warming the wards in the second longitudinal and extreme divisions of the south wing had been fitted in their places ; one boiler had been pro-

cured and the necessary connections made. Under our direction the contractors, Messrs. Nason & Dodge, of New York, have continued the work, a second boiler has been set, the necessary apparatus for securing a forced ventilation constructed, and the steam coils extended to the centre building. The brick partition walls constituting the air and pipe chambers have been built, and at the present time the entire south wing is warmed and ventilated thoroughly, according to the original design. A small balance of this appropriation is still unexpended, but will be required on the completion of the centre building.

Fencing and Grading.—Several acres on the slopes in the rear of the Asylum have been grubbed and cleared for the purpose of securing to the patients greater privacy in taking out door exercise than could be found on the public highway. The grounds immediately surrounding the south wing have been leveled and graded to carry the surface water from the building, and an amount of fencing has been built, barely sufficient, however, to protect the portions of the farm which have been brought under cultivation. Had we the means at hand, there is no doubt that the interests of the Institution would have been promoted by the judicious use for these purposes of the entire amount appropriated.

To avoid the dangers from fire, and other injury to the building, which would attend the use of any portion of it by the carpenters as a shop, and for the storage of material, a temporary building was erected, (24 x 60,) for these purposes. It has been used to great advantage as a shop, and now by its conversion into a ward, will answer a still better purpose. It was found that the deposit of snow and ice about the walls of the house, and the alternate freezing and thawing of the saturated bricks in the lower courses, were seriously injuring them. To obviate this, a base of Roman cement and sand was laid eighteen inches high, and blocked out to resemble a foundation of stone. It has proved a perfect protection, and we would suggest that the walls of the engine house be protected in the same manner. Expenditures have been rendered necessary for these

purposes, and a few others incidental to the peculiar condition in which the unforeseen difficulties of the past year have placed us, and for which no appropriations were made.

Furniture.—The entire south wing with the exception of the single ward previously referred to, is furnished throughout. A portion of the furniture of the centre building, sufficient to answer present purposes, has also been procured. Great care has been taken in the selection of these articles, especially those to be used in the wards, and all requiring any peculiarity of structure or material have been made under close supervision, and in the most durable and substantial manner.

The Trustees, whilst restrained by considerations of delicacy from speaking directly of the professional competency of the Medical Superintendent, think it due to him to make public acknowledgment of the services rendered by him and the Steward, Mr. Montague, in the discharge of those duties heretofore performed by a building commissioner at an expense of \$800 per annum to the Asylum Fund. The mechanical talent and financial ability of the Superintendent being qualities rarely allied to scientific culture, have given special value to his services at a time when the Trustees were surrounded by embarrassment. Mr. Montague is known to the public as a former Trustee of the Asylum, but better to his former colleagues, the present Board of Trustees, for his inflexible integrity, and the fidelity with which he performs the duties of his present appointment. The general interests of the Institution have been so largely dependent upon the assiduity with which these officers have performed duties extra-official, that the Trustees would not feel justified in omitting to embrace this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the value of their services.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

The medical superintendence of the Institution has been entrusted to Dr. E. H. Van Deusen. Dr. P. H. Loring served very acceptably as Assistant Physician from July, 1859, to October last. He was succeeded by Dr. D. M. Tyler, a graduate of the

University of Michigan. Henry Montague has performed the duties of Steward. Mrs. Elizabeth Paul was appointed Matron October 1st, 1859. In D. A. McNair, the Treasurer of the Asylum, a gentleman of acknowledged probity and financial ability, the Institution has found a most faithful officer.

The erection of the Michigan Asylum was commenced seven years ago. The architect's plans were submitted for approval to the Legislature of 1855, with a rough estimate (\$200,000) as the probable cost of the building. A better acquaintance with the requirements of the State subsequently suggested to the Trustees certain additions whereby the capacity of the Institution would be materially increased. These modifications, with perfected plans, and an elevation of the Asylum building, were presented to the Legislature of 1857, together with estimates in detail, showing that the cost of constructing the Institution would be about \$275,000. The plan adopted has received the unqualified commendation of the profession, and the experience of the past eighteen months has fully established the admirable adaptation of the building to its purposes. An examination of the expenses incurred in the construction of similar institutions in other States, will show that in respect to cost also, it will bear a favorable comparison with any other.

In this connection, and in view of the fact that the Institution has so frequently been made to head the list of causes of heavy taxation, and has thus acquired an undeserved reputation for extreme costliness, we have arranged from reports previously printed, and present upon the following page :

A STATEMENT of moneys expended in constructing and furnishing
the Michigan Asylum to Nov. 30th, 1860.

Expended in 1850-51 and '52,.....	\$ 161 48
“ “ 1853-54,.....	17,487 48
“ “ 1855-56,.....	62,905 24
“ “ 1857-58,.....	50,000 00
“ “ 1859-60,.....	53,009 02
Total expenses incurred in construction,.....	<u>\$183,563 22</u>
Less loss by fire,.....	22,000 00
	<u>\$161,563 22</u>
For furnishing,.....	7,104 49
Total expenditures, less loss by fire,.....	<u><u>\$168,667 71</u></u>

At the present moment, with the recent additions to its capacity, the Institution affords very comfortable accommodations for one hundred and eleven patients. If the moneys appropriated for 1860 could be made available early in 1861, the centre building will be finished at once, and twenty-four additional rooms brought into use. Even then, the Asylum will not be able to receive more than two-thirds of those for whom application has been deferred during the past year. Any comment upon this fact is unnecessary. The wards of the Institution are already filled, and scattered through our State are scores of those who are entitled to its benefits. We have too much respect for the enlightened intelligence of the Legislature, to believe that anything more will be required to induce proper and liberal action, than a mere mention of the extent and nature of this necessity, and that it can be met and relieved only by the early completion of the north wing.

In fulfillment of our duty as Trustees, therefore, we recommend and urge upon the Legislature an appropriation for this purpose of one hundred thousand dollars, which sum, a careful re-examination of the original estimates has shown to be the amount required.

INSURANCE.

We would take this opportunity of referring to the State Legislature the question of insuring the Asylum buildings, and, if thought best to do so, to what extent. We deemed it well to insure the barn, which our Treasurer has effected, to the amount of \$2,000, at a premium of 6-10ths of 1 per cent. per annum.

We might remark that the wings of the Asylum, the portions occupied by patients, are as nearly fire-proof in construction as the purposes of the Institution would permit. The only special sources of danger are from lightning, and a slight degree of exposure in the attics. A few metallic slips connecting the tin-
ned roof of the cupolas, the zinc covered copings and the copper eaves with the earth, will guard against all liability from the former. Protection against the latter would be insured at a slight expense, by an arrangement of pipes and valves, which would enable us to deluge the attics with steam.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHAPLAIN.

A few of the Trustees have had an occasional opportunity of being present at the usual Sabbath evening exercises at the Asylum. The perfect order observed by the audience, and the strict attention to the remarks of the speaker, convince us that judiciously directed religious instruction is very desirable in such an Institution, and can be made the means of accomplishing much good. We would therefore suggest that the Trustees be empowered to appoint a Chaplain, in the same manner as other officers are now appointed, whose duties shall be those usually discharged by the Chaplains to similar institutions. No additional appropriation will be required, as the sum set apart annually by law, for the salaries of officers, will be sufficient for this purpose also.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASYLUM.

The law organizing the Institution recognizes three classes of patients. First, the poor or pauper, admitted upon the order of the Superintendents of the Poor; second, those in indi-

gent circumstances, who are received upon orders granted by Circuit Court Commissioners ; and, third, private patients, supported by friends, or by their own estate. The expenses of the first and second classes are borne by the counties whence they come, at a weekly charge of \$2 50. To the third class, patients supported at private expense, charges vary from \$3 00 per week upward, according to the circumstances of the case, and the amount of extra attention desired or required. Under this system it is observed that the State provides for its citizens an institution properly officered, and that the current expenses are borne by those directly receiving its benefits. In regard to this organization we can only say that it has worked very advantageously in similar Institutions of other States in which it has been adopted, and that we discover no inconvenience in its operations here. The justice in its leading features, is apparent. Those who are able to bear their own expense, do so ; and the benefits of the Institution are enjoyed without charge by the poor and indigent, through the counties of which they are respectively residents, and the officers of the county are very properly made the judges of their claims for gratuitous consideration.

In a few States the wards of the Asylum are thrown open, and made free to all citizens of the State, rich and poor, without distinction. There is an air of noble, open-handed benevolence in this system of organization ; but there is no doubt that the advantages it possesses are purchased by many serious disadvantages, which certain adventitious circumstance will either increase or diminish. It cannot be questioned that under our present organization a few, at least, fully entitled to the benefits of the Asylum, and fit subjects for treatment, will, through the parsimony and short-sighted policy of certain officers be excluded, greatly to the prejudice of the highest interests, public and personal. If it should be deemed desirable to make any change in the laws regulating the support of patients, it would be desirable, if possible, to combine the advantages of

the two systems of organization, and avoid the disadvantages of both. After some thought upon the subject, it has occurred to us, in this event, to suggest a modification embracing the following features :

First. An assumption on the part of the State of a portion of the expenses of the support of the pauper and indigent insane to the amount, perhaps, of one or one and one-quarter dollars per week. *Secondly.* A uniform charge to the counties, of two dollars per week for the balance of the support of such patients, including clothing and damages, now extra items. And *Thirdly.* More stringent regulations in regard to the condition of patients when received, the manner of their discharge, and promptitude in the payment of bills when rendered.*

In concluding our report we would express our entire confidence in the present management of the Institution, of which no better and more gratifying proof could be afforded than the degree of success it has attained, its present prosperity, and the

* As appropos to this subject we present the following table from the last Report of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky.

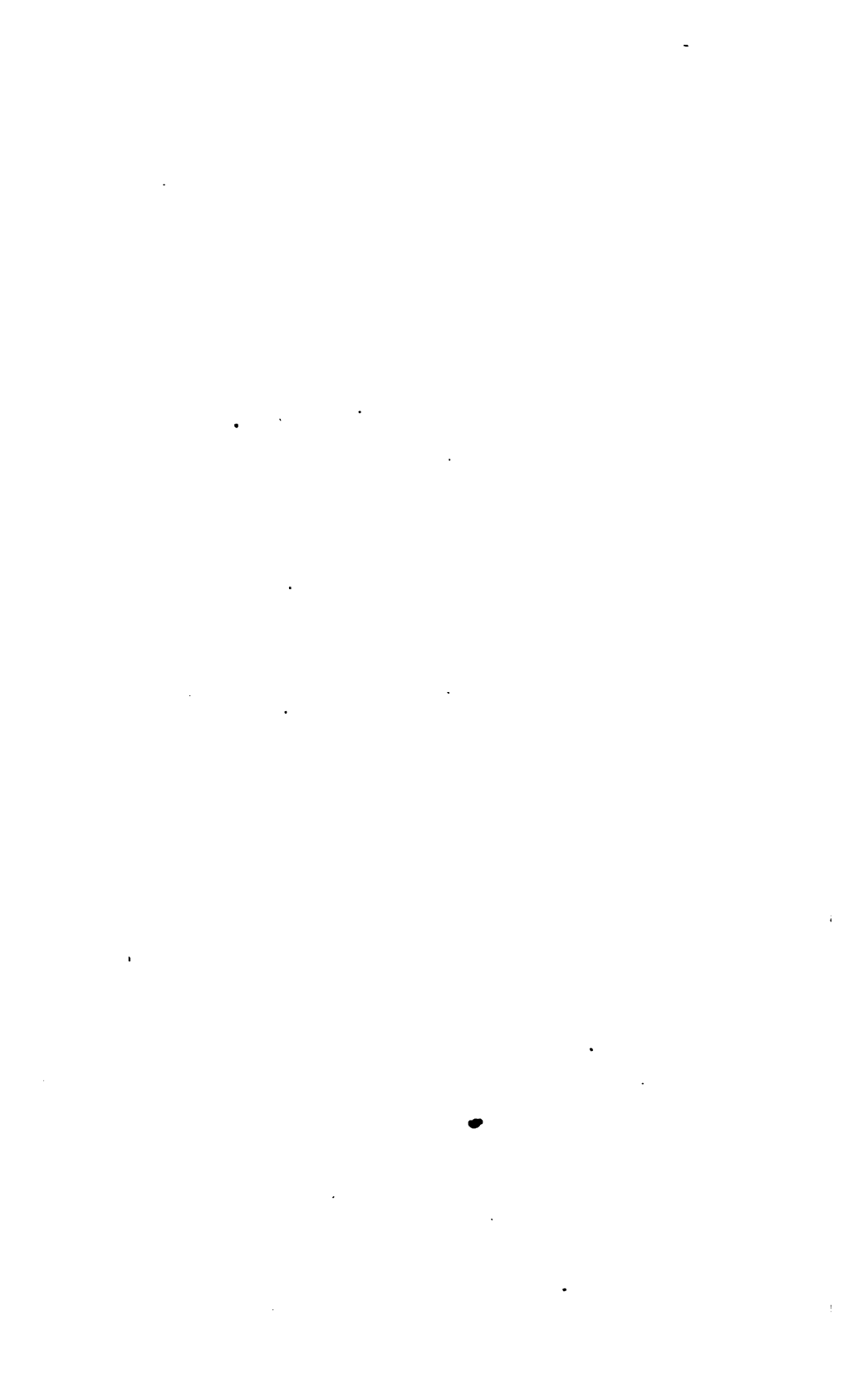
A comparative statement of the cost of maintaining each person, per week, in the principal Insane Asylums of the United States.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, including officer's salaries,.....	\$ 5 00
Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, " " "	2 77
New York State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive " "	3 83
New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, " " "	3 24
Bloomington Asylum, New York, " " "	5 21
Retreat for the Insane, Connecticut, " " "	3 89
Massachusetts State Insane Hospital, " " "	3 00
Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, " " "	3 20
Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, " " "	3 18
Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, " " "	3 16
Maine Insane Hospital, " " "	3 42
Asylum for Relief of Persons Deprived of Reason, inclusive of officer's salaries,.....	4 80
Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive officers' salaries,.....	4 00
Louisiana Insane Asylum, inclusive " "	3 44
North Carolina Insane Asylum, " " "	3 92
Butler Hospital for the Insane, R. Island, " " "	3 69
McLean Asylum for the Insane, " " "	6 50
Government Asylum for the Insane, D. C. " "	4 59
Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum, " " "	2 94

strong hold it has already gained upon the affection and sympathies of our citizens. At our repeated visits of inspection in a body or by committee, we have found abundant evidence of the fidelity and careful attention to duty of all connected with the establishment.

LUTHER H. TRASK,
WILLIAM BROOKS,
J. P. WOODBURY,
Z. PITCHER,
D. L. PRATT,
CHAS. COGGESHALL,
Trustees.





TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

The Treasurer of the Asylum respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and payments from April 1st, 1859, to November 30th, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

From the State Treasurer from appropriation,.....	\$53,500 00
“ “ “ for officers' salaries,.....	4,958 88
“ bills payable,.....	18,212 65
“ Treasurer of the Asylum for Interest,.....	536 07
“ patients' board bills,.....	9,118 48
“ articles sold,.....	128 13
“ incidental receipts,.....	149 35
	<hr/>
	<u>\$86,598 01</u>

PAYMENTS.

For bath tubs, water closets, &c.,.....	\$2,621 97
apothecary shop, stock and fixtures,.....	400 00
gas main and fixtures,.....	2,933 28
fencing and grading,.....	600 00
boiler and laundry,.....	4,500 00
ranges, steam-cooking apparatus, &c.,.....	1,300 00
reconstruction of centre building,.....	11,000 00
finishing 1st long division,....	8,435 00
additional tanks, &c.,.....	400 00
heating and ventilating,....	10,300 00
connecting sewers,	400 00

For contingent expenses,.....	\$339 63
special, (previous indebtedness,).....	1,520 57
construction, (unclassified,).....	4,258 57
barn, shop and sheds,.....	1,000 00
barn, stock, &c.,.....	3,000 00
furniture,	7,104 49
interest, sundry discounts, &c.,.....	4,148 65
officers' salaries,.....	4,958 33
bills payable paid,.....	1,377 45

General Expenses.

Attendants and assistants,.....	4,116 83
Laundry,	616 33
Fuel, light and provisions,.....	8,491 46
Farm, garden and barn,.....	1,434 72
Upper store-room, (advances,).....	1,255 86
Printing, stationery and postage,.....	321 73
Apothecary shop,.....	246 85
Money refunded,.....	64 71
Miscellaneous,.....	519 17
Repairs,	54 47
	<u>\$87,720 07</u>

Amount of receipts bro't forward,.....	\$86,598 01
Balance due Treasurer of Asylum,.....	1,122 06
	<u>\$87,720 07</u>

LEDGER ACCOUNTS.

Construction Account.

To Sundries,.....	\$53,009 02
To unexpended balance,.....	28,490 98
	<u>\$81,500 00</u>
By appropriation,.....	\$81,500 00
	<u>\$81,500 00</u>

Furniture Account.

To sundries,.....	\$7,104 49
To unappropriated balance,.....	5,895 51
	<u>\$13,000 00</u>
By appropriation,.....	\$13,000 00
	<u>\$13,000 00</u>

Officers' Salary Account.

To sundries,.....	\$4,958 33
By appropriation,.....	\$4,958 33
	<u>\$4,958 33</u>

Interest Account.

To sundry discounts and interest paid,.....	\$4,148 65
By interest on deposits,.....	\$536 07
By balance,.....	3,612 58
	<u>\$4,148 65</u>

General Expense Account.

To sundries,.....	\$17,122 13
By appropriation,.....	\$6,000 00
By receipts from patients,.....	9,390 96
By balance,.....	1,731 17
	<u>\$17,122 13</u>

D. A. McNAIR,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Dec. 1st, 1860.

NOTE.—There is now due the Asylum, from counties and individuals, for the support of patients, about two thousand dollars. The appropriation of \$6,000, made by the Legislature to meet the expected deficiency in the general expense account, has, therefore, been rather more than sufficient for the purpose. The ability of the Institution to become very nearly, if not entirely, self-supporting, when completed, is made apparent.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We have carefully examined the foregoing statements of D. A. McNair, Treasurer of the Asylum. We have compared the same with his books and vouchers, and verified the same by a still further comparison with the books of the Steward, and hereby certify to the correctness thereof.

DANL. L. PRATT,
WILLIAM BROOKS,
L. H. TRASK,
Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees :

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with a requirement of the act of organization, the Medical Superintendent presents the following report of the operations of the Institution since its opening, Aug. 29th, 1859.

The number of admissions and discharges, with the results of treatment, are as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole number of admissions,.....	57	84	141
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged recovered,.....	6	14	20
" much improved,.....	2	2	
" improved,.....	2	1	3
" unimproved,.....		4	4
Died,.....	2	1	3
Total discharged and died,.....	10	22	32
Remaining Nov. 30th, 1860,.....	47	62	109

Although the operations of the Institution have been seriously restricted and embarrassed by the unavoidable delays in its opening, and in the completion of the several wards since brought into use, they have nevertheless, in every respect, been as successful as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. For several months past patients have been received only as vacancies occurred, and although the registered list of applications for admission already exceeds two hundred and eighty, it will be observed that the benefits of treatment have been extended to but half that number.

Previous to the organization of the Institution under the act approved in February, 1859, arrangements had been made to

receive female patients in the spring, and to have wards prepared for males in the succeeding fall. The inability of the Trustees to carry this design into execution, the necessity of postponing its opening until so late in the season, and, ultimately, of restricting treatment to female patients exclusively, added not a little to the embarrassments under which a new and but partially finished institution must always labor.

In the spring of the present year it became obvious that early provision should be made for at least a limited number of the other sex. The officers were fully aware of the multiplied inconveniences and dangers which would unavoidably attend an attempt to treat both sexes in one wing, and that but partially completed; nevertheless, further delay seemed inadmissible, and the only ward then at our disposal was prepared and opened for males. The first patient was received on the thirteenth of March, and in a few days every bed was occupied.

A still further extension became necessary; and in the month of June the second floor of the first longitudinal division was prepared for the use of employees, and the third floor of the first transverse division, previously occupied by them, was converted into a female ward. Still later, two rooms upon the first floor of the partially rebuilt centre building, and the first floor of the first longitudinal division were also finished. The former were converted into offices, and the latter into lodging rooms for officers and those of the employees not immediately connected with the care of patients. This change was effected in September, and placed at our disposal a large ward into which our convalescent females were removed.

Notwithstanding all our efforts to keep the number of patients within proper limits, our male wards became so crowded that the health of the inmates was imperilled. To guard against the serious accidents which might arise from this cause, and to provide some place, in case of the outbreak of any form of contagious disease, in which affected patients might be isolated, it was thought best to convert the carpenter shop into an infirmary. This was a one-story building (23x60), with battened

sides and a shingle roof. It has been extended twenty feet, supplied with hot and cold water, steam coils for warming, and other necessary fixtures, and will accommodate fourteen patients.

PREVIOUS HISTORY OF THOSE RECEIVED.

The details of the personal history of those who have been admitted, are presented in the usual form. These statistics are, of course, too limited to attach much value to any special deductions drawn from them; but for the information of those more particularly interested in such inquiries, we give in connection with them, such facts as have been established by the wider experience and more extended records of older institutions.

Sex.—For reasons previously given, and pertaining exclusively to the Institution, the number of females treated greatly exceeds that of males—eighty-four of the former to fifty-seven of the latter. The comparative liability of the sexes to mental disease is a very interesting question, but not as easily solved as would at first appear. The results of investigations, as we find them reported by authors, differ widely, probably on account of the unreliable character of the data upon which their conclusions have been based. As a general rule, the number of males admitted into hospitals and asylums for the insane, is greater than that of females by five to fifteen per cent. Of 48,995 patients treated in American institutions, Dr. Earle found that 25,593 were males, and 23,402 were females; or, 109 of the former to 100 of the latter. The comparative number of males and females *admitted* into our institutions, varied as it often must be by adventitious circumstances, can assist us but little in determining the relative liability of the sexes to attacks of mental disease. It can be clearly enough shown that more men become insane than women. This, however, is no evidence of their greater susceptibility, because they are, as a general rule, far more exposed to the usual causes of disease. Our experience during the past two years, and the information acquired by a somewhat extended correspondence, seems to indicate that

the opposite is the case in Michigan, and that the causes which have been most prolific of insanity in this State, have hitherto been those to which females have been most exposed.

Age.—From the peculiar circumstances under which many of our patients were received, it has been quite impossible to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, the exact duration of their disease. The following table is arranged to show, as far as the histories given will allow, the age of each patient when admitted, and also the age at the date of the first attack of mental disease.

TABLE.

AGE.	At date of Attack.			On Admission.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
10 to 20,.....	4	4	8	2	2	4
20 to 30,.....	10	27	37	15	22	37
30 to 40,.....	9	21	30	7	28	35
40 to 50,.....	13	11	24	20	16	36
50 to 60,.....	8	6	14	7	11	18
60 to 70,.....	2	4	6	5	5	10
70, and upward,.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congenital,.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained,.....	11	9	20	.....	.....	.....
Total,.....	57	84	141	57	84	141

The particular period of life at which mankind is most liable to attacks of mental disorder varies, of course, with the sexes, and also with the people of different nations, and the character of the causes to which they are most frequently subjected. Under ordinary circumstances, males under twenty-five are more liable to insanity than females; from twenty-five to forty there is little or no difference, and from that age to fifty-five, females are decidedly more liable; in the more advanced years, the relative liability is probably greater in the male.

Civil Condition.—Of the fifty-seven males received, nineteen were single, thirty-six were married and two were widowers; of the eighty-four females, twenty-four were single, fifty married,

and ten were widows. Conjugal relations usually surround man with influences strongly tending to the preservation of mental health. The duties and responsibilities assumed urge him to greater regularity of life and habit, and induce more fixedness of purpose and effort. The temptation to an indulgence in excesses of all kinds is materially diminished, and his liability to insanity is proportionally lessened. With woman it is otherwise. While marriage may shield her from a few, it brings her in direct contact with many of the most prolific causes. The influence of celibacy in increasing the capacity for mental disease is more marked in man; and of widowhood in woman.

TABLE showing the nativity of those admitted.

BORN.	M.	F.	T.	BORN.	M.	F.	T.
New York,.....	24	34	58	Virginia,	1		1
Michigan,	9	6	15	Rhode Island,.....		1	1
Ohio,	3	5	8	Ireland,	3	8	11
Massachusetts,....	3	4	7	Germany,	2	7	9
Vermont,	2	2	4	England,	3	3	6
Pennsylvania,.....		4	4	Canada,	1	2	3
Connecticut,	2	1	3	Scotland,	1	2	3
Indiana,		2	2	France,.....	1		1
New Jersey,.....	1	1	2	Holland,	1		1
Delaware,		1	1	Wales,		1	1

Degree of Education.—Six males and eleven females had received an academic education; thirty-six males and fifty-one females had received the degree of education usually furnished in common schools; nine males and fourteen females could read and write; two males and six females could read only; and four males and two females were entirely uneducated.

Profession of Religion.—Sixty-six per cent. of the female patients and thirty-eight per cent. of the males were professors of religion. The denominations to which they belonged were as follows: Methodist, thirty-one; Presbyterian, eleven; Baptist, eleven; Congregational, ten; Catholic, seven; Episcopal, three; Christian, three; Lutheran, and Reformed Dutch, each two; Scotch Presbyterian and German Protestant, each one.

Occupation.—Any inferences as to the relative liability of those engaged in different employments, to attacks of mental disorder, drawn from the subjoined table, would of course be incorrect. It is presented in conformity to usage, and to convey to the readers of the report in this State some idea of the character and condition of those who have received the benefits of the Institution. In this connection, the table showing the occupation of those received, and the statistics of nativity, profession of religion, and degree of education, are instructive.

Occupation of fifty-seven Male Patients.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Farmers,.....	30	R. R. Conductor,.....	1
Farm Laborers,.....	4	Sea Captain,.....	1
Merchants,.....	2	Shoemaker,.....	1
Engineers,.....	2	Saddler,.....	1
Masons,.....	2	Butcher,.....	1
Tailors,.....	2	Copper Smith,.....	1
Laborers,.....	2	Tin Smith,.....	1
Carpenter,.....	1	Lawyer's Son,.....	1
Teacher,.....	1	Farmer's ".....	1
Lawyer,.....	1	Surveyor's ".....	1

Occupation of eighty-four Females.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Teachers,.....	7	Wives of Farmers,.....	27
Seamstresses,.....	3	" Mechanics,....	10
Milliner,.....	1	" Laborers,.....	9
Domestics,.....	5	" Merchants,....	6
Daughters of Farmers,...	11	" Physicians,....	1
" " Contractor,.....	1	" Clergymen, ...	1
Wives of Contractors,...	2		

Proximity to an Asylum for the insane, will always influence the number of admissions from any particular locality. The residents of a section of country immediately surrounding such an institution, have better opportunities for acquainting themselves with the officers, and the manner in which it is conducted. The superiority of its facilities for the care and cure of the insane, becomes apparent, and a degree of confidence is estab-

lished which leads public officers and friends of patients to avail themselves earlier and more generally of its advantages. In this respect our experience has not been exceptional. Nearly sixteen per cent. of those treated were residents of the county of Kalamazoo.

It is of course the intention of the Trustees to restrict the benefits of the Institution to residents of Michigan, exclusively. In three instances, however, it has been deemed best to make an exception to this rule. There are two classes of patients for whom it is very desirable that the Institution should soon be enabled to provide. The first, those of our citizens now supported in the institutions of other States; their friends very naturally desire to have them nearer home. The second, those who have gone out from some family circle in this State, and single members of families left behind at the homestead in some eastern State. Illness, disappointment, or some other cause, produces insanity, and the former are returned to their homes in this State; and friends here have to assume the care of the latter. These instances we find of frequent occurrence, and applications in their behalf are always pressing.

TABLE showing the residence of those Admitted and Discharged.

COUNTY.	Admitt'd	Disch'g'd	COUNTY.	Admitt'd	Disch'g'd
Allegan,	1		Macomb,	3	1
Barry,	4	2	Monroe,	4	2
Berrien,	2	1	Montcalm,	1	
Branch,	8	2	Muskegon,	1	
Calhoun,	7	1	Newaygo,	1	
Cass,	7	2	Oakland,	4	
Eaton,	7		Ottawa,	1	
Genesee,	5		Saginaw,	2	
Hillsdale,	5	5	St. Clair,	5	
Ingham,	6	2	St. Joseph,	3	
Jackson,	3	1	Van Buren,	4	3
Kalamazoo,	22	9	Washtenaw,	10	5
Kent,	3		Wayne,	10	1
Lapeer,	2		Other States, ...	3	
Lenawee,	7		Total,	141	32

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

One would suppose that the facts connected with the history of a patient laboring under insanity, especially when a member of an intelligent family, could be very easily and perfectly ascertained. This, however, is not the case. The existence of hereditary predisposition is very frequently denied. The precise date of the attack is often ascertained with difficulty. One of the family, "looking back," recalls "something strange" in conversation and behavior for months, before another equally intimate had observed any peculiarity. The erroneous views very generally entertained of the nature and character of mental alienation, give great unreliability also to the *causes* of the disease, as assigned by friends. The history of each case admitted has been very carefully taken and recorded, and the following tables are probably as correct as those presented in the reports of similar institutions elsewhere.

In this connection we would urge upon relatives or others accompanying a patient to the institution, the importance of being provided with a full history of the case. In the excitement attending the reception of the person, very important information is often unintentionally withheld, and we are not unfrequently left to find out, as we can, peculiarities of taste and habits, a knowledge of which would assist us materially in directing treatment.

Hereditary Predisposition.—Of the one hundred and forty-one patients admitted, seventeen are recorded as having received an hereditary predisposition from the paternal branch of the family, fourteen from the maternal, and two from both. In addition to these, five had insane relatives. In other words, about twenty-seven per cent. of those treated were members of families in some branch of which, more or less remote, cases of insanity had previously occurred. We have had under treatment also, a husband and wife, two brothers, and a brother and sister.

TABLE showing the Causes assigned in One Hundred and Forty-one Cases.

CAUSES.	M.	F.	CAUSES.	M.	F.
Ill health,.....	10	29	Hereditary predisposition ..	1	1
Grief and anxiety,.....	2	6	Previous attacks,.....	..	1
Vicious habits,.....	5	..	Congenital,.....	..	1
Epilepsy,.....	2	3	Jealousy,.....	1	..
Domestic trouble,.....	2	5	Fright,.....	..	1
Puerperal,.....	..	6	Fatigue and anxiety,.....	..	1
Popular errors,.....	..	4	Opium eating,.....	..	1
Business perplexities,...	4	..	Nostalgia,.....	..	1
Injuries,.....	3	..	Unascertained,.....	22	23
Over-exertion,.....	3	..			
Intemperance,.....	2	..	Total,.....	57	84

The most notable feature in the preceding table is the great prominence which "ill health" has assumed, as a cause of insanity. Aside from these cases, a large proportion of those admitted were more or less seriously diseased physically, when received, and nearly all required immediate attention to some bodily ailment. In this respect the personal appearance of the patients presented for treatment at this Institution, has been in striking contrast with our experience elsewhere. The extent to which malarial influence, in many instances, had operated, either directly as a cause of mental alienation, or indirectly by inducing a general cachexia, is a most troublesome complication, especially during convalescence. In perhaps no class of cases in which insanity has a directly physical origin, can the connection between cause and effect be so easily traced and recognized as in these.

The number of instances in which intemperance has been assigned as a cause, is unusually small. Under the general head of "vicious habits," are included masturbation, and kindred vices. Whenever the history of a case, or information subsequently obtained has attached any doubts as to the correctness of the cause, as previously assigned, we have preferred to classify it as "unascertained."

TABLE showing the duration of *Mental Disease* in those admitted, and in those who have recovered; also the probable results of treatment as regards restoration, in those remaining.

DURATION OF DISEASE.	Admitted.	Disch'g'd Recov'd.	REMAINING.	
			Favor'ble	Unfavor'ble
Less than one year,.....	52	16	30	8
Over one year—less than five,..	31	3	10	9
Over five years,.....	58	1	6	40

Whenever the community at large, and county officers particularly, can be made to realize the facts which the preceding table has been arranged to exhibit, there will be a marked diminution in the number of incurable insane, and in the great expense now incurred in their support. "It is a well established fact," writes Dr. Winslow, "that *seventy*, if not *eighty* per cent. of the cases of insanity admit of easy and speedy cure, if treated in the early stage, provided there be no strong constitutional predisposition to cerebral and mental affections, or existing cranial malformations; and even when an hereditary taint exists, derangement of mind generally yields to the steady and persevering administration of therapeutic agents, combined with judicious moral measures, provided the first scintillations of the malady are fully recognized, and without loss of time grappled with by remedial treatment." There is a too general disposition to regard an Asylum or Hospital for the insane as the last resort, to which the patient is to be removed only when his condition is such that he cannot be safely taken care of elsewhere. It is this most serious misapprehension of the nature of insanity, and the proper treatment required, which is filling our poor-houses and institutions with the helplessly and hopelessly demented.

The *form of disease* under which the one hundred and forty-one patients received were laboring at the time of their admission was as follows: *Mania*, sixty-five; *monomania*, thirteen; *dementia*, fifty-five; *melancholia*, six; *imbecility*, two.

DISCHARGES.

As stated elsewhere, there have been discharged from the institution during the period covered by this report thirty-two patients. Of these, twenty were fully restored. Five were more or less improved, three sufficiently so to resume their places in the family. Four patients were removed unimproved, three of whom were returned to the poor-house by order of the county officers. But three deaths have occurred in the Asylum. One from the exhaustion following long continued mental disease, one from consumption, and one from general paralysis, the result of epilepsy. All were incurable when admitted.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

As would naturally be expected, many of the insane are incapable of receiving any benefit from formal religious instruction; at the same time there is a large proportion of the inmates of asylums, to whom it is of marked advantage, and the duty of providing the necessary means of public worship is now universally acknowledged. A few institutions depend upon the services of pastors of neighboring churches, but it is obvious that the exercises cannot be as well directed as by one whose frequent visits have rendered him acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of those whom he addresses, and the appointment of a stated chaplain has hence become the usual course.

The devotional habits of many of our patients led us very early to feel this necessity, and for some months public worship was conducted by those of our village clergymen whose duties elsewhere permitted them to give the necessary time and attention. To Rev. Messrs. Hascall, Taylor, Hill and Stone, who thus kindly volunteered their assistance, we are under many obligations. For nearly a year past our religious exercises have been regularly conducted each Sabbath by the Rev. Prof. Putnam, for whose most acceptable services I would tender, in behalf of all connected with the Asylum, a most sincere expression of grateful thanks. The appointment of a chaplain is respectfully suggested.

OCCUPATION.

Occupation judiciously directed is made to subserve an important end in the treatment of mental disease. During convalescence, in very many cases it becomes highly curative ; and to the comfort and health of a large majority of the incurable it is absolutely essential. There are now in the institution two men who were described to us on their admission, as being fierce as "wild beasts." They had for years been unaccustomed to clothing, and so violent and destructive as to require constant confinement in a cell. At present both work out almost daily, and exhibit no special uneasiness except when unoccupied and confined to the building,

Of course labor of this kind cannot be relied upon as a source of revenue, and should be directed only in such manner as to promote the welfare of the inmates. Our male patients, as a general thing, are agriculturists, and the farm affords them occupation both healthful and congenial to their tastes. The employments of our females are varied, but of necessity confined almost exclusively to needle work.

From the proceeds of sales, to visitors, of fancy articles, manufactured by female patients, about eighty dollars have been received. Moneys thus collected are exclusively applied to the increase of our Library, which already contains more than three hundred volumes.

Mr. Montague, the Steward, reports that "but little of the farm connected with the Asylum has, as yet, been cultivated. In the spring of 1859, about twenty acres were plowed for the first time, and planted with corn, potatoes and some other vegetables, but owing to the dry season and early frosts, little was realized. In the spring of 1860, eight acres of this land were sown with oats and seeded down, the remaining twelve acres were planted with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables ; the whole produced as follows :

Corn, 300 bushels, at 31c,.....	\$93 00
Oats, 240 " at 25c,.....	60 00
Corn stalks, 5 tons, at \$5,.....	25 00
Potatoes, 1,220 bushels, at 20c,.....	244 00
Dried beans, 25 " at 75c,.....	18 75
Sweet corn, 25 " at 50c,.....	12 50
Rhubarb, 250 bunches, at 10c,.....	25 00
Green peas, 6 bu. at \$1,.....	6 00
Tomatoes, 50 bu. at 50c,.....	25 00
Cucumbers, 25 bu. at 50c,.....	12 50
Pickles, 4½ bbls. at \$3,.....	13 50
Winter squashes, 100, at 6c,.....	6 00
Summer " 250, at 3c,.....	7 50
Turnips, 20 bu. at 20c,.....	4 00
Cabbages, 300 heads, at 3c,.....	9 00
Strawberries, 40 qts. at 10c,.....	4 00
Lima beans, 4 bu. at \$1,.....	4 00
Lettuce, 600 heads, at ½c,.....	3 00
Radishes, 100 bunches, at 4c,.....	4 00
Onions, 9 bu. at 75c,.....	6 75
Parsnips, 3 bu. at 50c,.....	1 50
Beets, 12 bu. at 25c,.....	3 00
Carrots, 20 bu. at 25c,.....	5 00
Winter radishes, 4 bu. at 50c,.....	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$595 00

The stock now on the farm consists of two horses and four cows."

Mrs. Paul, the Matron, reports the following list of articles of clothing made and knitting done, from October 1st, 1859, to December 1st, 1860:

ARTICLES.	No.	ARTICLES.	No.
Women's dresses,	131	Ladies' aprons,	40
" skirts,	50	Shaker bonnets,	8
Quilted skirts,	36	Cotton-flannel waists, ...	27
Flannel skirts,	32	Gents' double wrapper, ..	1
Night dresses,	41	Cotton-flannel shirts,	30
Prs. drawers,	64	Men's cravats hemmed, ...	39
" corsetts,	2	Men's shirts made,	53
Chemises,	74	Strong waists,	8
Wrappers,	37	Sun-bonnets,	2
Handkerchiefs hemmed, ..	79	Pillow tickings,	36
Ladies' mantillas, basques		Bed tickings made,	44
and sacks,	30	Dusters hemmed,	8
Dress and night caps, ...	14	Allendale spreads hem'd, ..	190
Settee cushion covers, ...	12	Napkins made,	57
Towels hemmed,	71	Carpet footstools,	12
Waiter cloths hemmed, ..	24	Toilet cushions embroid'd,	14
Bureau and stand covers,	85	Fancy watch cases,	8
Table cloths hemmed,	12	Ladies' collars emb'd,	40
Closet " "	27	Pairs cuffs embroidered, ..	14
Large crash covers hem'd,	12	Fancy balls knit,	3
Large druggets bound, ..	4	Collars crocheted,	10
Ingrain carpets made, ...	6	Tidies crocheted,	4
Blankets serged,	25	Pairs mittens crocheted, ..	9
Sheets made,	29	Prs. fan. undersleeves knit	13
Strips of ingr'n carp't b'nd,	10	Yards edging crocheted, ..	16
Set damask curtains made,	1	" insertion " ...	14
Pillow cases made,	106	Fancy table matts,	13
" " embroidered,	8	Shells knit for a quilt, ...	130
Comfortables quilted,	30	Yards bordering knit,	2½
Shades hemmed,	61	Strips muslin embroid'd, ..	4
Clothes bags made,	3	Boys cloth jackets,	1
Pairs stockings and half		Quilts pieced,	5
hose knit,	129	" quilted,	1

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We find great pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to the many individuals who have in various ways contributed to the enjoyment and comfort of our household.

Through the liberality of the Publishers, we have regularly received the KALAMAZOO TELEGRAPH, KALAMAZOO GAZETTE, ANN ARBOR JOURNAL, LANSING REPUBLICAN, and BATTLE CREEK JOURNAL. We can assure the gentlemen to whose thoughtful attention we

are indebted for these favors, that the perusal of their respective papers has nowhere given greater pleasure than in our wards.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to return thanks in behalf of the Institution and its inmates, for the following liberal donations :

From Dr. John P. Gray, Sup't of the Asylum at Utica, N. Y., two specimen bedsteads, and a tastefully framed engraving.

From H. B. Hall and Wm. Pate, Esqrs., of New York city, a large and valuable collection of steel-plate engravings.

From Messrs. Rice & Allen, and Carder & Gilbert, of Kalamazoo, several costly picture frames.

From Messrs. Roberts & Hillhouse, of this village, a large octavo pulpit bible, and other gifts.

From the Congregational Church, of Kalamazoo, twenty-two vols. "Songs of Zion," for the use of our choir.

From M. A. Allen, Esq., of Kalamazoo, a donation of twenty-five volumes, for our library.

From Messrs. Saxton & Barker, Publishers, of New York city, fourteen volumes of choice Agricultural books.

From Messrs. Higby & Stearns, of Detroit, a parlor stereoscope and thirty-one slides.

From D. L. Clarkson, Esq., of Utica, New York, a liberal donation of devotional works.

From Messrs. Raymond & Lapham, of Detroit, and Putnam, Smith & Co., of Detroit, for a very liberal gift of fifty-one volumes of choice books.

We are also indebted for donations to our library, to Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham; Dr. Z. Pitcher; Officers of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y.; Hon. D. S. Walbridge; Dr. D. M. Tyler; and D. A. McNair, Esq., of Kalamazoo; E. C. Seaman, Esq., of Ann Arbor; Jefferson Smith, Esq., of Kalamazoo, and H. P. Jones, Esq., of Burlington.

We have received through D. O. Roberts, Esq., of Kalamazoo, a donation of sixty bibles, from the American Bible Society. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Adams, of Comstock; New-

ton, of Cooper ; and Kingsley and Johnson, of Grand Prairie, for liberal gifts of choice fruit; to Mrs. D. O. Spaulding, for three canary birds and cages; and to Mrs. J. B. Cornell, of this village, and H. P. Jones, Esq., for house plants.

We are under many obligations, also, to A. J. Gibson, Esq. of this village, who has for months past kept us supplied with newspapers and magazines; also to H. E. Hascall, Esq., for an extensive donation of pamphlets, magazines, and illustrated periodicals.

Dr. Loring discharged the duties of Assistant Physician, with great fidelity, until Oct. 1st, when he left us for another field of professional labor. His successor, Dr. Tyler, spares no effort to promote the welfare of our charge, and has already proved himself a devoted officer. The Asylum is deeply indebted to the faithful efficiency of Mr. Montague, our Steward; and I find pleasure in expressing my personal obligations for the intelligent promptitude with which he has seconded every effort to advance its interests. Mrs. Paul, the Matron, has been assiduous in the performance of the duties devolving upon her.

The attendants and assistants have very generally discharged their respective duties with marked fidelity, and are entitled to especial commendation. They have, as a corps, taken their places with an intelligent appreciation of the responsibilities devolving upon them, and an earnest desire to meet them as they should be met. To their efforts, made in this spirit, the Institution is deeply indebted for its success.

In closing this report, I would congratulate you, gentlemen, on the fair measure of success which has thus far attended the operations of the Institution, over whose interests you have so faithfully presided. It has passed in safety through the most trying period of its history. A kind Providence has shielded us from every accident, and there is little to detract from the pleasure afforded in reviewing the results of our labors.

Very respectfully submitted.

E. H. VAN DEUSEN,
Medical Superintendent.

To the Superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane:

..... } *Superintendents of the*
 } *Poor.*
 }

In the matter of..... } *Before.....*
an alledged indigent insane person. } *Circuit Court Commissioner.*

Application having been made to me by.....of the town of.... in the County of.....for an examination into the mental state and condition and alledged indigence of... of the said town of.....under the provisions of Sec. 24, of an Act entitled "An Act to organize the Michigan Asylum for the Insane," and approved February 14, 1850, I have accordingly taken the depositions of.....and.....two respectable physicians of said county, who deposed before me that the said.....is insane, and a proper subject for medical treat-

ment; and I have also taken the depositions of.....and
credible witnesses, touching the indigence of said
and fully investigated the facts in the case.

Now therefore I do adjudge and certify that it satisfactorily
 appears to me from said depositions that the said.....is in-
 sane, and that he has no estate of any kind, either in possession
 or held by any person in trust for him sufficient for the sup-
 port of himself and his family under the visitation of insanity as
 aforesaid; and I hereby order that the said.....be admitted
 into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and supported there
 at the expense of the said County of.....until he shall be
 restored to soundness of mind, if effected within two years, in
 pursuance of and under the provisions of said act.

Dated.....

.....
Circuit Court Commissioner.

To be authenticated by the County Clerk and seal of the Cir-
 cuit or District Court.

When there are vacancies in the Asylum, the Trustees have
 directed that:

"Pay patients may be admitted on a certificate of insanity
 from a respectable physician, a bond obligating the payment of
 expenses, duly executed by two persons of certified responsibil-
 ity, and the payment of thirteen weeks board in advance; and
 no private patient shall in any case be received without such
 certificate, bond and prepayment.

"If the patient is removed by friends before the expiration of
 thirteen weeks, uncured and contrary to the advice of the Su-
 perintendent, no part of the prepayment will be refunded.

"The minimum rate of board for private patients will be
 three dollars and fifty cents per week."

Blanks—of which the following is a copy will be furnished to
 applicants:

"WHEREAS.....of the town of.....in the County of

.....an insane person, has been admitted as a patient into the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo:

"Now therefore, we the undersigned, in consideration thereof bind ourselves to David A. McNair, Treasurer of said Asylum, to pay to him and his successors in office the sum of..... dollars.....cents per week, for the care and board of said insane person so long as he shall continue in said Asylum, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by his requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and also to provide him with suitable clothing, and pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for him by the Steward of the Asylum, and to remove him whenever the room occupied by him shall be required for a class of patients having preference by law, and also to pay, not exceeding twenty dollars per quarter, for all damages he may do to the furniture or other property of said Asylum, and for reasonable charges in case of elopement, and funeral charges in case of death; such payments for board and clothing to be made quarterly in advance.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names this theday of.....in the year 18.....

.....
.....

"I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with....
....and.....signers of the within bond, and consider either of them fully responsible for the prompt discharge of its obligations."

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify that I have seen and examined.....of
.....and believe him to be insane.

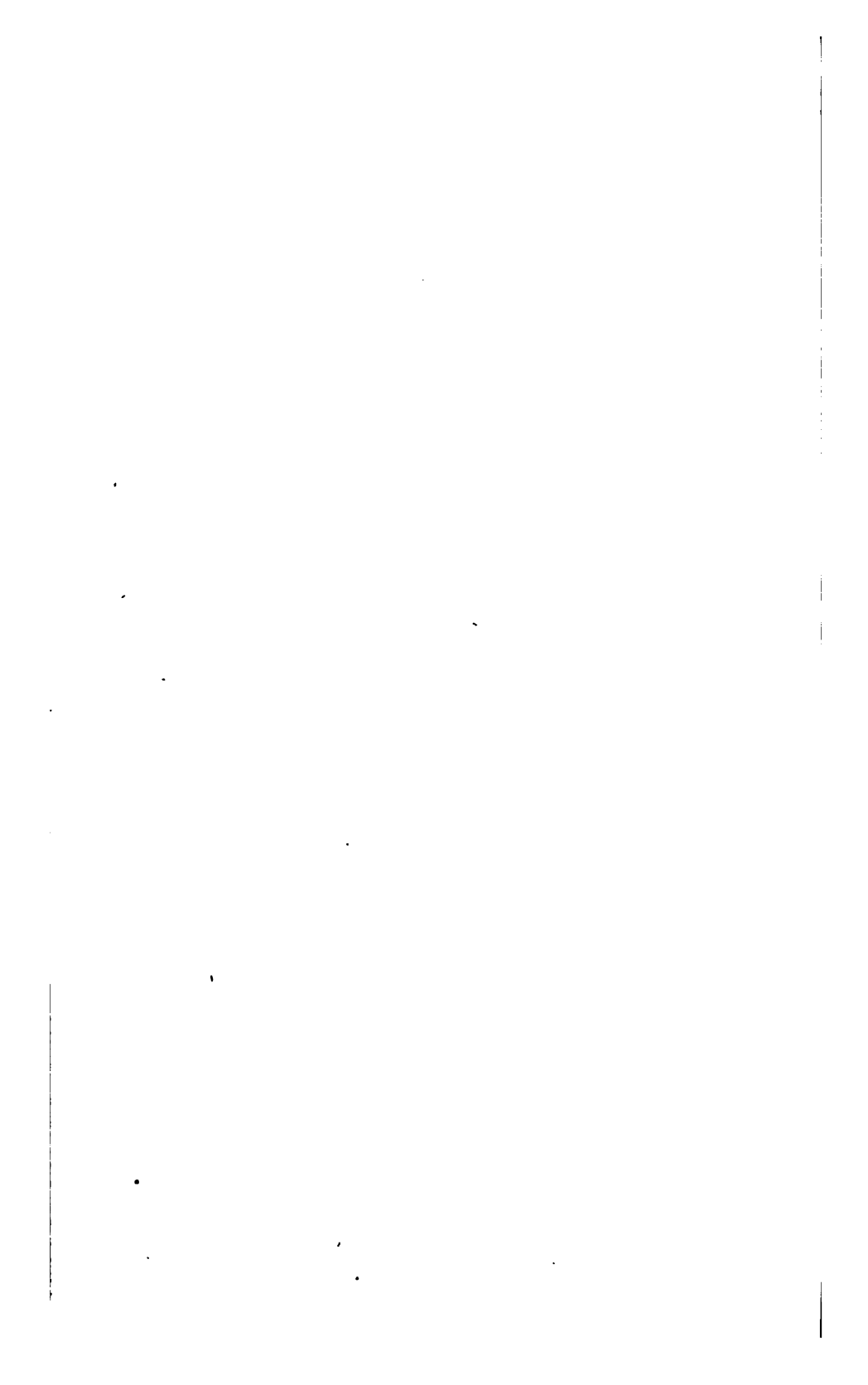
DatedM. D.

In conveying a patient to the Asylum, let it be done by force rather than by deception. Truth should not be compromised by

proposing a visit to the Asylum, and when there, suggesting the idea to the patient of staying, while their admission was already decided upon ; nor should patients be induced to come and "stay a few days to see how they like it," under the impression that they can leave at pleasure. Such treachery not only destroys confidence in friends, but also too often in us, by the seeming conspiracy to which we are supposed to be a party, than which there can scarcely be a greater barrier to improvement. Of course removal should never be attempted when the patient is much prostrated or laboring under severe bodily illness; neither should the excitement attending acute mental disease be mistaken for physical strength.

Every patient should be supplied with at least two suits of clothing and several changes of under-garments ; the outfit should be liberal when circumstances will permit. As nearly all of the patients will be taken out for drives and walks, it is desirable that they be furnished with clothing of a character to enable them to do so, and also to appear at little social gatherings. When required, articles of clothing will be furnished at the Institution.

It is desirable that application for admission be always made before the patient is brought to the Asylum, in reply to which any desired information will be cheerfully furnished. All correspondence about or with patients should be postpaid and addressed to Dr. VAN DEUSEN, Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 12.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Adjutant, Quarter Master and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Kalamazoo, Dec. 1, 1860. }

To His Excellency, MOSES WISNER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—Conformable to the laws of Congress, “establishing a uniform Militia throughout the United States,” and agreeable to the act of May 18, 1846, of the State of Michigan, entitled “An act to provide for the organization of a more active Militia, and for other purposes,” I have the honor to submit the following as my report, embracing the years 1859 and 1860.

Among the duties assigned to this department, is that of making an annual return to the President of the United States of all the militia of the State, together with a schedule of all the arms, accoutrements, &c.

This duty I have to report as accomplished. In order to ascertain with as much precision as possible the numerical military strength of Michigan, I caused to be issued circulars to

each of the supervisors of the State, reminding them of their duty in this regard, when they assessed their different townships and wards. This effort, your Excellency will readily perceive imposed upon the Adjutant General an onerous duty, inasmuch as it necessarily opened a correspondence with the 1200 supervisors of the State.

The result of the undertaking was as favorable as might have been expected, since a very large majority of such officers responded faithfully to the call upon them. From actual returns, together with safe estimates from such townships as neglected to report, I am enabled to set down the military strength of the State as 110,600 able-bodied men. To attempt to discipline so large a body of our citizens, though originally contemplated by the law, has been deemed impracticable. The Legislature at its last session saw the folly of such an unreasonable demand, and so amended the militia law as to exact service from volunteers exclusively. In order to impart something like stability to the system, they appropriated from the Treasury \$8,000 per annum, and made it the duty of the Executive to appoint a Board, to be known as the "State Military Board of Officers"—who should act in conjunction with the Adjutant General in re-organizing and re-modeling the entire system. Among the first duties performed by the Board was the passage of a resolution to limit the number of volunteer companies in the State to forty, and to furnish them with arms of the most approved patterns, and then to exact of them an elevated standard of military knowledge. That they have succeeded even beyond their highest expectations, I have the honor to report. Few States in our confederacy, in military bearing, in drill, in company movements, and in all that contributes to constitute a good soldier, can excel most of these organizations. The amended law also provided that the Adjutant General should also perform the duty of an Inspector General, and annually inspect each company in their uniform, in their arms and armories, and in their general improvement. An order to this effect was issued in May, 1859, and a day and place was appointed at which each company, desiring to compete for

a portion of the appropriation, should rendezvous. During the months of August, September and October, of 1859, as Inspector General, I minutely inspected twenty-eight companies, and reported to the State Board of Military Officers, their condition, when they were classified and awarded, according to merit, portions of the military fund. The following embraces the proceedings of the Board at their session at Detroit, April 5, 1859, and at their second session at the same place, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, of the same year.

These proceedings are embodied in this report, and are here presented in order to preclude the necessity of one separate and distinct.

MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD OF OFFICERS.

On the 5th inst. the State Board of Officers, under the new Military Law, met in Detroit, organized and transacted some business.

The Board consists of Gen. A. S. Williams and Col. H. M. Wittlesey, of Detroit; Col. C. W. Leffingwell, of Grand Rapids, and Col. A. W. Williams, of Lansing. The following resolutions, offered by Gen. Williams, were adopted:

Resolved, That to entitle any volunteer company to a share of the Military Fund, this Board will require that there be at least forty members, completely uniformed and equipped, to each company of Light Infantry, Infantry, Rifles, or Dragoons, and twenty members, uniformed and equipped, of Light Artillery; that the arms and equipments be kept in *good order*, and in suitable armories; that each member be thoroughly drilled in the "School of the Soldier," and the "School of the Company," according to the tactics used in the army of the United States, and that the Commissioned officers be well instructed in the drills and evolutions of the company, the duties and services of officers of Guards and parades, inspections and reviews, as prescribed in the Army Regulations.

Resolved, That each company intending to claim a share in the

Military Fund, be required to notify the Adjutant General in writing, on or before the 15th day of June next, and at the same time furnish him a report in writing, setting forth :

1. Number of members actually uniformed and equipped.
2. Date of organization of the company.
3. Number of drills and parades of each company, and the average attendance at each for and during the preceding six months.
4. Kind and description of arms, uniform and equipments, where kept and in what condition.
5. What books of tactics are used.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to issue a circular to each volunteer company on the general roster, embracing therein substantially the foregoing requirements, and that each company intending to claim a share of the Military Fund will be subject to a muster and inspection by the Adjutant General, or his Assistant, on or before the 1st day of October next, at such time and place as he shall previously designate.

Resolved, That at such muster and inspection, the Adjutant General be required personally, or by his Assistant, to ascertain the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates fully uniformed and equipped actually present, the condition of the arms, uniforms and equipments ; the state of the drill, especially in the position of the soldier, the manual of arms, the facings, alignments, wheelings and company evolutions generally, the tactical knowledge of the company officers in drills, guard duties, inspection, parades and reviews ; that he personally inspect the armories and the company and State property, and report to this Board in detail upon each point and upon the general condition of such company.

Resolved, That members of companies not present at each muster and inspection, must be satisfactorily accounted for by affidavit or otherwise, and that they are in all respects uniformed and equipped and properly drilled.

Resolved, That all general, field and staff officers claiming com-

pensation for services with volunteer companies, will be required to be fully uniformed and equipped according to the rank of the office, and to pass satisfactory examination relative to their qualifications in military knowledge for the particular offices which they may hold.

The following resolution, offered by Col. Leffingwell, was adopted, and the mover of the resolution appointed with the Adjutant General to make the compilation:

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby instructed to make a compilation of the existing Military Laws of the State, and of all general orders for the discipline of the militia, and such other matters therein as he may deem important, and have a sufficient number for the use of the officers of the militia published in pamphlet at as early a day as practicable, and distribute the requisite number to such officers, all at the expense of the State.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Whittlesey, and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a compilation of Military Tactics, suited to the different corps of the service, which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the Army regulations of the United States, as applied to each arm of the service, that the same be published under the supervision of said committee, provided that no expense be incurred by the State therefor, and that volunteer companies who shall make application for a share of the military fund of the State, be required to adopt such tactics in their drill.

Gen. Williams and Cols. Whittlesey and Williams were appointed such committee.

Col. H. M. Whittlesey was chosen by ballot permanent Secretary of the Board.

Col. A. S. Williams offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the several volunteer companies of the State, the propriety of their effecting insurance on the property of the State in their possession.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That Col. A. W. Williams, on behalf of this Board, correspond with the Secretary of War, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, or with such other persons as may be deemed expedient, relative to the improvement of the military system of this State, and to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law by Congress to conform to the recommendations of Capt. McClelland, in his report as one of the European Military Commission, therein recommending the placing of the volunteer system upon some tangible basis and providing the means for practical instruction in camp and garrison duties, and that Col. Williams report copies of all such correspondence to this Board.

Resolved, That Gen. A. S. Williams be instructed, on behalf of this Board, to memorialize the Regents of the University to unite instruction in Military Engineering with the department of Civil Engineering in the State University.

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Adjutant General the promulgation of a General Order, requiring each of the Volunteer Corps of the State to adopt the uniform of their corps to correspond with their national colors, to wit: either blue or gray.

Resolved, That for the convenience in the records and proceedings, this Board, until further ordered, be and the same is hereby designated the "State Military Board."

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at Kalamazoo, on the 2d Tuesday of October next, unless in the opinion of the President a necessity may arise for a change of time and place of such meeting.

Several other resolutions, not of general interest, were adopted, when, on motion, the Board adjourned.

MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD—CLASSIFICATION AND APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS TO THE SEVERAL COMPANIES, &c.

This Board convened in Detroit on the 26th of October. Present, Gens. Curtenius, A. S. Williams and A. W. Williams, and Cols. Leffingwell and Whittlesey.

The President stated that he had changed the time and place of meeting of the Board, as the Adjutant General had not completed his inspection of the military companies seeking a share of the military fund.

On motion the Board adjourned.

October 27th.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the Chair. Present, a full Board.

The Adjutant General, from the committee appointed to make a compilation of the militia laws of the State and of all general orders for the discipline of the militia, &c., presented a printed copy of said acts, and as the report of that committee, stating that 500 copies thereof had been deposited with the Secretary of State, and that 500 had been distributed among the members of the active force. The report was accepted and adopted.

The committee appointed to prepare for publication a compilation of Military Tactics, through A. S. Williams reported that the committee had the matter under consideration, and suggested that the compilation be confined to Infantry and Light Infantry Tactics, with the necessary extracts from the Army Regulations of the United States. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

Gen. A. W. Williams reported that, in obedience to the instructions of the Board, he had prepared, in the form of a circular, the basis of a law for the improvement of the Volunteer Militia system of the several States and for providing the means for the practical instruction of the militia in camp and garrison duties, that he had presented the subject to several members of Congress who favored the measure, and that a bill would be

presented to the next Congress for its action, by one of the members of that body from this State. Report accepted.

Gen. A. S. Williams reported that he was not prepared to report any action on the part of the Board of Regents upon the subject of uniting instruction in Military Engineering with the department of Civil Engineering in the State University. On motion, further time was granted to memorialize the Board of Regents on the subject.

The Adjutant General reported that, by general orders, he had required that the Volunteer Corps of the State, in adopting their uniforms, should conform to the national colors, to wit: blue or gray. Accepted.

On motion of Col. Whittlesey, it was

Resolved, That the reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General, of the result of his inspection of the several companies who have applied for a share of the Military Fund, be referred to a committee of two, to report the same to-morrow to the Board in a condensed form.

Adopted, and Gen. A. W. Williams and Col. Leffingwell were appointed such committee.

On motion of Gen. A. W. Williams, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to re-district the State, and to prepare the proper recommendation to the Governor, of the new subdivision.

Adopted, and Generals Curtenius and A. W. Williams and Col. Leffingwell were appointed such committee.

The Board then adjourned.

October 28, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, the President, Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams, in the chair.

Present, Generals Curtenius, A. S. Williams and A. W. Williams, and Colonels Leffingwell and Whittlesey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Adjutant General reported that one thousand dollars had been received from the sale of old and unserviceable arms,

whereupon it was resolved that the Secretary credit the amount to the proper account.

Gen. A. W. Williams, of the committee appointed to condense the reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General, reported as follows :

To the State Military Board :

The committee to whom the reports of the Adjutant and Inspector General, of his inspections of the several companies who have applied for a share of the Military Fund were referred, with instructions to condense the same, respectfully report, that 28 companies have passed inspection, and are entitled to a share of said fund.

Your committee have classified the companies, placing those of each class in the order of merit as follows :

FIRST CLASS.

1. Detroit Light Guard, Detroit, 77 men, Capt. A. S. Williams, rifled and common muskets.

2. Detroit Scott Guard, Detroit, 57 men, Capt. F. Ruehle, rifled muskets and cannon.

3. Flint Union Grays, Flint, 42 men, Capt. T. B. W. Stockton, rifled muskets.

4. Adrian Guard, Adrian, 51 men, Capt. P. Hart, rifled muskets.

5. Union Guard, Manchester, 48 men, Capt. L. L. Comstock, rifled muskets.

6. Steuben Guard, Ann Arbor, 41 men, Capt. W. P. Roth, rifled muskets.

7. Hudson Artillery, Hudson, 48 men, Capt. R. N. Beach, rifled muskets and cannon.

8. Valley City Guard, Grand Rapids, 49 men, Capt. B. R. Pierce, rifled muskets.

9. Coldwater Light Artillery, Coldwater, 21 men, Capt. H. C. Lewis, cannon and carbines.

10. Williams Rifles, Lansing, 54 men, Capt. John R. Price, rifled muskets.

11. Kalamazoo Light Guard, Kalamazoo, 45 men, Capt. John Dudgeon, rifled muskets and cannon.

12. Curtenius Guard, Mason, 45 men, Capt. A. Walker, rifled muskets and cannon.

SECOND CLASS.

1. Boston Light Guard, Boston, 56 men, Capt. A. A. Stevens, musketoons and cannon.

2. Grand Rapids Rifles, Grand Rapids, 42 men, Capt. E. Kusterer, musketoons.

3. Williams' German Light Artillery, Lansing, 23 men, Capt. J. Weber, musketoons and cannon.

4. Detroit Yagers, Detroit, 53 men, Capt. A. Lingermaun, rifled muskets.

5. Battle Creek Light Artillery, Battle Creek, 43 men, Capt. L. L. Dibble, rifled muskets and cannon.

6. Lafayette Light Infantry, Paw Paw, 42 men, Capt. W. H. Hugo, musketoons and cannon.

7. Emmet Rifles, Detroit, 48 men, Capt. Jas. Mackey, rifled muskets.

8. Shields Guard, Detroit, 47 men, Capt. E. Malloy, rifled muskets.

9. Grand Rapids Artillery, Grand Rapids, 30 men, Capt. B. Borden, rifled muskets and cannon.

10. Portland Artillery, Portland, 43 men, Capt. F. G. Lee, musketoons and cannon.

THIRD CLASS.

1. Saginaw City Light Infantry, Saginaw City, 45 men, Capt. L. Franks, rifled muskets.

2. East Saginaw Guard, East Saginaw, 40 men, Capt. Erd, rifled muskets.

3. Peninsular Guard, Sturgis, 46 men, Capt. J. D. Cook, musketoons.

SPECIAL CLASS.

1. Detroit Light Infantry, Detroit, 52 men, Capt. T. B. Maclin, musketoons.

2. Michigan Hussars, Detroit, 32 men, Capt. A. Paldi, sabres and pistols.

3. Genesee Light Artillery, Genesee, 21 men, Capt. W. Lake, cannon.

RECAPITULATION.

Class No. 1,	578
Class No. 2,	427
Class No. 3,	181
Class No. 4,	105
Total,	1,241

Your committee recommend that the sum of \$150 be allowed to each of the companies in class No. 1; \$75 to each of the companies in class No. 2; \$50 to each of the companies in class No. 3; and that \$75 each be paid to the Detroit Light Infantry and Michigan Hussars, who are placed in the special class.

Your committee also recommend that the share of the Emmet Guard and of the Shields Guards be not paid to them until they shall put their arms in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Inspector General or of his assistant.

Your committee have apportioned the amount due to the General, Field and Staff Officers, as follows :

Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams, for services within his division,	\$25 00
Maj. Gen. Jesse Segoine, " " " "	25 00
Maj. Gen. T. M. Melchoir, " " " "	25 00

To the Officers of the 16th Brigade.

Col. C. W. Leffingwell, Div. and Brigade Inspector,	\$10 00
Maj. Ammory Wilson, Brigade Quarter Master,	10 00
Maj. W. W. Bogue, Paymaster, 2d Battalion,	5 00
Maj. Charles A. Holmes, Commander 2d Battalion,	5 00
Adj. E. O. Stevens, "	4 00
Sergt. Maj. John H. Russell, "	4 00
Drum Maj. Milton Sawyer, "	2 50
Fife Maj. Nelson Root, "	2 50
To the Field and Staff Officers, 46th Regiment,	32 50

Your committee recommend that the allowances for expenses, &c., under sub-divisions one and two of section 150 of Compiled Militia laws be as follows :

The Inspector General for the year 1859,.....	\$500 00
Adj. General, per diem and traveling expenses as member S. M. B., 1859,.....	38 06
Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams, traveling expenses as member S. M. B., 1859,.....	14 00
Brig. Gen. A. W. Williams, traveling expenses as member S. M. B., 1859,.....	45 00
Col. C. W. Leffingwell, traveling expenses as member S. M. B., 1859,.....	42 50
Col. H. M. Whittlesey, traveling expenses as member S. M. B., 1859,.....	20 00
Postage and express charges, members S. M. B., 1859,...	25 00
For the collection of arms,.....	100 00

Freight charges as per bills allowed, viz :

Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams,.....	\$ 6 50
Adj. Gen. F. W. Curtenius,.....	11 47
Adj. Gen. F. W. Curtenius,.....	6 20
Adj. Gen. F. W. Curtenius,.....	3 00
Brig. Gen. A. W. Williams,.....	15 00
Brig. Gen. A. W. Williams,.....	25 00
Col C. W. Leffingwell,.....	31 09
Genesec Light Artillery, (2,).....	25 00
	<hr/> \$123 26
Cost of Compilation of Militia Laws,.....	50 00
S. D. Elwood, for blanks, books and stationery,.....	13 38
Rent of Room for October session, S. M. B.,.....	3 26

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

A. W. WILLIAMS,
C. W. LEFFINGWELL,

Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

The committee appointed to re-district the State by Military

Divisions, presented the following report to the State Military Board :

The committee appointed to re-district the State Military Divisions respectfully recommend that the *First Division* be made to consist of the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, Lapeer, St. Clair, Sanilac, Tuscola, Huron, and the Upper Peninsula.

That the *Second Division* be made to consist of the counties of Lenawee, Hillsdale, Washtenaw, Jackson, Eaton, Ingham, Livingston, Shiawassee, Clinton, Gratiot, Saginaw, Midland, Isabella, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Cheboygan, Otsego and Presque Isle ; and

That the *Third Division* be made to consist of the remaining counties of the Lower Peninsula.

Your committee recommend that the First Division be subdivided into Brigade Districts as follows, to wit:

The 1st Brigade to consist of the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Oakland, Macomb and St. Clair.

2d Brigade to consist of the counties of Genesee, Lapeer, Sanilac, Tuscola and Huron.

3d Brigade to consist of the counties of the Upper Peninsula.

The Second Division be subdivided as follows:

4th Brigade to consist of the counties of Lenawee, Hillsdale, Jackson, Washtenaw, Livingston, Ingham and Eaton.

5th Brigade to consist of the counties of Clinton, Shiawassee, Gratiot, Saginaw, Isabella, Midland, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Roscommon, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Cheboygan and Presque Isle.

That the Third Division be subdivided as follows:

6th Brigade to consist of the counties of Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent and Ionia.

7th Brigade to consist of the counties in the Third Division not attached to the 6th Brigade.

All which is respectfully submitted.

October 28th, 1859.

(Signed)

F. W. CURTENIUS,
A. W. WILLIAMS,
C. W. LEFFINGWELL,

Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

In connection with said report the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested in the name of this Board to re-district the State into Divisions and Brigade Districts, in conformity to the recommendations of the report of the committee.

Col. Whittlesey offered the following resolutions which were severally adopted:

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to limit to eight the number of artillery companies in the volunteer force of the State.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to issue an order requiring all new companies to adopt gray uniform, United States pattern; and that the companies now organized adopt a like uniform as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That the Adjutant General be requested to call the attention of all division, brigade, regimental and battalion officers to the provisions of section 9 of the Appendix, part entitled "Of Uniforms," compiled militia laws, ed. 1859.

Resolved; That the Adjutant General be requested to furnish proper blank muster-rolls to be distributed according to law.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Board be published in the papers of the city of Detroit, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of one containing said proceedings, to the Captains of each of the companies, and to each of the General, Field, and Staff Officers to whom allowances out of the Military Fund for the year 1859 have been made.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

October 29, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read were approved. The Board having reviewed the division of the Fund and confirmed the same, adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
President S. M. B.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY,
Secretary S. M. B.

MEETING OF THE STATE MILITARY BOARD.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

GRAND RAPIDS, August 24, 1860.

The Board met at Camp Kent, for the purpose of inspecting the military companies there present, and remained in session from day to day from August 20th to August 24th.

JACKSON, August 29, 1860.

The Board met at Camp Jackson. All the members present.

Col. Leffingwell stated to the Board the substance of a complaint made by T. W. Melchoir, late Major-General of—Division. On motion the subject was laid on the table.

It was resolved that no action be taken upon the report of the Inspector-General for the year 1860, until all his inspections were made, and that he be requested to make his report as soon as convenient after the encampment at East Saginaw.

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General be requested to issue an order that the work edited by O. B. Wilcox, late Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and published under the direction of this Board,

and entitled "Instruction for Field Artillery," be used as the text-book for Artillery companies in this State.

The President stated that he had received requests for special inspections for their commands, from Major Ruehle and Capt. Lee, which were referred to a special committee to report at the next session of the Board.

It was resolved that the Infantry and Artillery companies be classified each by themselves.

The Board attended the several parades, inspections and reviews had during the encampment, and adjourned to meet at East Saginaw on the 18th of September next.

EAST SAGINAW, Sept. 18, 1860.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present.

The following accounts were allowed :

Curtis, Bloss & Co., trans. camp equipage, &c.,.....	\$ 20 30
Valley City Guard, transportation of arms,.....	4 56
Grand Rapids Rifles,.....	3 84
R. M. Collins, railroad charges on tents, &c.,.....	7 28
Guy F. Hinchman & Co., tents, poles and pins,.....	347 60
H. M. Whittlesey, sundry disbursements,.....	15 59
C. W. Leffingwell,	9 38
A. S. Williams, sundry disbursements,.....	16 00
Col. T. B. W. Stockton, sundry disbursements,.....	10 00

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee to whom the communication of Maj. Ruehle was referred, have further time to report.

Resolved, That the Inspector-General be requested to inspect the Scott Guard companies A. and B., on or before the 15th day of October next, and to report the result of such inspection to this Board.

The Board, after attending the reviews and inspections had at Camp Saginaw, adjourned, to meet in Detroit on the 10th of October.

DETROIT, Oct. 10th, 11th, and 12th.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, all members present.

The Adjutant-General and Cols. Leffingwell and Williams were appointed a committee on classification of companies. To this committee the reports of the Inspector-General were referred.

The committee on classification, after deliberation, made their report, which was considered by the Board and variously amended, whereupon the following classification was agreed upon :

INFANTRY COMPANIES.

Order of Merit.	COMPANIES.	COMMANDANT.	ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.	DRILL.	UNIFORM.	No. present.	Present and Ac- counted for.
1	Detroit Light Guard,.....	Capt. H. L. Chipman,.....	60 Rifle Muskets and Percussion...	Hardie,.....	Blue and Gray,.....	49	53
2	Adrian Guard,.....	" F. Hart,.....	40 " " " "	" " " "	Gray and Zouave,.....	41	49
3	Union Guard,.....	" L. B. Constock,.....	40 " " " "	" " " "	Blue,.....	42	43
4	Senben Guard,.....	" W. F. Roth,.....	40 " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	37	43
5	Valley City Guard,.....	" R. R. Pierce,.....	40 " " " "	Hardie and Scott,.....	" " " "	33	41
6	Grand Rapids Rifles,.....	" C. Kusner,.....	40 Musketoons,.....	Hardie,.....	Gray,.....	33	41
7	Flint Union Greys,.....	" T. B. W. Stockton,.....	40 Rifle Muskets,.....	Hardie and Scott,.....	Blue,.....	33	44
8	Scott Guard, Co. A,.....	" — Kremer,.....	60 " " " "	Scott,.....	Gray,.....	34	45
9	Jac. son Grays,.....	" W. M. Bennett,.....	40 " " " "	Hardie,.....	" " " "	32	31
10	Kalamazoo Light Guard,.....	" John Dudgeon,.....	40 " " " "	Hardie and Scott,.....	" " " "	33	43
11	Ypsilanti Light Guard,.....	" L. D. Norris,.....	40 " " " "	Hardie,.....	" " " "	33	43
12	Cartenius Guard,.....	" P. McKernan,.....	40 " " " "	Hardie and Scott,.....	Blue,.....	34	46
13	Burr Oak Guard,.....	" Ira C. Abbott,.....	40 " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	33	40
14	Battle Creek Artillery,.....	" L. D. Dibble,.....	60 " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	33	43
15	Saginaw City Light Guard,.....	Lieut. — Miller,.....	40 " " " "	Hardie,.....	" " " "	33	43
16	Peninsular Guard,.....	Capt. W. L. Stoughton,.....	40 " " " "	" " " "	Gray,.....	31	41
17	Williams Rifles,.....	" J. R. Price,.....	60 " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	33	43
18	East Saginaw Guard,.....	" Wm. Kremer,.....	60 " " " "	Hardie and Scott,.....	Blue,.....	33	36
19	Marshall Light Guard,.....	" Chas. Hise,.....	60 " " " "	" " " "	" " " "	15	40

ARTILLERY COMPANIES.

1. Coldwater L. Artillery ; Capt. H. C. Lewis commandant ; 1 brass gun ; drill, artillery ; uniform, blue. No. present, 22 ; present and accounted for, 22.

2. Scott Guard, Co. B. ; Capt. Dillman commandant ; 2 brass guns and 24 musketoons ; drill, artillery ; uniform, blue. No. present, 17 ; present and accounted for, 24.

3. Grand Rapids Artillery ; Capt. B. Borden commandant ; 1 brass gun and 32 musketoons ; drill, artillery and infantry ; uniform, blue. No. present 26 ; present and accounted for, 30.

4. Williams Gr. L. Artillery ; Capt. Jacob Weber commandant ; 1 brass gun and 20 musketoons ; drill, artillery and infantry ; uniform, blue. No. present, 21 ; present and accounted for, 21.

5. Boston L. Guard ; Capt. M. B. Houghton commandant ; 1 brass gun and 40 rifle muskets ; drill, Hardie and Scott ; uniform, blue. No. present, 18 ; present and accounted for, 22.

6. Hudson Artillery ; Capt. R. A. Beach, commandant ; 1 brass gun and 40 musketoons ; drill, artillery and infantry ; uniform, blue ; number present, 36 ; present and accounted for 50.

The number preceding each company designates the order of merit.

The Adjutant General presented his account of sales of old arms for years 1859 and 1860—net proceeds \$2,000, of which \$1000 were available for fund of 1860.

The Adjutant General laid before the Board a communication to himself from L. Patterson with an account. On motion, the account was not allowed, and Col. Leffingwell was requested to state to Mr. Patterson the facts of the case.

The following accounts were presented and allowed:

Col. Leffingwell, trant. expenses Oct. Session,	\$12 50
Col. Williams, " "	12 50
Adj. Gen. Curtenius, " "	10 00
Maj. W. K. Gibson, Special Judge Advocate,	20 00

The following preamble and resolution were offered:

Whereas, All the companies claiming a share in the Military Fund of 1860 have attended at least one of the different military encampments held this year, pursuant to general order No. 6, excepting companies A and B, Scott Guard, which companies did not comply with said general order;

And whereas, The companies attending said encampments incurred extraordinary expenses in obeying said general order and in discharge of their military duties, and are therefore entitled to a discriminating share of the Military Fund;

And whereas, The neglect of the Scott Guard to attend for inspection at the time and place appointed in general order No. 6, has made necessary a special inspection (as demanded by the commandant of said corps) and a special meeting of the State Military Board, thereby creating an additional charge upon the Military Fund; therefore

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five dollars be designated as the share of each of said companies, A and B, Scott Guard, in the Military Fund of 1860.

The preamble and resolution were referred to a special committee, with instructions to investigate the legal questions presented by the case, and to report before final action be taken in distributing the Military Fund of 1860.

Col. Whittlesey presented the claim of Capt. M. McGraw for storage and care of arms lately in possession of the Emmet Guard. The claim was disallowed for the reason that the Board had no power to devote any portion of the Military Fund for such purpose.

Major-General Williams and Major O. B. Wilcox were requested to act as a committee to draft an amended militia law and a memorial to the Legislature at the next session, as to amount of future appropriations for military purposes, and to report the same to this Board.

The following preamble and resolutions were, on motion, adopted:

Whereas, By a resolution of this Board, adopted at the May

session, all infantry and rifle corps are required to adopt in all company movements, the drill prescribed by Hardie's tactics ;

And whereas, The Commandants of several of such corps failed to receive timely notice of such resolution, and were for that and other causes unable to perfect their commands in said drill previous to the time fixed by the Inspector-General for their inspection ; therefore

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for this Board, in acting upon the reports of the Inspector-General for the current year, to enforce strictly the requirements of the resolution first herein referred to.

Resolved, That all infantry and rifle corps hereafter claiming a share of the Military Fund, shall be required to adhere strictly, both in the manual of arms and in company movements, to the requirements of Hardie's Tactics, (with such modification as shall be made and promulgated by the Adjutant General,) and that the share of each company in the Military Fund shall be based upon the proficiency of its officers and men in said drill.

The Adjutant-General laid before the Board a communication made through the Major-General of the First Division, from the First Battalion Frontier Guards, asking that Major Ruehle be commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel of said Division.

A special committee was appointed to ascertain if a Battalion was entitled to, or required an officer of that grade, with instructions to report to this Board at its next session.

The committee on Tactics reported that " Part No. 1," of "Instruction for Field Artillery," had been published, and that one hundred copies were ready for distribution.

The following accounts were presented and allowed :

Col. C. W. Leffingwell, traveling expenses,	\$53 70
" " per diem,	20 00
" " postage,	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$78 70
Col. A. W. Williams, traveling expenses,	\$55 18
" " per diem,	20 00

Col. A. W. Williams, postage,	\$5 00	
" " services reading proof, &c.,	7 50	
		<u>\$87 63</u>
Adjutant General Curtenius, traveling expenses,	\$38 49	
" " per diem,	20 00	
" " postages,	5 00	
		<u>63 49</u>
Major General A. S. Williams, traveling expenses,	\$27 80	
" " per diem,	20 00	
" " postages,	5 00	
		<u>52 80</u>
Col. H. M. Whittlesey, traveling expenses,	\$27 80	
" " per diem,	20 00	
" " postages,	5 00	
" " salary as Secretary,	25 00	
		<u>77 80</u>
Salary of Inspector General,	337 00	
Field and Staff Officers, Camp and Staff Assistants, (Four Encampments,)	358 00	
Company Distribution Fund,	2,600 00	
The Board designated the share of each of the following named Companies in the Military Fund of 1860, as follows, viz :		
Detroit Light Guard,	\$135 00	
Adrian Light Guard,	185 00	
Union Guard,	125 00	
Steuben Guard,	125 00	
Valley City Guard,	125 00	
Grand Rapids Rifles,	125 00	
Coldwater Light Artillery,	115 00	
Kalamazoo Light Guard,	115 00	
Ypsilanti Light Guard,	115 00	
Jackson Light Guard,	115 00	
Flint Union Greys,	115 00	
Williams' Rifles,	105 00	
Curtenius' Light Guard,	105 00	
Burr Oak Guard,	105 00	
attle Creek Artillery,	105 00	

Peninsular Guard,.....	\$105 00
Grand Rapids Artillery,.....	105 00
Williams' German Light Artillery,.....	100 00
Saginaw City Light Guard,.....	100 00
East Saginaw Guard,.....	100 00
Hudson Artillery,.....	100 00
Boston Light Guard,.....	100 00
Marshall Light Guard,.....	75 00
Scott Guard, Co. A.,.....	25 00
Scott Guard, Co. B.,.....	25 00

It was, on motion, resolved that the distribution of the Fund of 1860, on this day made, should be final except as to the last two companies, and that it should be final as to them, in case the committee heretofore appointed should report in favor of the adoption of the resolution which was referred to them at the session of the Board held October 10, 1860.

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DETROIT, November 20, 1860.

The Board met pursuant to call.

The committee to whom was referred the preamble and resolution of October 10, as to the share in the Military Fund of 1860 of companies A and B, Scott Guard, reported in favor of the adoption of said preamble and resolution.

On motion, their report was accepted and adopted, and the distribution of the Military Fund of 1860, as made October 12, 1860, declared final as to the companies named and their respective share in said fund.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

A. S. WILLIAMS, *President*.

HENRY M. WHITTLESEY, *Sec'y*.

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In the performance of my duties I have endeavored to pursue such a course as would awaken sufficient military ardor and ambition, to lay the foundation of a defensive strength, that at the hour of necessity would be made available, and effective.

To compass such a result, I have found valuable aid in the counsels of the "State Military Board of Officers," appointed by your Excellency. In putting into practical operation the amended militia law, I have found it still in a measure deficient. This can only be accounted for on the ground that the bill was hastily drawn, and comes in collision with portions of the old law, the repeal of which had been neglected. It will be found necessary, therefore, to ask of the Legislature certain further amendments, with a view to its approach to a model law. Much time has been consumed by the Board since their appointment, in thoroughly canvassing the merits of the militia laws of the several States, and they believe they are now enabled to furnish one that shall measurably be exempt from inconsistencies and deficiencies. With this object in view, the Board, at their last session, held at Detroit, October, 1860, appointed a committee, consisting of Major Gen. A. S. Williams and Col. O. B. Wilcox, late of U. S. Army, to draft an amended militia law.

As will be seen by schedule B, 40 volunteer companies now stand upon the muster roll fully armed and equipped. With a very few exceptions, these organizations will compare favorably with any similar organizations in the older States.

The law wisely limits the number of volunteer companies to 40. This number for several years to come, is sufficiently large. If not allowed to exceed this, we may safely venture the opinion that a higher standard of military knowledge can be reached, than would result from the attempt to give efficiency to an hundred. Whenever a company fails to approximate the standard prescribed in general orders, from year to year, or gives no evidence of a probability of so doing, it will be disbanded, and another company introduced to fill the vacancy. Already there are scores of petitions on file, awaiting just such a contingency. This programme strictly followed out, will give vitality to the system, and must inevitably inure to the credit of the State. Without intending, in the least, to disparage the efficiency of a standing army, I cannot but regret to discover a tendency to expand it to the detriment of a citizen soldiery. It cannot be

denied that a regular force of any considerable magnitude, is at variance with the genius of our institutions, and inharmonious with the spirit of a Republican form of government.

Aside from drawing in fearful sums from the public Treasury, it imperceptibly paves the way for a military aristocracy, conducting to danger.

One has only to read a page or two from the history of past Republics, to become familiar with the peril which arises from the prevalence of military power. There was once a time when a map of Rome (*Republican Rome*.) was considered a map of the world. It was when she took counsel of her Senate that she won the admiration of mankind; but as soon as she laid aside the toga and transferred her power to the sword, she cradled soldiers—fanned into flame misguided ambition and courted ruin—the Roman General, fresh from triumph, bedizened the populace, and assigned to statesmanship a subordinate position. Greece, under a similar policy, shared a similar fate; and when we come down to the history of the present century, we find that South America and Mexico stand upon the same rocks.

We shall be heedless observers of the lessons which the past has taught, if we do not aim to avoid the same shoals. In all latitudes and in all ages mankind is the same. With these precedents standing out as if to admonish us of a like fate, we seem to give but little heed. The tendency of the American people is to give to military glory an undeserved niche in their affections and their sympathies. Aside from a reputation won upon the battle-field, Scott, and Harrison, and Pierce, and Fremont and Taylor, had no claims upon the high position at which some of them aimed and the others reached; a position requiring a knowledge very different from that acquired in the camp.

While it is far from my desire to rob the soldier of a single laurel, I would not clothe him with power to supplant the statesman. The maintenance of a numerous standing army would seem

to have this effect, and therefore the necessity of checking as far as possible any such bias.

It is true, that no nation is safe in her independence, or capable of fully executing her laws, without a judicious and seasonable use of the bayonet, yet there can be no doubt, that the well-drilled and well-disciplined citizen-soldier can compass the same end and at a tithe of the expense of a regular army.

I trust I shall not be understood as disparaging the claims of the army proper, as it is now constituted, (I admit its efficiency as fully as any one,) but my objections are directed only at its formidable expansion to the exclusion of militia availability. With a regular force of moderate proportions, occupying exposed positions, it would be unwise to dispense; but for ordinary utility, a militia system may be organized equal to any emergency.

For instance, within our own State, a brigade of 40 volunteer companies, properly drilled, and exacting but a small portion of their time, can be made equal to a regular force of the same number, with an enormous margin in favor of the former. so far as expense is concerned.

While the one could be sustained reputably and fully as efficient for \$100,000, the other would take from the Treasury at least \$1,000,000.

These conclusions are the result of much reflection, and the practical bearings of the two systems have been closely watched for more than a quarter of a century; therefore it may not seem amiss to engraft them in this report as coming within the province of duty. The Legislature of 1859, in answer to memorials numerously signed and emanating from different parts of Michigan, wisely appropriated from the Treasury \$3,000 per annum, to promote the military interests of the State. Though the sum granted was inadequate to the great object contemplated, yet it had the effect to encourage the friends of the system, and awakened an unusual degree of ardor. More than all, it had the effect to encourage our citizen soldiery, from the fact that it

was the first acknowledgment on the part of any Legislature, that they had any claims upon the State.

I can assure your Excellency that nothing could have transpired calculated to aid me in the discharge of my duties so effectually, as this public recognition on the part of the law-making power.

Still the appropriation is by no means equal to the enterprise; inasmuch as it scarcely discharges the indebtedness of the various corps for the rent of their armories, to say nothing of their uniforms, and their ten days duty in camp and in armory drill. Indeed, it is insufficient to pay even the transportation of the troops to their various points of encampment; a duty, which under the new law, they are bound to perform or forfeit their claim to any portion of the military fund.

Still, insufficient as it is, it is regarded as the harbinger of future liberal patronage. Such being the fact, I am induced, in behalf of the patriotic volunteers to solicit a more generous appropriation, well assured that such outlay will be judiciously disbursed. I would accordingly ask that an appropriation of at least \$10,000 per annum be allowed by the present Legislature.

In the present financial condition of our Treasury, this may seem to be an enormous demand; but when we consider that to the man who is taxed upon property valued at \$10,000, it is less than a dime, and when we consider, also, in the same connection, that it pays to each of the 2000 soldiers who constitute our military strength, but \$5 00, (barely sufficient to meet his traveling expenses to the school of the camp,) it is, after all, only a pittance.

I feel satisfied that the State will in no way so economically consult its interest, as to gratify our military servitors in this direction. And above all, I trust our Legislature will not overlook the great fact, that no State in the Union has such a large extent of frontier exposed to the aggressions of a nation, than which there is none more powerful on earth—a nation which has twice invaded our territory, and twice been beaten back, and who will never forget the stigma which attaches, while

there is a possibility of wiping it out. Morning and night we listen to the music of their drums, and at noon-day, when the sky is cloudless, the sun is reflected from their bayonets upon American citizens.

Outside of any danger arising from a foreign invasion, we are not to forget that we are exposed to the contingency of danger internal.

A nation like ours, composed of elements contributed by almost every portion of the habitable globe, would seem to be exposed to hazard from civil commotion, beyond that of any other. Reposing upon a civil police exclusively, would seem to be courting danger. Indeed, there may be times in which laws the most wholesome and salutary are resisted, and the power of civil strength is unequal to their execution. This truth alone, would not only commend, but persistently demand the organization of citizens into soldiers, in order to meet such an emergency. The experience of the past proves it the most reliable enforcer, and some time interpreter, of law.

The civil and military power should grow up side by side, ready to aid each other in the proper routine of government.

When civil law ceases to be operative by reason of a deficiency, then the sceptre is handed over to martial law, neither violating the sanctity of the other. I plead for the militia system because I see the necessity which is imposed upon me of it advocacy. But away beyond all this, I should not fully discharge my duty in its behalf, did I not avail myself of the opportunity of reminding your Excellency, that the school of the soldier, is at the same time, the school of the *gentleman* and the *patriot*.

All of which I respectfully submit.

F. W. CURTENIUS,

Adjutant, Qr.-Master & Inspector-General, M. M.

GENERAL ROSTER FOR THE YEAR 1860, OF THE GENERAL, STAFF, AND COMPANY OFFICERS IN COMMISSION UNDER VOLUNTEER ORGAN- IZATION.

His Excellency, Moses Wisner, Commander-in-Chief.

Brigadier General F. W. Curtenius, Adjutant, Quarter-Master
and Inspector General, Kalamazoo.

Col. H. M. Whittlesey, Q. M. General, Detroit.

Col. E. Butterworth, Assistant Inspector General, Coldwater.

Col. Henry D. Terry, Judge Advocate General, Detroit.

Col. Wm. D. Wilkins, Col. A. H. Morrison, St. Joseph, Ber-
rien Co., Col. Geo. S. Wright, Marshall, Col. Junius Ten Eyck,
Pontiac, Aides-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.

Major Charles H. Wetmore, Military Sec'y to Commander-in-
Chief, Detroit.

Capt. Fred. W. Brooks, Aid to Adj't-Gen'l, Battle Creek.

COMMANDANTS OF DIVISIONS.

First Division.

Major General Alpheus S. Williams, Detroit.

STAFF.

Col. Henry M. Whittlesey, Division Inspector.

Major John A. Palmer, " Paymaster.

" Benjamin F. Hyde, " Quarter Master.

" James W. Romeyn, " Judge Advocate.

" Oliver Goldsmith, " Aid-de-Camp.

" John D. Fairbanks, " " "

Second Division.

Major General, (vacant.)

STAFF.

Col. Wm. P. Van Vechten, Division Inspector.
 Major Eugene Pringle, " Quarter Master.
 " Charles Ismon, " Paymaster.
 " William Gibson, " Judge Advocate.
 " Ezra Aldrich, " Aid-de-Camp.
 " Edward A. Webster, " " "

Third Division.

Major General Charles T. Gorham, Marshall.

STAFF.

Col. Samuel L. Bangs, Division Inspector.
 Major Preston Mitchell, " Paymaster.
 " M. S. Dean, " Quarter-Master.
 " William H. Brown, " Judge Advocate.
 " Augustus O. Hyde, " Aid-de-Camp.
 " George Ingersoll, " Aid-de-Camp.

Under the new organization the State is divided into seven Brigades, as will be seen by the action of the Board at their meeting October 27, 1859.

First Brigade.

Brigade General and Staff not yet commissioned.

Second Brigade.

Brigade General and Staff not yet commissioned.

Third Brigade.

Brigadier General Daniel Pittman, Marquette.

STAFF.

Major Clarence M. Sanderson, Brigade Inspector.
 Captain Alonzo C. Davis, " Quarter Master.
 " William D. Williams, " Judge Advocate.
 " William Cordon, " Paymaster.
 " Joshua Van Anden, " Aid-de-Camp.

Fourth Brigade.

Brigadier General Loring L. Comstock, Adrian.

STAFF.

Major Jabez H. Fountain,.....	Brigade Inspector.
Captain William F. Roth,.....	" Judge Advocate.
" William H. Cleveland,.....	" Major.
" R. A. Beach,.....	" Surgeon.
" Charles Hoyt,.....	" Surgeon's Mate.
" James H. Cole,.....	" Aid-de-Camp.
" Hull Goodyear,.....	" " "
" Lucius D. Watkins,.....	" Paymaster.
" Benjamin F. Green,.....	" Quarter Master.

Fifth Brigade—Vacant.

Sixth Brigade.

Brigadier General Wm. A. Richmond, Grand Rapids.

STAFF.

Major C. W. Leffingwell,.....	Brigade Inspector.
Captain John Clancy,	" Paymaster.
" George Gray,.....	" Judge Advocate.
" John W. Pierce,.....	" Aid-de-Camp.
" John J. Fay,.....	" Quarter Master.

Seventh Brigade.

Brigadier General and Staff not yet commissioned.

STATE MILITARY BOARD OF OFFICERS.

Major General Alpheus S. Williams, President.
 Adjutant General F. W. Curtenius, Kalamazoo.
 Colonel Henry M. Whittlesey, Secretary, Detroit.
 Colonel A. W. Williams, Lansing.
 Colonel C. W. Leffingwell, Grand Rapids.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES ORGANIZED.

Detroit Light Guard.

Henry L. Chipman,.....	Captain.
John Robertson,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Horace S. Roberts,	2d "
John D. Farirbanks,.....	2d 2d "

Scott Guard, (Company A,) Infantry.

Frank Kremer,.....	Captain.
Ludwig Heidt,.....	1st Lieutenant.
John B. Franz,.....	2d "
Henry Kieler,.....	3d "

Scott Guard, (Company B,) Artillery.

Louis Dillman,.....	Captain.
Christian Hubert,.....	1st Lieutenant
Fred. E. Beaker,.....	2d "

Grand Rapids Artillery.

Baker Borden,.....	Captain.
Wm. K. Wheeler,.....	1st Lieutenant.
E. O. Stevens,.....	2d "
F. A. Stow,.....	3d "

Valley City Guard.

Byron R. Pierce,.....	Captain.
Samuel E. Judd,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Frederick Shriver,.....	2d "
Benjamin Luce,.....	3d "

Boston Light Guard.

Moses B. Houghton,.....	Captain.
Elijah Pratt,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Edward B. Armstrong,.....	2d "
Gilbert A. Colton,.....	2d 2d "

Adrian Guard.

Frederick Hart,.....	Captain.
Justus H. Bodwell,.....	1st Lieutenant.
William H. Cleveland,.....	2d "
John S. Marks,.....	2d 2d "

Hudson Artillery.

R. A. Beach,.....	Captain.
Oscar F. Richmond,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Cyrus E. Bigelow,.....	2d "
Joseph L. Smith,.....	2d 2d "

Manchester Union Guard.

Isaac L. Clarkston, Captain.
 Jabez H. Fountain, 1st Lieutenant.
 W. K. Van Horn, 2d "
 Samuel H. Perkins, 3d "
 Chauncey Walbridge, Commissary.

Curtenius Guard.

Philip McKernan, Captain.
 Ira O. Darling, 1st Lieutenant.
 George W. Shafer, 3d "

Battle Creek Artillery.

Leonidas D. Dibble, Captain.
 Myron H. Joy, 1st Lieutenant.
 Orrin W. Oviatt, 2d "
 Samuel H. Stewart, 2d 2d "

Coldwater Light Artillery.

Henry C. Lewis, Captain.
 John W. Culp, 1st Lieutenant.
 Wm. Cartshuff, 2d "

Lafayette Light Infantry, (Van Buren Co.)

Wm. H. Hugo, Captain.
 Gilbert J. Hudson, 1st Lieutenant.
 James W. Longwell, 2d "
 Amos H. Palmer, 3d "

Portland Artillery.

Francis G. Lee, Captain.
 Wm. H. White, 1st Lieutenant.
 Herman C. Palmer, 2d "
 Lorenzo D. Mason, 3d "

Peninsular Guard.

Wm. L. Stoughton, Captain.
 Nelson A. Packard, 1st Lieutenant.

Abram R. Wood,	2d Lieutenant.
J. C. Cross,	3d "

Marshall Light Guard.

Charles Heine,	Captain.
Caspar Gutekunst,	1st Lieutenant.
Hewer Katz,	2d "

East Saginaw Guard.

William Cramer,	Captain.
John Leidlin,	1st Lieutenant.
John Buckel,	2d "
Peter Nicodemus,	3d "

Saginaw City Light Infantry.

Theodore Sciurus,	Captain.
Joseph Schefnicker,	1st Lieutenant.
Hugo Weesner,	2d "
William Lange,	3d "

Flint Union Guard.

William M. Fenton,	Captain.
William R. Morse,	1st Lieutenant.
William Turver,	2d "
R. M. Barker,	3d "

Michigan Hussars.

Angelo Paldi,	Captain.
Charles Mayer,	1st Lieutenant.
John S. Armstrong,	2d "
Bernard Manch,	3d "

Jackson Light Infantry.

William M. Bennett,	Captain.
William H. Withington,	1st Lieutenant.
David Walch,	2d "
Benjamin Newkirk,	3d "

Steuben Guard.

William F. Roth,.....	Captain.
Henry Binder,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Christian Hoffstetten,.....	2d "
George C. Mozk,.....	3d "

Burr Oak Light Guard.

J. C. Abbott,.....	Captain.
John R. Keeler,.....	1st Lieutenant.
H. Waterman,.....	2d "
John M. Casey,.....	3d "

Williams' Rifles, (Lansing.)

John R. Price,.....	Captain.
John Tompkins,.....	1st Lieutenant.
John Robson,.....	2d "
Alfred Wakely,.....	3d "

Williams' Light Artillery, (Lansing.)

Jacob Weber,.....	Captain.
George H. Gassenmere,.....	1st Lieutenant.

Kalamazoo Light Guard.

John Dudgeon,.....	Captain.
Charles D. Hanscomb,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Benjamin F. Orcutt,.....	2d "
I. Boughton,.....	3d "

Grand Rapids Rifles.

Christopher Kusterer,.....	Captain.
Peter Volpert,.....	1st Lieutenant.
Francis Berles,.....	2d "
Albert Preasser,.....	2d 2d "

Flushing Light Artillery—(Genesee Co.)

John Kimmel,.....	Captain.
John L. Green,.....	1st Lieutenant.

Detroit Jackson Guard.

Mark McGraw,	.....	Captain.
Stephen Martin,	.....	1st Lieutenant.
J. W. Purcell,	.....	2d "
Lawrence Verdan,	.....	3d "
Thomas Finn,	.....	Ensign

Washington Guard—(St. Clair Co.)

Wesley Truesdail,	.....	Captain.
Henry C. Morrell,	.....	1st Lieutenant.
George W. Willson,	.....	2d "
David E. Sickles,	.....	3d "

East Saginaw Light Artillery.

Peter Mumford,	.....	Captain.
Alexander Ferguson,	.....	1st Lieutenant.

Ecorse Light Guard (Wayne Co.)

Elijah J. Goodell,	.....	Captain.
Frederick Ferguson,	.....	1st Lieutenant.
Joseph Goodell,	.....	2d "
Gabriel R. Goodell,	.....	3d "

Ypsilanti Light Guard.

Lyman W. Norris,	.....	Captain.
David A. Wise,	.....	1st Lieutenant.
Frank W. Whittlesey,	.....	2d "
F. P. Bogardus,	.....	3d "

Three Rivers Light Infantry.

David Basset,	.....	Captain.
R. M. Boutwell,	.....	1st Lieutenant.
J. H. Hardy,	.....	2d "
A. E. Hewitt,	.....	3d "

Hardee Cadets—(Adrian.)

Lorin L. Comstock,	.....	Captain.
James H. Cole,	.....	1st Lieutenant.
Wm. H. Graves,	.....	2d "

Charles T. Clark, 3d Lieutenant.
 Stephen Mosher, Co. Qr. Master.

U. S. Zouave Cadets, (Detroit.)

Wm. N. Ladue, Captain.
 Thomas B. Maclin, Adjutant.
 Jas. Prentiss Sanger, 1st Lieutenant
 Electus B. Howard, 2d "
 E. A. Viger, 2d 2d "

Coldwater Cadets.

Ebenezer Butterworth, Captain.
 S. F. F. Bullard, 1st Lieutenant.
 George D. Ford, 2d "

Roberts Rifle Guard, (Ontonagon.)

Joseph Voghtlin, Captain.
 Otto Kunnath, 1st Lieutenant.
 Henry Fisher, 2d "
 Louis Berty, 3d "

Middleville Guard.

John M. Swazey, Captain.
 Charles Paull, 1st Lieutenant.
 J. F. Andrews, 2d "
 J. F. Emory, 3d "

Saline Sharpshooters.

Newly organized.

The following Battallions organized under the new law :

First Battalion Frontier Guard, (Detroit.)

Frederick Ruehle, Major.
 L. Heidt, Adjutant.
 Wm. Gumbrecht, Quarter-master.

First Jackson, Washtenaw and Lenawee Battalion.

William B. Merriman, Major.

Second Jackson, Washtenaw and Lenawee Battalion.

Robert J. Barry, Major.

First Grand River Battalion.

Stephen G. Battalier,	Major.
Edward S. Earle,	Adjutant.
Robert S. Collins,	Quarter-Mast'r.
Warren P. Mills,	Pay-Master.
D. Willard Bliss,	Surgeon.

Second Grand River Battalion.

Charles A. Holmes,	Major.
John H. Russell,	Adjutant.
Wm. W. Bogue,	Pay-Master.
Benjamin F. Rockafellow,	Quarter-Mast'r.
Zenas E. Bliss,	Surgeon.
David C. Spaulding,	Surgeon's Mate.
Rev. Levi Wheelock,	Chaplain.

First Coldwater Battalion.

A. F. Bidwell,	Major.
Wm. W. Barrett,	Adjutant.
Z. H. Wallace,	Qr.-Master.
S. S. Cutler,	Surgeon.

First Saginaw Valley Battalion.

T. B. W. Stockton,	Major.
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The following are the Regiments organized thus far under the new law :

Second Regiment (Kent and Ionia Counties.)

Daniel McConnell,	Colonel.
Ambrose A. Stevens,	Lieut. Colonel.
Stephen G. Champlin,	Major.
J. Andre, Jr.,	Adjutant.
D. Willard Bliss,	Surgeon.

Third Regiment (Jackson, Lenawee and Washtenaw.)

D. A. Woodbury,	Colonel.
Norval E. Welsh,	Lieut. Colonel.
Robert J. Barry,	Major.
J. H. Bodwell,	Adjutant.

A. H. Wood, Qr. Master.
A. L. Bliss, Pay-Master.
N. H. Kimball, Surgeon.

Fourth Regiment, (Ingham and Eaton Counties.)

A. W. Williams, Colonel, Lansing.
Arnold Walker, Major, Mason.
J. J. Jeffries, Adjutant.
Alexander Cline, Paymaster.
Peter S. Clark, Quarter Mast'r.
B. B. Jeffards, Surgeon.
C. H. Sackrider, Surgeon's Mate.

F. W. CURTENIUS,

Adjutant General M. M.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 13.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL OFFICE, }
December 20, 1860.

To his Excellency, MOSES WISNER, Governor of Michigan:

In accordance with the provisions of the law, I have the honor to make this, my annual report, for the year 1860.

There was a wide-spread apprehension on the part of those persons interested in the Lake Superior trade, that in consequence of the improvements then in process of being made, that the opening of the Canal would be delayed to so late a period that much inconvenience would be experienced, but their apprehension proved to be unfounded.

The contractors, Messrs. Holmes & Clark, manifested a determination from the outset, to accomplish the work within the time prescribed, and by great personal effort and liberal outlay of means, had so far progressed with the work as to make it safe to introduce the water into the Canal by the 10th day of May, and on the 11th boats were successfully passed through the Canal.

Since that time nothing has occurred to interrupt the navigation to its close, which took place on the first of December.

The results of this year's operations have more than realized the expectation of those persons interested in the success of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal, and have most abundantly vindicated the wisdom and sagacity of the projectors of this important national work.

It was confidently predicted that this year's business would exhibit a large improvement in all the valuable interests connected with and depending upon the proper management of this great work, but few were prepared to witness the amazing results which have been accomplished.

By consulting the following tables, the amount received from tolls and from other sources, will be seen, as well as the disbursements and amount deposited in bank to the credit of the Canal Fund:

1860.

Cash on hand,	\$ 638 32
May. Received from Clark & Holmes,	161 66
" " Stone,	5 00
" Received for tolls,	2,712 38
June. " "	5,506 97
July. " "	5,878 26
Aug. " "	5,228 26
Sept. " "	1,979 49
Oct. " "	2,007 64
Nov. " "	1,347 00
	<hr/>
	\$25,464 98

Of this amount, there has been deposited as follows:

1860.

May. Deposited in bank,	\$1,400 00
June. " "	3,400 00
July. " "	4,200 00
August. " "	5,000 00
September. " "	995 00
November. " "	880 13
	<hr/>
	\$15,875 13

There has been expended on the embankment during the season, \$1,758 87 but this is not all that is properly chargeable to this account, as the men employed to operate the locks were required to labor on the embankment, when not otherwise engaged, and by this means a large amount of earth was moved to strengthen the embankment. \$1,000 00 would not be too large a sum to be subtracted from the amount charged as paid out for wages and charged to the embankment account.

Ten thousand square yards of earth have been added to the embankment this season, which has cost at the rate of 25 cents a yard.

There has been paid out for salaries and wages for labor, \$5,988 34, less \$1,000 00 charged to embankment. \$1,044 33 has been paid for repairs to the piers, painting the gates, snubbing-posts and towers, ropes, oil and other materials necessary to keep the entire work in good order, leaving in the office at the close of navigation, \$799 89.

RECAPITULATION.

Cash received from all sources,.....	\$25,464 98
“ deposited in bank,.....	\$15,875 13
“ on embankment,.....	2,758 87
“ salaries and wages,.....	4,988 34
“ expenses,.....	1,044 33
“ in the office,.....	798 81
	<hr/> \$25,464 98

But as this canal, and the commercial interests connected with it, are destined to occupy so important a relation to the general interests and prosperity of the State, as well as to affect very materially the industrial and commercial interests of the adjoining States, I have so arranged the statistics as to show their increasing importance, and thus attract the attention of capitalists to the inexhaustible riches deposited upon the shores of Lake Superior.

Previous to my charge of the canal, there had been no estimate made of the value of the exports and imports of the Lake

Superior trade, and it is therefore impossible to know the ratio of increase from the beginning; but for the last two years there has been as accurate an estimate made as the nature of the case will admit of. It is undoubtedly sufficiently so to aid in approximating very nearly to correct results. A comparison of the gross receipts of the canal for each year, will indicate, in some degree, the growth of this trade.

For the year 1855 there was collected \$4,374 66

"	"	1856	"	"	7,575 78—gain of 73 p. c.
"	"	1857	"	"	9,406 74 " 24 "
"	"	1858	"	"	10,848 80 " 15 "
"	"	1859	"	"	16,941 84 " 56 "
"	"	1860	"	"	24,660 00 " 44 "

There was in 1858, in round numbers, 32,000 tons of iron ore.

" " 1859, " " 70,000—gain 102 pr. ct.

" " 1860, " " 120,000 " 71 "

Of copper in 1859, not far from..... 6,500 tons.

" " 1860, " " 9,000—gain 38 per ct.

Flour in 1859, 39,459 bbls.; Coarse grains, 1859, 71,738 bush.

" 1860, 50,250 " " " 1860, 133,437 "

Butter, 1859, 343,421 lbs; Merchandise,... 1859, 10,134 tons.

" 1860, 400,610 lbs; " 1860, 12,250 "

Cattle, 1859, 2,031 head; Machinery,... 1859, 927 "

An annual average increase of..... 42 "

" 1860, 2,813 head; " ... 1860, 1,398 "

Engines and boilers, 1859,.....17

" " 1860,.....24

And as an exhibition of the capacity of the people of Lake Superior to consume a staple product of Detroit, I will mention the article of liquor and beer. There was consumed of this valuable article in the year

1859,.....7,312 barrels; malt.....1859, 235,712 pounds;

1860,.....9,317 " "1860, 309,864 "

The total value of imports and exports, 1859,....\$ 9,887,404 60

" " " " 1860,.... 12,158,865 94

Of this amount about two-thirds are imports, and one-third exports, consisting of copper, iron ore, fish, furs, &c.

This will appear at first to be a bad showing for this trade, as the imports are so largely in excess of the exports; but when properly considered, it indicates a most promising prospect for the future. The great interests of this region are, as it were, in their inception, and in process of development; and during this stage of the enterprise, it must appear obvious that the outlay must necessarily much exceed the product. Towns are springing up as by magic, and the nature of mining is such that a large expenditure is necessary before any returns can be realized. Several new mining enterprises have been commenced this season, and many old companies have been encouraged to very much enlarge their operations, and with that view, have introduced large amounts of machinery, and made other valuable improvements.

The question of the reliability of the iron ore and copper of Lake Superior, as a permanent business, is most emphatically answered by this year's product, and the amount to be produced in future is only to be determined by the amount of capital invested.

The total amount of tonnage for 1859, was 352,642 tons, and in 1860, 410,088 tons.

The quantity of iron ore shipped this year would have been much larger, had it not been for the great advance in freights, occasioned by the immense amounts of grain accumulated at Chicago; and the want of facilities for transporting the ore is the only discouraging feature in regard to this interest, as the low rates of freight for some time past has operated to discourage the building of vessels, to any considerable extent, which, with the disasters of the past season of navigation, involving the loss of a large number of vessels, will necessarily limit these facilities, and consequently the amount of iron ore which otherwise would be brought into market.

The estimates of those best acquainted with this trade, fix the amount as high as two hundred and fifty thousand tons for

the next season ; but I very much doubt that sufficient shipping can be commanded to transport this quantity, for it would require one hundred vessels to be constantly engaged, to accomplish it. The agricultural capabilities of this region have also been pretty thoroughly tested, and the fact has been demonstrated, that no portion of our noble State offers greater inducements to the enterprising farmer, than the Upper Peninsula. A ready market, at high prices, can be relied upon, for all such articles as can be grown in that latitude ; and as an instance to illustrate the truth of this remark, an individual residing upon Portage Lake, has this year grown 4,000 bushels of potatoes, which are worth, at his door, one dollar per bushel.

The rapid growth of this trade, and consequent increase in the amount of tolls collected, will suggest the propriety of initiating the policy of reducing the rate of tolls, as, at the rate heretofore realized, the sum collected will be more than sufficient for the legitimate uses to which this fund may be applied. It would be unwise to make so great a reduction as not to provide for every possible emergency, as it is important that the utmost efficiency should be maintained, and every facility afforded to the interests connected with this Canal.

If the annual receipts could be kept up to the mark reached this year, a sufficient fund would be furnished for the ordinary expenses, as well as the interest on the canal debt, and provide a sinking fund to meet the principal when due. The amount charged for the past season has been six cents per registered ton for all classes of vessels. I think five cents per ton for the ensuing season will produce the required sum, and would, therefore, recommend that that figure be adopted.

I would recommend a careful revision of the rules and regulations for the Canal, and that full authority be vested in the Superintendent for their enforcement. A great many questions arise, growing out of conflicting claims of vessels as to precedence, &c., and the decision of the Superintendent should be final. Stringent laws should be adopted to prevent injury to

piers and locks, otherwise that valuable work will be gradually destroyed.

In my last report I dwelt at considerable length upon the importance of removing certain obstructions which exist in the channel leading to the locks at the east end of the Canal. These obstructions consist of an old dock, with some additions which have lately been made to it. This dock is clearly within the limits of the grant made by Congress to Michigan for the purposes of a canal, and project so far into the river as to make it very difficult to enter the canal under certain circumstances. The embarrassment consequent upon the existence of this impediment will be more and more serious as vessels multiply, and the business of the Canal increases.

Legal proceedings have been instituted with a view of settling the controversy between the individuals claiming the dock and the State, but have not yet been determined.

The attention of the proper officers should be immediately called to the subject, and a final decision be had.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL P. MEAD,
Superintendent.



STATE OF MICHIGAN.

No. 14.

LEGISLATURE, 1861.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
December 31st, 1860.

To the Honorable the Legislature of Michigan :

I have the the honor to submit my official report for the year 1860.

The case of William Tyler, mentioned in my last report, in which the prisoner was charged with having murdered Captain Henry Jones, on board the brig Concord, lying in Canadian waters, was removed, upon a writ of error and bill of exceptions, to the Supreme Court of the State, and at the last April term thereof was argued and decided. The Court affirmed the judgment below, and directed the sentence to be carried into execution. Tyler was accordingly committed to the State Prison, where he is now undergoing the punishment due to his crime.

On the argument of this case, a question of some delicacy, as well as novelty, arose, touching the power of the State to enact the provision found in section 5944 of the compiled laws, (vol.

2, p. 1566.) The clause is in the following words: "If any such mortal wound shall be given, or other violence or injury shall be inflicted, or poison administered, on the high seas, or on any other navigable waters, or on land, either within or without the limits of this State, by means whereof death shall ensue, in any county thereof, such offense may be prosecuted and punished in the county where such death may happen"

This provision was copied into our statutes from those of Massachusetts, and has been in force there since 1795. It has also been in force in Wisconsin for many years; and yet I am not aware of any case having arisen under it in either of those States, nor have I discovered that a like provision exists in any other State, although a similar one has long been in force in England.

It was objected that inasmuch as Tyler did no criminal act within the limits of this State, he could not be held amenable within our jurisdiction for an act committed in Canada; but a majority of the Court were clearly of opinion that the provision was within the scope of the legislative power of the State. It is, I believe, the only reported case in which that provision has come in question, and I am not able to appreciate the argument by which it is sought to be annulled on the ground of unconstitutionality. (See 8 Mich. R. 321.)

The case of Tyler has been taken, by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In my last report I embodied the material facts of the case of the State of Michigan against the Phenix Bank of the city of New York. At that date the case was pending on appeal in the general term of the Superior Court of that city. That Court decided the appeal, on the 23d of June last, by reversing the judgment and awarding a new trial. As I was not aware of the existence of any facts of importance not proved in the Court on the two former trials, and as the laws of New York authorized an appeal from the decision of the general term to the Court of Appeals, which is the Court of last resort in that State, I took an appeal to the latter Court, and the case is now pend-

ing therein. Preparatory to the final argument of the case in the Court of Appeals, and in compliance with the rules of the Court, I have caused to be printed all the pleadings and proofs in the case, and furnished copies to Mr. Jernegan, the counsel for the State, in New York city.

At the last April term of the Supreme Court, I appeared for the State and argued the following cases in addition to that of Tyler: The State vs. Crippen; same vs. Cress; same vs. Dillon; same vs. Koster; same vs. Pond; same vs. Welles, and also the matter of Mason on *habeas corpus*, which cases are reported in the 8th vol. of Michigan Reports.

In the month of November, 1859, I learned that in negotiating the St. Mary's Ship Canal loan, authorized by the act of 1859, the State Treasurer had parted with the bonds to the amount of \$50,000 without obtaining cash for them or any adequate security for the amount. After much fruitless effort on his part to obtain payment or security from Messrs. Hazelton & Co., to whom they had been delivered, the Governor and myself repaired to New York city the last of December for the purpose of doing all in our power to save the State from loss. The transaction by which that amount of the bonds was delivered, not for cash but on credit, was wholly unauthorized by law, but between its date, which was the 1st of July, and the time it came to the knowledge either of the Governor or myself, the bonds had been converted into money by Hazelton & Co., and passed beyond their control, and the firm itself had stopped payment, so that there was no possibility of recovering the bonds themselves—which might probably have been done had the fact been promptly communicated to me of the illegal transaction. As the matter was then situated all that could be done was to obtain security for the amount due from that firm; and after the most earnest efforts and spending several days in New York, the Governor and myself finally succeeded in obtaining from two members of the firm, Mr. Geo. M. Dewey and Mr. Edmund H. Hazelton, and from the latter's wife, a mortgage upon all their real estate in Michigan, together with some per-

sonal securities of no great value, as collateral to the debt of \$50,000. The mortgage covers about 10,000 acres of land in this State and some valuable city property in the city of Flint, Genesee county. I employed two skillful men to investigate the title of these lands and make out abstracts, and have filed a bill of foreclosure in the Circuit Court of Genesee county for the purpose of making the money.

I annex hereto a schedule containing an abstract of the reports made to me for the present year by the Prosecuting Attorneys of twenty-two counties only. No other reports have reached me.

I have the honor to be, &c,

J. M. HOWARD,

Attorney General.

**ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS,
BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR 1860.**

BERRIEN COUNTY.

FREDERICK O. ROGERS, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGE.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
6	Larceny.	1 acquitted, 5 convicted—3 three days each, 3 one year State Prison each, 1 second offense State Prison 4½ years.
1	Burglary and larceny.	State Prison 10 years.
1	Rape.	" 8 years.
1	seduction.	" 1 year.
1	Perjury.	Acquitted.
1	Passing counterfeit money.	Plead guilty, State Prison 3 years and 7 months.
1	Assault with intent to maim.	Convicted of assault and battery, jail 30 days and \$100 fine.
1	Assault and battery, intent to murder wife.	State Prison 1 year.
1	Assault and battery, intent to murder.	Acquitted on ground of insanity.
1	Assault and battery.	Convicted, sentence suspended.
1	Assault and battery, with intent to rape.	Convicted of assault and battery—bill of exceptions.
1	Corruption in office—inspector of election.	Acquitted.
1	Shooting horse maliciously.	"
1	Shooting cow maliciously.	Convicted, new trial granted.
1	Burning straw stack.	" sentence suspended.
1	Maliciously cutting apple trees.	" fined \$120—paid.
1	False pretences.	Continued over term.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

L. C. RHINES, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
2	Murder.	1 State Prison for life, 1 not guilty from insanity.
1	Manslaughter.	Jury disagreed—still for trial.
1	Burglary.	State Prison 1 year.
6	Grand larceny.	1 State Prison one year, 1 do one year three mos., 2 two years and six months each, 1 jail five months, 1 jury disagreed.
2	Breaking warehouse in night.	State Prison two years and six months each.
3	Petit larceny.	1 jail hard labor 60 days, 1 fined \$10, and 1 jail hard labor 30 days.
3	Assault and battery.	3 fined \$50 and thirty days in jail, 2 fined \$2 each, 3 fined \$3 each, and 1 fined \$7.50.
2	Malicious mischief.	Fined \$10 each.

CALHOUN COUNTY—CONTINUED.

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
4	Selling liquor, second offense.	3 fined \$20 and costs each, 1 discharged.
1	" " first offense.	Fined \$10 and costs.
1	Disorderly.	Bond in \$200 for one year.
1	Passing counterfeit money.	State Prison one year and five months.
3	Breaking shop in night to steal.	2 State Prison one year each, and 1 three years and six months.
2	Larceny from dwelling-house.	1 State Prison three years and eight months, 1 plead guilty of petit larceny and sentenced jail seven days.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

JAY A. HUBBELL, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
3	Larceny in day time.	2 State Prison 2 years each, 1 do 1 year.
1	Murder.	Convicted of manslaughter, 1 years State Prison.
3	Willfully and maliciously destroying personal property.	1 State Prison 4 years, 2 do 3 years each, 1 do 2 years, and 3 for 30 days in county jail, 2 found not guilty.

CASS COUNTY.

ANDREW J. SMITH, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITON OF THE CASE.
13	Larceny.	1 jail 30 days, 1 jail 60 days, 2 jail 90 days each, 1 fined \$5, 1 do \$5, 1 do \$50, 1 do \$20, 1 do \$100, 1 State Prison 2 years, 1 do 3 years, 1 do 2 years, and 1 do 1 year and 4 months.
7	Burglary.	2 State Prison 2 years each, 1 do 3 years, 1 do 5 years, 1 do 1½ years, 1 do 9 years and 1 acquitted.
1	Assault with intent to kill and murder.	State Prison 14 years.
2	Accessories after the fact of the burglary.	1 acquitted and 1 dismissed.
1	Forgery.	Dismissed on his own recognizance.
2	Perjury.	1 nol. pros. entered and 1 discharged on his own recognizance.
3	Assault and Battery.	4 fined \$3 each, 1 do \$5, 1 do \$10, 1 do \$25, and 1 fined \$25 and 30 days in jail.
2	Sureties for the peace.	1 dismissed, 1 recognized in \$200.
1	Forgery.	Dismissed on his own recognizance.
16	Selling intoxicating liquors.	6 fined \$20 each, 3 do \$10 each, 2 dismissed.

EATON COUNTY.

S. W. FOWLER, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
6	Grand larceny.	1 State Prison 6 years, 1 do 3½ years, 3 bound over, and 1 pending.
18	Assault and battery.	Convicted, fined and imprisoned.
8	" "	Discharged.
3	Petit larceny.	Convicted and fined.
1	" "	Discharged.
2	Bastardy.	1 pending, 1 absconded.
1	Burglary and larceny.	Pending.
1	Adultery.	Pending.
6	Selling liquors.	Convicted and fined.
2	Disturbing religious meeting	" "
1	Bastardy,	" and sent to jail.
1	Grand larceny.	State Prison 3½ years.
1	Burglary and larceny.	State Prison 6 years and 8 months.
3	Forfeited recognizance.	Judgments obtained \$500, \$300, \$100.

GENESEE COUNTY.

S. HOWARD, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
3	Assault and battery.	2 fined \$10 each, 1 do \$5 (paid.)
4	Grand larceny.	1 State Prison 8 years and 6 months, 1 State Prison 1 year and 2 months, 2 State Prison 2 years and 6 months each.
1	Rape.	State Prison 7 years.
1	Having possession of counterfeit money with intent to render current.	1 year State Prison.
4	Violation of liquor law.	3 fined \$10 each and costs, (paid.)—1 do \$10 and cost or 60 days imprisonment, (served out term of imprisonment.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY.

C. H. HOLDEN, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
1	Assault and Battery.	Fined.
1	Resisting officer.	Pending.
1	Rape.	No complainant appeared.
1	Murder.	Pending.
1	Disorderly person.	Required to recognize.
1	Adultery.	Not arrested.

GRATIOT COUNTY.

ISRAEL B. COATS, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
7	Assault and battery.	2 fined \$12.50 each, 1 do \$10, 1 do \$15, 1 appeal case, acquitted—1 settled by parties.
1	Perjury.	Pending on information.
1	Forgery.	" by indictment.
4	Nuisance.	" "
1	Forcible entry and detainer.	Settled—defendant paying costs.

HOUGHTON COUNTY.

JAS. R. BECKWITH, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
1	Manslaughter.	Jury disagreed—bailed.
6	Assault with intent to murder.	2 State Prison—one 3 years and one 5 years—8 convicted of assault—1 jail 30 days and 1 sentence suspended—1 jury disagreed, and 1 nol. pros.
3	Assault with intent to commit rape.	2 not tried, 1 nol. pros.
2	" on officer in discharge of duty.	1 State Prison 2 years, (committed suicide,) one discharged.
21	Assault and Battery.	19 convicted and 3 discharged—11 fined and 8 to jail.
1	Riot.	Nol. pros.
15	Larceny.	2 of grand larceny—1 State Prison 1 year and 3 months, one 3 years—1 acquitted, 2 discharged, 6 convicted of petit larceny and fined, and 4 to county jail.
1	Receiving stolen goods.	Bail, and at large.
2	Embezzlement.	1 nol. pros., 1 not tried (continued.)
1	Burglary.	Forfeited bail and at large.
2	Adultery.	1 not tried, 1 acquitted.
1	Demolishing dwelling house.	Acquitted.
1	Nuisance.	Not tried, (continued.)
1	Perjury.	Not tried, (continued.)
20	Violation of liquor law, (indictments found in 1884.)	Nol. pros.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

DWIGHT MAY, Pros. Atty.

Circuit Court.

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
4	Burglary and larceny.	Sent to Jackson 8 years and 10 mos.
8	Larceny.	1 sentence suspended, 1 on bail, 1 discharged.
4	Arson.	1 State Prison 15 years, 3 on bail.
1	Assault and battery.	Appeal on bail.
2	Assault with intent to murder.	1 on bail and 1 in jail.
2	Forgery.	1 State Prison 3 years and 1 on bail.
3	False pretences.	2 tried and sent to State Prison 2 years, 1 acquitted.
1	Resisting officer.	State Prison 1 year.
2	Perjury.	1 on bail and 1 discharged.

Justice's Court

EXAMINATIONS.

2	Perjury.	Held.
4	Burglary and larceny.	Held.
7	Removing mortgaged property.	6 discharged, 1 held.
1	Bastardy.	Discharged.
4	Assault with intent to murder.	3 held, 1 discharged.
4	Malicious injury to animals.	Discharged.
3	False pretences.	3 held, 5 discharged.
4	Larceny.	Held.
1	Robbery from person.	2 complaints—bail \$1,500, forfeited.
1	Incest.	Discharged.
1	Resisting officer.	Held.
1	Burglary with intent to murder.	Held.
1	Counterfeiting.	Discharged.
4	Arson.	3 held and 1 discharged.
2	Forgery.	Held.

TRIALS.

66	Assault and battery.	Discharged 26, appealed 4, fined \$334.50, imprisoned 275 days.
37	Larceny.	Discharged 8, fined \$117, imprisoned 531 days.
6	Larceny of boys, and sent to House of Correction.	5 sent, and 1 appealed to circuit court.
20	Turkey of the peace.	Held.
13	Search warrants.	Held.
2	Disorderly persons.	Discharged 10, held 12, and fined \$63.50.
22	Disturbing religious meetings.	Fined.
15	Malicious trespass.	2 appealed, 1 fined \$10 and costs.
3	Violation of liquor law.	

LENAWEE COUNTY.

R. R. BEECHER, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
13	Assault and battery.	1 fined \$8, 1 do \$5, 3 do \$10 each, 6 fined \$25 each, 1 acquitted, 1 nol. pros.
2	Burglary.	State Prison 5 years each.
2	Receivers of stolen goods.	Plead guilty, State Prison 3 years each.
2	Stealing in dwelling-house in day time.	" " 2 years each.
2	False pretences.	" " 1 State Prison 4 years, and 1 State Prison 5 years.
1	Adultery.	Acquitted.
1	Bigamy.	Plead guilty, State Prison 4 years.
1	Burning barn in night time.	State Prison 10 years.
1	Attempt to set fire to dwelling-house in night time.	State Prison 7 years.
1	Passing counterfeit money.	" " 3 years.
1	Stealing in shop in day time.	" " 2 years.
6	Larceny.	4 plead guilty, 1 fined \$40—committed 90 days, 1 State Prison 2 years, 2 do 2 years 6 mos. each, 1 convicted—State Prison 5 years.
1	Arson.	Tried and acquitted.
1	Stealing in school-house in night time.	Sentence suspended.
1	Perjury.	Nol. pros.
1	Cruelty to animals	Fined \$50, or jail 90 days.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

SARDIS F. HUBBELL, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
1	Perjury.	State Prison 2 years.
2	Grand larceny.	" " 4 years each.
2	Petit larceny.	1 fined \$10, 1 sent to Reform School.
1	Forgery.	State Prison 2 years.
	Assault and battery.	3 fined \$5, 3 fined \$10 each, 3 fined \$15 each, and 1 fined \$25, 1 acquitted.

MANISTEE COUNTY.

THOMAS J. RAMSDELL, *Pros. Att'y.**In Circuit Court.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
1	Assault and battery, with intent to commit murder.	Acquitted.
1	Larceny.	Nol. pros.

In Justice's Court.

6	Assault and battery.	Fined.
1	Misdemeanor.	"
3	Disturbing religious worship.	"

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

M. H. MAYNARD, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
1	Adultery.	Bound over by Justice, but no information filed.
1	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.	Pending.
3	Bigamy.	Pending.

MIDLAND COUNTY.

GEORGE F. HEMINGWAY, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
2	Assault and Battery.	One fined \$5, 1 do \$15.
1	Assault with intent to kill.	Committed to jail await trial.
1	Violation of liquor law.	Fined \$20.

MONROE COUNTY.

F. JOHNSON, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
2	Adultery.	1 acquitted, 1 discharged by Justice.
1	False pretences.	State Prison 3 years.
1	Bigamy,	" " 3 years.
1	Assault and battery.	Convicted, verdict set aside, nol. pros.
1	Stealing from dwelling-house day time.	State Prison 5 years.
2	Passing counterfeit bill.	1 acquitted, 1 nol. pros.
3	Larceny in shop in day time	Boys, jointly indicted and acquitted.
3	Forgery.	1 plead guilty—State Prison 5 years—1 convicted
		State Prison 5 years, 1 forfeited recognizance.
4	Forcible entry and detainer.	Plead guilty, fined \$10 each or 9 days in jail.
2	Stealing in dwelling-house day time.	1 plead guilty—3 years in State Prison—1 do
		House of Correction.
1	Malicious injury to shop.	State Prison 6 years.
1	Seduction.	Discharged.
2	Grand Larceny.	One 6 months in county jail, 1 discharged.
1	Malicious injury to dwelling house.	90 days in county jail and recognizance.
1	Malicious obstruction on railroad.	Plead guilty—sentenced State Prison 5 years.
1	Nuisance—mill dam.	Compromised.
3	Assault and battery (before J. P.)	Fined \$1 each.
1	Malicious injury to dwelling house.	Bound over.
7	Violation of liquor law.	4 fined \$10 each, 2 \$20 each, 1 nol. pros.
1	Stealing in shop in night time.	Jail 6 months.
1	Manslaughter.	State Prison 6 months.
8	Stealing from dwelling house in day time.	2 sent to State Prison 3 years each, 1 discharged.
1	Stealing from shop in day time.	Plead guilty—3 years State Prison.
30	Assault and battery, before Justice.	13 fined \$5 each; 4 fined \$1 each, 3 acquitted, 10 settled by parties.
2	Petit larceny.	One fined \$10, one \$2.50.
6	Surety of the peace.	4 cases ordered, 1 discharged.

MONTCALM COUNTY.

JOHN LEWIS, *Pros Attorney.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
2	Adultery.	1 60 days in county jail, 1 3 mos. do.
3	Assault and battery.	1 plead guilty and fined \$5, 2 discharged.
1	Perjury.	Waived examination and gave bail.

MUSKEGON COUNTY.

HENRY H. HOLT, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGE.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
5	Assault and battery.	Fined.
2	Petit larceny.	1 fined, 1 pending.
2	Grand larceny.	Acquitted.
2	Selling liquor.	Fined.
6	Willful trespass.	2 fined, 1 acquitted, 1 pending.
1	Assault with intent to murder.	Pending.
2	Neglect of official duty.	1 case reserved for Supreme Court, 2 pending.
2	Keeping house of ill fame.	4 discharged, 2 recognised to keep peace.
4	Disorderly persons.	Recognized to keep the peace.

NEWAYGO COUNTY.

AUGUSTINE H. GIDDINGS, *Pros. Atty.*

No.	CHARGE.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
3	Assault and battery.	5 fined, 2 discharged, 1 settled.
1	" with intent to kill.	Jury disagreed—pending.
1	" to commit rape.	" "
1	Bastardy.	Convicted.
1	Adultery.	Pending.
2	Disturbing religious worship.	1 10 days county jail, 1 complainant refused to prosecute.
1	Keeping gaming apparatus.	Tried and discharged.
1	Indecent exposure of person.	Bound over.
1	Grand larceny.	Pending.
6	Petit larceny.	2 fined, 1 county jail 20 days, 2 jury disagreed, 1 refused to prosecute.
1	Malicious injury to property.	Recognized for trial.
1	Willful trespass.	Fined.
1	Perjury.	Discharged on examination.
1	Setting fire to house.	Fled before arrest.
10	Selling spirituous liquors.	5 fined, 2 discharged.
1	Common selling of liquor.	Fined.
2	Disorderly conduct.	2 recognized to keep the peace, 1 discharged.
2	Debt on forfeited recognizances.	Judgments obtained—total \$2,500.

ONTONAGON COUNTY.

JAY A. HUBBELL, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
5	Petit larceny.	1 fined \$5, 1 do \$15 and 30 days imprisonment, 1 fined \$30, 1 do \$30, 1 acquitted.
4	Assault and battery.	3 fined \$5 each, and one fined \$30.
2	Burglary.	Information filed—pending.
1	Assault with intent to kill.	Prisoner escaped from officer and at large.
2	Selling intoxicating liquors.	Fined \$10 and costs.
1	Mayhem.	Complainant failed to appear—information not pros.
1	Keeping open house of entertainment on Sabbath day.	Fined \$30.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

WILLIAM SADLER, *Pros. Att'y.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
5	Assault and battery.	3 fined \$5 each, 1 do \$5, and 1 do \$15.
1	Disfiguring a horse.	Not tried.
2	Larceny of a horse.	1 discharged on examination, and 1 State Prison 4 years.
2	Disturbing religious worship.	Fined \$40 each.
1	Obtaining goods by fraud.	Settled.
1	Vagrant.	Sent up.
15	Illegal sale of liquors.	Fined 14, first offense, and 1 second offense.
1	Cruelty to animals.	Not guilty.
2	Procuring burning of a house.	1 plead guilty—not sentenced, 1 State Prison 5 years.
2	Burning a house.	1 State Prison 5 years, and 1 examined and discharged.
2	Burning and procuring burning of a house.	Not tried.
3	Petit larceny.	1 fined \$10, 1 do \$30, and 1 do \$40.
1	Perjury.	Discharged on examination.
1	Having in possession counterfeit bank notes.	Fined \$250 and 10 days in county jail.
2	Burglary and larceny.	1 State Prison 2 years, 1 do 3 years.
2	Keeping billiard saloon.	Fined \$10 and bound over.
4	Larceny.	3 not tried, 1 nol. pros.
1	Receiving stolen goods.	60 days county jail.
1	Assault with intent to rape.	Verdict, assault and battery—fined \$300.
1	Seduction.	Settled by marriage.
1	Having in possession burglarious instruments.	Indicted, not tried.
1	Adultery.	Not tried.

WAYNE COUNTY.

D. E. HARBAUGH, *Pros. Atty.**In Recorder's Court.*

No.	CHARGES.	CONDITION OF THE CASE.
61	Information for larceny, as follows: 28 for grand larceny, 7 larceny from person, 4 larceny house—day, 5 larceny shop—day, 6 larceny house—night, 1 larceny boot—day.	31 convicted, 6 acquitted, 1 for trial, 1 recognizance forfeited, 5 on recognizance for further appearance, 7 information against prisoners who were convicted and sentenced on other informations, 4 were sentenced to State Prison 1 year, 10 for 2 years, 1 for 4 years, 3 for 3 years, 1 for 5 years, 1 for 18 months, 1 for 6 months, 5 for reform school, 1 to be sentenced to State Prison, 1 county jail 6 months, 3 sentence suspended.
11	Burglary and larceny—informations filed.	10 convictions, none acquitted—1 convicted on 2 informations, 1 Reform School, 1 six months State Prison, 3 one year State Prison, 4 two years State Prison, 1 three years State Prison.
12	Receiving stolen property—informations filed.	4 convicted, 1 acquitted, 1 for trial, 1 discharged on recognizance, 5 informations against some persons convicted—tried and sentenced on one only; sentenced—1 county jail 90 days, 1 State Prison 6 months, 1 State Prison 4 years, one State Prison 5 years.
2	Robbery.	1 convicted of assault—sentence suspended, 1 on own recognizance for appearance.
2	Keeping House of ill fame.	1 fined \$25, 1 sentence suspended.
1	Keeping disorderly house.	On own recognizance.
3	Counterfeiting.	1 State Prison 1 year, 1 do 3 years, 1 acquitted.
5	Breaking jail.	1 State Prison 1 year, 1 do 9 months, 1 do 6 months, 2 acquitted.
2	Burning dwelling to defraud insurance.	1 convicted—State Prison 4 years, 1 discharged on recognizance.
3	2 assault with intent to murder—1 do rape.	Convicted of assault and battery—1 county jail 6 months, 1 do 10 months, 1 suspended.
4	Forcible entry and detainer.	Convicted—two in arrest of judgment submitted.
2	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	1 acquitted, 1 nol. pros.
2	Willful destruction of plants in cemetery.	1 fined, 1 sentence suspended.
1	Injury to fence in cemetery.	On own recognizance.
1	Refusing to pay over moneys as constable.	2 months in county jail.
1	Abandoning child.	Acquitted.
2	Malicious injury to dwelling.	"
1	Perjury.	On recognizance.
2	Adultery.	On own recognizance.
1	On unlawful marriage.	"

In Wayne Circuit Court.

6	Larceny.	1 State Prison 3 years, 1 county jail 30 days, 1 State Prison 1 year, 1 acquitted, 1 discharged on recognizance.
1	Incest.	State Prison 6 years.
1	Disfiguring horse's mane.	On recognizance for appearance.
1	Burglary and larceny—2 informations.	Convicted on 2 informations—3 years State Prison on first conviction.